

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

DOCUMENTS,

*W. R. Lyndon*

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE.

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AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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CLASS IV.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

VOLUME II.

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SELECTED AND EDITED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS,

BY WALTER LOWMYER, Secretary of the Senate.

AND

WALTER S. FRANKLIN, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

VOLUME

WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY GALES AND SEATON.

1884



AMERICAN STATE PAPERS

DOCUMENTS

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM THE FIRST SESSION IN THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THE  
REPUBLIC, 1790, TO THE PRESENT

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND THE SENATE

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE SENATE

1850

WASHINGTON

PRINTED BY GALE AND SON

1850

U.S. Congress.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

DOCUMENTS,

W. R. Lynde

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE,

OF THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTEENTH TO THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE:

COMMENCING MARCH 3, 1815, AND ENDING MARCH 3, 1823.

SELECTED AND EDITED, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS,

BY WALTER LOWRIE, *Secretary of the Senate,*

AND

WALTER S. FRANKLIN, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

VOLUME

WASHINGTON:

PUBLISHED BY GALES AND SEATON.

1834.

Wm. H. H.



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# AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

## COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

14th Congress.]

No. 193.

[1st Session.

### IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1814.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 18, 1815.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 18, 1815.

In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of May, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and foreign vessels, and an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of October, 1813, to the 30th of September, 1814.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States in American vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1813, and ending the 30th day of September, 1814.

### IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

FROM	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.			ART'S PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.	
	At 27½ per ct.	At 32½ per ct.	At 42½ per ct.	Burgundy and Champaign wines, &c.	Sherry and St. Lucar wines.
	Dollars.			Gallons.	
Denmark and Norway, - - -	1,056				
Holland, - - - - -	868	788	3,645		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - -	45,318	19,750	5,704	-	6
Ireland, - - - - -	-	612			
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	6			
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - -	508,790	139,676	7,847	641	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - -	17	159	-	-	174
Portugal, - - - - -	3,929	2,542			
Total, - - - - -	559,978	163,533	17,196	641	180

  

FROM	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.				
	WINES.	SPIRITS.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.	TEAS.
	All other.	Foreign, distilled from grain.	Foreign, distilled from other materials.		Souchong, &c. Hyson, &c.
	Gallons.				Pounds.
Denmark and Norway, - - -					
Holland, - - - - -					
England, Man, and Berwick, - - -	20	3	14	597	15 6
Ireland, - - - - -					
Gibraltar, - - - - -					
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - -	139,144	-	123,749		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - -	5,057				
Portugal, - - - - -	1,221				
Total, - - - - -	145,442	3	123,763	597	15 6



### IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
FROM	Coffee.	Brown sugar.	Almonds.	FRUITS.				Cheese.	Soap.	
				Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins, in jars, &c.	Raisins, all other.		
Pounds.										
- Denmark and Norway,	165	76	-	5	-	-	34	-	563	196
- Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	1,547	-
- England, Man, and Berwick,	-	-	11,462	-	27,344	-	1,370	-	-	-
- Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	75	137,732	44,289	-	-
- Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-
- French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	38,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Total,	165	76	49,507	5	27,344	75	139,346	44,289	2,110	196

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
FROM	Snuff.	Anchors and sheet iron.	PAINTS.		Steel.	Twine and packthread.	Coal.	Black quart bottles.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.		Playing cards.
			Ochre, dry yellow.	White and red lead.					Silk.	All other, for children.	
Pounds.											
- Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	21,296	698	-	630	30	-	-	-
- Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	-	-	-	-
- England, Man, and Berwick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Gibraltar,	-	-	54,980	34,951	1,043	34	-	260	168	132	360
- French European ports on the Atlantic,	20	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	15,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Total,	20	15,393	54,980	56,247	1,946	34	778	290	168	132	360









## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
FROM	PAINTS.			Lead, and manufac- tures of lead.	Seines.	CORDAGE.		Cables.	Steel.	Twine and pack- thread.	Glauber salts.	SALT.		Coal.
	OCHRE.		Tarred.			Untarred.	Weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel.					Weighing 56 lbs. or less, per bushel.		
	In oil.	Dry.												
	Spikes.				Pounds.			Cwt.			Bushels.			
												Pounds.		
	435	-	-	-	-	12,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,558	
	-	-	-	-	-	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,920	
	-	-	-	-	-	917	-	-	534	-	-	-	47,713	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,611	
	-	-	-	-	-	1,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,178	
	1,820	577	100	60,478	31,537	1,424	2,913	1,599	8,388	573	10	2	25,327	15,710
	2,255	577	100	61,395	46,793	1,424	2,913	1,649	8,388	1,107	10	18	97,307	15,710

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in foreign vessels, commencing October 1, 1813, and ending September 30, 1814.*

### IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
VALU OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.				ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
FROM				WINES.			SPIRITS, DISTILLED.		TEAS.						
				Malmsey and L. P. Madeira.	All other Madeira.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	All other.	Foreign, from grain.	Foreign, from other materials.	Beer, ale, and porter.	Souchong, &c.	Hyson, &c.	Other green.	Brown sugar.	Almonds.
				At 31 64-10 per cent.	At 37 4-10 per cent.	At 48 95-100 per cent.	Pounds.								
				Dollars.			Gallons.								
Russia,	-	-	-	49,825	2,418	7,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden,	-	-	-	403,862	28,569	18,914	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	-	-	223,119	46,452	1,962	-	-	229	888	3,148	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	-	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	74,797	21,855	79	-	-	-	3,061	-	-	-	-	33,445
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	15,578	2,807	-	-	-	-	9,092	-	-	-	-	10,466
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	159	-	-	-	-	-	303	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	-	-	73,136	27,127	1,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	840,638	129,328	30,491	-	-	229	4,328	3,148	-	-	-	-
ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
FROM															
				FRUITS.			IRON.			PAINTS.					
				Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins, in jars and boxes.	All other.	Cheese.	Soap.	Nut-meas.	Glue.	Anchors and sheet.	Slit and hoop.	Nails.
				Quick-silver.	Ochre, in oil.	Ochre, dry.	Spanish brown.	White and red lead.							
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	13,707	7,344	102,162	122,120	-	431	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	-	-	20,248	-	-	713	6,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	20,248	13,707	9,747	102,875	128,876	2,859	431	330	56,774	117,817	285,242	4,030



## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
FROM	Lead and manufac- tures of lead.		Untarred cordage.	Steel.	Twine and packthread.	Glauber salts.	SALT.		Coal.	Glass black quart bottles.	GLASS, WINDOW.		SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			
	Pounds.	Cwt.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Gross.	100 square feet.	Pairs.	Boots.	Silk.	Kid and morocco.					
												Weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel.	Weighing 56 lbs. or less per bushel.	Not above 8 by 10.	Not above 10 by 12.	All above 10 by 12.
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13		
Sweden,	-	-	-	3,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	665	381	12	-	
England, Man, and Berwick,	9,615	-	461	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,382	496	3	-	
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	11	-	7,566	1,032	54	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	6	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	4	20,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal,	-	-	-	10	-	-	2,665,062	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	9,615	461	3,255	11	4	-	129,315	1,032	95	-	-	2,047	877	15	6	
															1,213	

## IMPORTATIONS FROM AFRICA.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
FROM	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.		WINES.		Coffee.	Brown sugar.	Almonds.	Raisins in jars and boxes.	Salt, weighing 56 lbs. or less per bushel.	Coal.	
	At 31 64-10 per cent.	At 37 4-10 per cent.	Malmsey, and L. P. Madeira.	All other.							
	Dollars.		Gallons.		Pounds.						
	-	2,602	88 4	- 265	66,288 -	236	1,675	479	2,359 -	4,119	1,847
	-	2,602	92	265	66,288	236	1,675	479	2,359	4,119	1,847
Total, -											



IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &c.

VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.				ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
FROM	At 31 64-10 per cent.	At 37 4-10 per cent.	At 48 95-100 per cent.	WINES.		Spirits, for- eign, distil- led from other mate- rials than grain.	Molasses.	Tea, other than green.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	SUGAR.		FRUITS.			SPICES.			
	Bur- gundy, Cham- paign, &c.	All other.	Brown.	White.	Other refined lump.						Al- monds.	Prunes and plums.	RAISINS.		Mace.	Nut- mega.			
						In jars & boxes.	All other.												
	Dollars.			Gallons.				Pounds.											
Swedish West Indies,	91,665	13,154	-	-	-	107,185	675,062	128	16,208	5,906	4,214,954	226	-	-	-	-	-		
British West Indies,	2,512	848	-	-	-	110	88	-	-	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-		
British American colonies,	505,889	40,210	228	-	-	8,350	1,155	-	3,627	-	35,709	-	-	-	-	-	-		
French West Indies and American colonies,	2,886	267	48	-	-	18,153	402,493	-	342,023	13,205	402,493	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Florida,	32,702	3,267	-	38	11,429	12,432	12,432	-	14,370	-	43,979	-	-	92	-	-	-		
Spanish West Indies and American colonies,	22,403	7,185	176	-	937	98,324	2,115,956	-	1,554,914	-	13,219,485	137	139	453	80,586	20,700	254		
Coast of Brazil, and other American colonies,	1,300	551	-	-	-	-	34,314	-	378,223	-	378,223	-	800	-	1,800	-	527		
West Indies, generally, &c.	-	164	-	-	-	-	91	-	14,462	-	51,634	4,207	-	-	-	-	-		
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total,	658,757	65,646	452	58	12,566	232,996	2,961,018	128	1,945,604	19,111	18,346,736	1,239,627	137	939	453	82,478	20,700	254	527

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																			
FROM	SPICES.			Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff & segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Starch.	White and red lead.	Lead, and manufactures of lead.	Steel.	SALT.		Fish, foreign caught, dried.	Black quart bottles.	Segars.	Boots.	Shoes and slippers, kid and morocco.	
	Cinna-mon.	Cloves.	Pepper.									Pimento.	Weighing more than fifty-six pounds per bushel.						Weighing fifty-six pounds, or less, per bushel.
	Pounds.																		
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	1,498	-	2,004	-	-	91,290	3,959	73	-	10,991	-	1	-	-	3	
British West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	6,101	-	-	-	-	-	
British American colonies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	183	-	-	-	-	2,309	-	-	80	-	-	
French West Indies and American colonies,	15	4,645	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,762	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida,	-	-	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Spanish West Indies and American colonies,	-	-	-	28,674	-	9,146	360	967	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	1,372	-	-	
Coast of Brazil, and other American colonies,	-	-	42,426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Indies, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	15	4,645	42,426	30,560	84	4	11,150	960	91,290	3,959	355	-	70,762	53	2	1,463	3	214	





## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
FROM	CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.					Tobacco manu- factured, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	
	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.				Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.				Pimento.
	Pounds.													
Russia,	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,998	-	-	-	2,004
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	3,301	196	-	-	-	-	-	385,363	-	-	-	-
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	1,547	-	-	15	4,645	-	-	-	84	24	-	9,867
Great Britain and dependencies,	-	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,655	774	-	-	-
France and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	61	22,150	42,459	333	-	-	-	-	-	1,303	223	-	7,237
All other countries,	27,237	-	-	-	-	857	-	-	-	-	3,780	-	-	49,128
Total,	27,237	446	27,119	51,766	333	254	4,645	429,142	36,204	3,780	2,161	246	-	-

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
FROM	Cotton.	Gunpowder.	Starch.	Glue.	Pewter plates, and dishes.	IRON.			Quick- silver.	PAINTS.				
						Anchors and sheet.	Slit and hoop.	Nails.		Spikes.	Ochre, yellow, in oil, dry, yellow.	Spanish brown.	White and red lead.	
	Pounds.													
Russia,	-	-	-	48,840	-	114,363	158,213	-	288	-	68,488	-	-	118,159
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	7,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	3,454	127,029	-	4,030	394	-	-	-	30,906
Great Britain and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	-	54,980	-	-	34,951
France and dependencies,	600	-	1,185	-	-	-	26,778	-	17,651	-	-	-	-	917
Spain and dependencies,	25,360	-	1,027	-	-	24,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,430
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	15,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	99,878	53	158	3,651	242	78,294	94,705	1,820	114,389	577	100	-	-	60,478
All other countries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	125,838	53	2,370	60,425	242	235,906	406,725	2,255	136,855	971	123,568	7,154	-	282,841



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
FROM	Lead, and manufac- tures of lead.	Seines.	CORDAGE.		Cables.	Steel.	Twine and pack- thread.	Glauber salts.	SALT.			Coal.	FISH.		
			Tarred.	Untarred.					Weighing more than fifty-six pounds per bushel.	Weighing fifty-six pounds, or less, per bushel.	Foreign caught, dried.		Salmon.	Mackerel. All other.	
															Pounds.
Russia,	16,220	-	-	-	-	3,211	-	-	-	13,549	-	-	-	-	
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	698	11	-	-	13,667	1,810	-	-	-	
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	461	-	389	34	-	70,762	7,229	-	-	-	-	
Holland and dependencies,	9,615	-	-	-	-	1,043	-	20	1,233,027	96,915	-	53	-	-	
Great Britain and dependencies,	-	-	-	50	-	534	-	-	2,665,062	105,785	1,847	-	-	-	
France and dependencies,	2,995	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
All other countries,	31,537	1,424	21,913	1,599	8,388	573	10	2	-	25,327	15,710	14,437	917	1,537	
Total,	60,367	1,424	21,913	2,110	8,388	6,663	55	22	3,968,851	262,472	19,367	14,510	917	1,537	
														4,504	
														4,504	

FROM	Black glass quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.				Segars.	Foreign lime.	Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			CARDS.		
		Not above 8 by 10.	Not above 10 by 12.	All above 10 by 12.	Silk.				Kid and morocco.	All other for children.	Wool and cotton.	Playing.		
													Dozens.	Packs.
Gross.	100 square feet.			M.	Casks.		Pairs.							
Russia,	-	665	381	198	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and dependencies,	1	1,382	496	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	-	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain and dependencies,	84	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1,203	132	-	-	360
France and dependencies,	299	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	174	211	-	-	-	-
Spain and dependencies,	8	-	-	-	2,062	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
Portugal and dependencies,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other countries,	291	1,207	23	28	13	363	793	19	3,135	613	15	63	15	423
Total,	685	3,254	900	228	2,157	363	811	193	4,584	745	15	63	15	423

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 18, 1815.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 194.

[1st Session.]

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1814.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 22, 1816.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 20, 1816.

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States on the 31st day of December, 1814, with a letter from the Register of the Treasury explanatory of the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 18, 1816.

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement to the 31st of December, 1814, of the district tonnage of the United States.

	Tons.	95ths.
The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office for the year 1814, is stated at	-	674,632 63
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated, from the quarter-yearly accounts as rendered by the collectors, at	-	466,159 08
The fishing vessels at	-	18,417 18
Amounting to	-	1,159,208 89

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1814 amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage,	-	58,756 30
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty,	-	189,661 82
Fishing vessels, the same,	-	16,453 03
		264,871 20

Note.—Duties were also paid on tonnage, owned by citizens of the United States engaged in foreign trade, not registered,

1,029 73

Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected for 1814, - 265,900 93

The registered tonnage being corrected for the year 1814, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made to Congress the 27th of February, 1802, and in conformity with the intimation contained in the Register's letter of the 7th of December, 1811, may be considered as nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage,	-	674,632 63
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1812, on that description of tonnage, as being nearer the probable amount than the above, stated from the collectors' returns to the 30th of December, 1814, or of the dutied, enrolled, and licensed tonnage to that period, which, from being one of the years of the war, is much below the true amount,	-	338,196 19
The fishing vessels, as above,	-	16,453 03
Amounting to	-	1,029,281 85

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, amounting, as before stated to 466,156 08 tons, there were employed in the whale fishery, - 561 55

It appears by the collectors' abstracts that 29,039 90 tons new vessels were built, whereof 13,445 55 tons were registered, and 15,594 35 tons were enrolled, during the year 1814.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

HON. A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury.



*Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year 1814.*

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on December 31, 1814, is stated at				Tons. 95ths.
				<u>1,159,208 89</u>
Whereof—	Permanent registered tonnage,	-	549,572 26	
	Temporary do.	-	125,060 37	
	Total registered tonnage,	-	674,632 63	
	Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage,	-	414,479 81	
	Temporary do. do.	-	20,658 68	
	Total enrolled and licensed tonnage,(a)	-	435,138 54	
	Licensed tonnage under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade,	-	40,445 44	
	Do. do. do. cod fishery,	-	8,992 23	
	Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons,	-	49,437 67	
	As above,	-	1,159,208 89	
(a) Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there was employed in the coasting trade,	-	425,713 59		
	whale fishery,	-	561 55	
	cod fishery,	-	8,863 35	
	As above,	-	435,138 54	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 18, 1816.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Abstract of the tonnage of the shipping of the several districts of the United States on the last day of December, 1814.

Districts.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under twenty tons.		Aggregate tonnage of each district.	Proportions of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in		
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.		Coasting trade.	Whale fishery.	Cod fishery.
Tons and 95ths.										
New Hampshire, Portsmouth,	16,334 52	401 78	4,018 59	354 20	238 92	348 15	21,696 31	3,781 76	-	591 03
Massachusetts, Newburyport,	11,479 79	1,236 74	6,700 90	-	294 46	178 55	19,890 59	6,240 70	-	460 20
Gloucester,	1,696 49	801 24	3,568 30	97 83	359 37	2,430 36	8,953 69	2,440 57	-	1,225 56
Salem,	16,204 78	3,414 75	8,608 53	233 25	111 92	273 87	28,847 30	8,661 60	-	180 18
Ipswich,	-	-	1,101 25	65 74	146 02	146 78	1,459 84	951 58	-	215 41
Marblehead,	3,331 79	738 37	11,605 85	193 33	174 52	-	16,044 01	10,883 65	-	915 53
Boston,	65,189 78	15,404 93	21,320 18	3,458 36	836 08	990 28	107,199 71	23,563 26	-	1,215 28
Plymouth,	7,715 16	316 06	9,858 82	-	85 40	193 15	18,168 64	9,615 29	-	243 53
Barnstable,	110 80	374 66	2,682 74	-	438 33	74 65	3,681 33	572 79	-	2,109 90
Nantucket,	5,809 57	64 60	4,981 30	179 48	402 61	-	11,437 66	4,434 38	561 55	164 80
Edgartown,	-	471 14	377 04	32 66	127 07	-	1,007 91	304 79	-	104 86
New Bedford,	12,068 10	2,440 37	8,264 15	149 09	161 16	26 33	23,109 25	7,946 42	-	466 77
Dighton,	1,503 58	905 33	3,619 77	-	60 92	-	6,089 70	3,619 77	-	-
York,	358 80	185 45	690 63	350 45	68 01	-	1,653 44	1,020 44	-	20 64
Kennebunk,	7,098 55	776 86	860 60	-	30 57	87 81	8,854 54	794 73	-	65 82
Saco,	3,548 63	-	1,490 74	-	-	55 89	5,095 36	1,466 86	-	23 83
Portland,	17,959 11	4,043 87	8,245 37	126 01	696 47	842 83	31,913 76	8,263 01	-	108 37
Bath,	13,168 19	577 33	4,626 42	-	245 64	372 91	18,990 59	4,581 14	-	45 28
Wiscasset,	10,533 30	1,804 15	3,577 66	-	105 86	693 90	16,715 02	3,381 82	-	195 79
Waldoborough,	3,852 04	983 24	10,170 43	-	437 68	851 35	16,294 79	10,078 83	-	91 55
Penobscot,	5,196 08	1,016 88	8,294 00	-	591 52	585 68	15,684 26	8,105 08	-	188 87
Frenchman's Bay,	545 30	384 30	2,994 70	-	336 42	323 46	4,584 28	2,969 46	-	25 24
Machias,	154 42	343 14	996 11	-	116 49	60 69	1,670 90	996 11	-	-
Passamaquoddy,	481 88	1,496 37	954 32	404 12	217 65	-	3,554 44	1,358 44	-	-
Vermont, Newbury,	6,888 62	4,289 36	3,548 36	126 05	392 11	14 25	15,258 80	3,674 41	-	-
Rhode Island, Bristol,	3,394 62	41 03	951 41	-	69 31	-	4,456 42	951 41	-	-
Providence,	7,142 77	4,050 58	4,755 83	-	127 82	-	16,077 15	4,755 83	-	52 12
New London,	4,235 80	1,272 30	5,862 79	507 18	464 48	253 45	12,596 15	6,317 85	-	-
Middletown,	11,249 07	2,504 75	6,251 22	121 15	789 45	-	20,915 69	6,372 37	-	-
New Haven,	5,236 90	399 92	4,538 87	145 65	303 28	-	10,624 77	4,684 57	-	-
Fairfield,	117 60	-	4,879 85	-	156 25	-	5,153 75	4,879 85	-	-
Champlain,	262 22	-	-	-	-	-	262 22	-	-	-
Genesee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oswego,	-	-	239 79	-	92 94	-	332 78	239 79	-	-
Niagara,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sackett's Harbor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson,	568 72	323 78	2,068 44	-	116 05	-	3,077 09	2,068 44	-	-
New York, Sag Harbor,	134,270 85	16,179 39	87,768 60	-	4,802 73	123 02	243,144 69	87,768 60	-	152 19
Perth Amboy,	740 55	67 00	2,127 54	-	171 41	64 27	3,170 82	1,975 35	-	-
Little Egg Harbor,	1,445 44	12,029 32	6,821 31	178 44	614 94	-	21,089 55	6,999 75	-	-
Burlington,	-	-	1,433 14	-	31 90	-	1,465 09	1,433 14	-	-
-	-	-	1,337 51	26 22	228 92	-	1,592 70	1,363 73	-	-



Pennsylvania,	Bridgetown,	133 69	234 64	12,374 04	206 69	1,717 93	-	14,432 45	12,580 73
	Great Egg Harbor,	-	4,390 23	797 90	-	72 73	-	1,105 37	797 90
	Philadelphia,	59,792 41	-	16,692 03	1,187 05	2,399 65	-	84,461 42	17,879 08
Delaware,	Presqu'Isle,	-	-	128 17	-	-	-	128 17	128 17
Maryland,	Wilmington,	403 25	251 36	7,340 01	79 10	694 12	-	8,767 84	7,419 11
	Baltimore,	55,425 49	7,240 17	15,591 47	-	2,791 46	-	81,048 64	15,591 47
	Chester,	-	-	1,798 34	-	88 07	-	1,886 41	1,798 34
	Oxford,	-	57 39	11,992 57	-	1,717 72	-	13,767 73	11,992 57
	Vienna,	912 70	57 06	12,809 74	-	1,944 54	-	15,724 14	12,809 74
	Hayre de Grace,	-	-	1,413 56	244 86	126 49	-	1,540 10	1,413 56
	Snowhill,	432 07	24 11	4,825 52	-	863 20	-	6,389 81	5,070 43
	Annapolis,	-	-	1,884 72	-	426 89	-	2,311 66	1,884 72
	Nottingham,	-	-	1,224 30	-	32 58	-	1,256 88	1,224 30
	St. Mary's,	-	-	1,261 37	-	285 29	-	1,546 66	1,261 37
Columbia Dist.	Georgetown,	1,797 16	137 83	3,595 14	41 69	511 22	-	6,083 14	3,636 83
	Alexandria,	2,961 41	1,302 86	4,217 75	169 81	1,191 75	-	9,843 73	4,387 61
Virginia,	Hampton,	-	-	648 23	27 15	330 40	-	1,005 78	675 38
	Norfolk,	-	-	7,786 87	2,668 15	1,684 90	-	26,690 23	10,455 07
	Petersburg,	9,810 28	4,739 88	2,983 13	256 35	483 84	-	5,041 06	3,239 48
	Richmond,	2,074 67	2,053 61	4,818 27	966 22	63 23	-	9,976 10	5,784 49
	Yorktown, (4th quarter of 1813,)	-	-	3,631 93	-	323 25	-	3,955 23	3,631 93
	East River,	338 55	217 59	990 12	-	185 81	-	1,732 17	990 12
	Tappahannock,	337 31	352 03	4,912 39	710 77	799 88	-	7,112 48	5,623 21
	Yeocomico,	-	-	1,526 16	-	444 82	-	1,971 03	1,526 16
	Dumfries,	-	102 39	1,254 89	-	413 21	-	1,770 54	1,254 89
	Folly Landing,	1,075 52	-	1,476 75	-	1,107 17	-	3,659 49	1,476 75
	Cherrystone,	94 70	-	864 04	-	475 45	-	1,434 24	864 04
	South Quay,	-	-	142 47	-	42 04	-	184 51	142 47
North Carolina,	Wilmington,	3,376 17	2,662 49	520 62	258 49	247 71	-	7,065 58	779 16
	Newbern,	2,323 39	1,063 07	1,499 19	-	309 50	-	5,195 20	1,499 19
	Washington,	825 81	721 14	1,271 25	324 01	614 42	-	3,756 68	1,595 26
	Edenton,	846 28	225 44	3,920 39	82 50	980 40	-	6,055 11	4,002 89
	Camden,	1,457 68	2,887 38	1,954 16	-	715 27	-	7,014 54	1,954 16
	Beaufort,	154 51	583 14	334 19	108 15	285 94	-	1,466 03	442 34
	Plymouth,	292 07	192 23	440 76	-	89 19	-	1,014 30	440 76
	Ocracoke,	-	229 79	649 09	-	19 16	-	898 09	649 09
South Carolina,	Georgetown,	23 09	166 12	233 42	-	-	-	412 63	223 42
	Charleston,	15,130 85	6,276 65	8,907 03	1,972 18	210 33	-	32,497 14	10,879 21
	Beaufort,	-	-	161 63	-	-	-	161 63	161 63
Georgia,	Savannah,	3,400 37	5,473 28	725 05	3,489 76	71 61	-	13,160 17	4,214 81
	Sunbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Brunswick,	508 72	99 28	339 83	101 69	35 65	-	1,085 32	441 57
	St. Mary's, (4th quarter of 1814,)	116 00	1,245 50	494 80	746 19	-	-	2,602 54	1,241 04
Ohio,	Erie,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sandusky,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	4,219 16	2,733 37	1,810 61	267 91	888 47	-	9,919 62	2,078 97
Mississippi,	Mobile,	95 89	-	50 90	-	113 47	-	260 36	50 90
	Teche,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		549,572 26	125,060 37	414,479 81	20,658 68	40,445 44	8,992 23	1,159,208 89	425,713 50
								561 55	8,863 35

\* No returns since the 31st of December, 1808.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 18, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 195.

[1st SESSION.]

**BOUNTY ON PICKLED FISH AND SALTED PROVISIONS EXPORTED, ALLOWANCES TO FISHING VESSELS, AND THE QUANTITY OF SALT IMPORTED.**

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 5, 1816.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 31, 1816.*

In obedience to the resolution of the 26th of January, 1816, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to lay before the Senate the following statements, together with the letter of the Register of the Treasury accompanying them:

1. Statement A, exhibiting the bounty paid on the exportation of pickled fish and salted provisions, and the allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries, from the commencement of the present Government to the 31st of December, 1814, distinguishing the amount paid in each State.

2. Statement B, exhibiting the amount of duties received on the importation of salt into the United States for the same period, and the aggregate amount of bounties and allowances annually.

3. Statement C, exhibiting the quantity of salt imported into each State for the year ending the 30th of September, 1805, taken from the printed reports of Congress for the second session of the ninth Congress.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, January 31, 1816.*

In compliance with the enclosed resolution, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the following statements,

VIZ:

Paper A, exhibiting the bounty paid on the exportation of pickled fish and salted provisions, and the allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries, from the commencement of the present Government to December 31, 1814, distinguishing the amount paid in each State.

Paper B, exhibiting the amount of duties received on the importation of salt into the United States for the same period, and the aggregate amount of bounties and allowances annually.

The documents in this office do not afford the means of distinguishing the duty on salt paid in each State; I have, however, annexed paper C, exhibiting the quantity of salt imported into each State for the year ending 30th September, 1805, taken from the printed reports of Congress for the second session of the ninth Congress.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. ALEXANDER J. DALLAS.



A.

*A statement showing the amount of bounty paid on the exportation of pickled fish and salted provisions, and of allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries, in each State, from the commencement of the present Government to the 31st day of December, 1811.*

	New Hampshire.		Vermont.	Massachusetts.		Rhode Island.		Connecticut.		New York.	
	Bounty.	Allowance.		Bounty.	Allowance.	Bounty.	Allowance.	Bounty.	Allowance.	Bounty.	Allowance.
From the commencement of the present Government to 31st December, 1791,	\$855 44	-	-	\$25,046 59	-	\$1,928 13	-	\$1,278 37	-	\$382 79	-
From 1st January to 31st December, 1792,	1,676 47	-	-	35,792 72	-	3,350 51	-	2,713 02	-	599 60	-
Do. 1793,	220 37	\$1,971 50	-	7,835 86	\$67,887 80	2,093 53	\$1,163 08	4,571 00	\$1,573 58	1,145 92	\$369 36
Do. 1794,	266 35	2,838 30	-	6,249 19	87,712 40	2,131 56	1,231 32	2,881 77	1,986 89	1,345 57	-
Do. 1795,	233 10	1,554 70	-	5,827 20	62,908 24	2,480 79	580 92	1,878 30	1,236 61	3,448 80	-
Do. 1796,	299 48	1,359 30	-	7,255 61	74,049 89	2,193 67	257 37	2,872 91	883 29	2,617 90	339 78
Do. 1797,	120 62	1,362 30	-	5,080 68	77,049 92	1,951 60	487 48	1,735 23	694 62	1,806 66	716 44
Do. 1798,	500 17	1,677 68	-	8,140 60	88,683 91	3,406 04	824 35	2,790 64	2,295 94	1,973 02	1,202 42
Do. 1799,	680 55	2,870 01	-	8,606 38	119,794 32	3,128 90	1,570 09	3,129 68	3,989 52	2,512 31	381 93
Do. 1800,	565 82	2,488 46	-	7,202 68	84,361 97	1,906 16	137 13	2,487 56	865 89	3,326 84	-
Do. 1801,	1,144 15	2,522 78	\$35 00	10,977 47	70,068 48	1,822 94	137 13	4,138 01	1,433 60	2,385 07	358 93
Do. 1802,	624 72	4,582 00	52 50	9,070 43	93,720 27	3,320 46	728 44	4,049 05	2,136 50	2,663 13	1,280 71
Do. 1803,	1,000 05	5,380 98	89 75	11,098 80	106,543 83	4,198 88	805 63	5,291 48	3,355 39	4,267 35	1,087 74
Do. 1804,	1,239 07	6,725 94	10 25	14,498 71	131,551 66	3,839 85	1,079 74	7,329 57	5,551 37	7,286 95	1,078 02
Do. 1805,	1,332 64	7,041 25	579 25	11,246 15	138,458 22	3,802 30	531 43	6,087 00	5,640 82	4,708 87	1,256 00
Do. 1806,	1,631 83	7,502 48	193 50	11,045 83	140,808 60	3,510 17	1,523 41	6,918 15	10,571 11	4,614 43	1,786 39
Do. 1807,	716 11	7,608 88	142 75	9,971 91	139,932 63	2,500 94	2,870 33	5,184 29	10,338 08	3,376 34	504 25
Do. 1808,	228 00	6,797 58	184 50	5,829 11	123,469 00	2,208 73	2,889 77	2,925 00	8,570 07	1,762 72	1,185 47
Do. 1809,	188 04	2,265 85	-	7,650 09	40,685 46	118 50	962 95	341 73	2,856 69	354 21	395 16
Do. 1810,	15 50	-	-	189 50	2,410 44	30 00	-	-	996 00	-	-
Do. 1811,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	\$13,538 48	\$66,549 99	\$1,287 50	\$201,730 51	\$1,652,097 04	\$49,923 46	\$17,780 57	\$68,602 76	\$64,975 97	\$50,578 48	\$11,942 60

3

D

## STATEMENT—Continued.

	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.		North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Kentucky.	New Orleans.
	Bounty.	Bounty.	Bounty.	Bounty.	Bounty.	Allowance.	Bounty.	Bounty.	Bounty.	Bounty.	Bounty.
From the commencement of the present Government to 31st of December, 1791,	\$7 00	\$68 10	.	\$14 50	\$27 90	.	\$141 60				
From 1st January to 31st December, 1792,	18 20	431 25	.	108 00	61 95	.	382 80				
Do.	77 85	278 00	.	158 40	42 55	.	154 53				
Do.		450 00	\$49 35	356 19	10 50	.	248 72				
Do.	44 10	542 61	.	231 67	.	.	211 50				
Do.	.	609 21	.	243 45	273 60	\$165 00	681 76		\$18 00		
Do.	.	1,044 33	.	697 92	172 18	.	224 43				
Do.	.	725 61	.	587 53	236 20	.	521 59				
Do.	84 06	1,309 65	71 20	940 15	170 16	.	720 15				
Do.	.	2,710 54	120 85	356 05	21 00	.	993 60				
Do.	51 75	2,676 95	179 55	3,075 65	259 65	.	1,712 90	\$76 20			
Do.	.	3,138 84	242 10	3,915 91	1,014 44	.	3,033 69				
Do.	.	4,950 58	248 00	2,752 72	559 15	.	2,184 37	70 15			
Do.	.	3,146 87	165 50	3,568 90	1,174 97	.	2,223 45	66 00			
Do.	.	2,957 84	177 00	4,398 20	1,788 67	.	1,473 22	29 40			
Do.	217 25	1,498 67	158 00	3,911 60	384 35	.	1,232 77	125 00			\$362 50
Do.	.	1,095 50	35 50	2,534 85	329 10	.	938 00	19 52	33 30		283 75
Do.	.	131 00	226 55	2,419 90	79 00	.	291 15	.	.		90 00
Do.	.	132 85	.	585 10	.	.	.	.	.	\$146 50	175 00
Do.	.	.	.	24 00	.	.	.	.	.		
Do.	.	.	.	754 13	.	.	.	.	.		
Total,	\$500 21	\$26,898 40	\$1,673 60	\$31,634 82	\$5,595 37	\$165 00	\$17,370 23	\$386 27	\$51 30	\$146 50	\$911 25

NOTE.—No bounty or allowance paid since 31st December, 1811.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 31, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



## B.

*A statement showing the amount of duties received on salt imported into the United States; of bounty paid on the exportation of pickled fish and salted provisions; and of allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries, from the commencement of the present Government to the 31st day of December, 1814.*

		Duties received.	Bounty on the exportation of pickled fish and salted provisions.	Allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries.
From the commencement of the present Government to the 31st day of December, -	1791,	\$630,895 00	\$29,682 31	
From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, -	1792,	213,541 00	44,772 17	
Do. do. -	1793,	247,622 00	16,731 26	\$72,965 32
Do. do. -	1794,	361,128 00	13,767 85	93,768 91
Do. do. -	1795,	345,770 00	14,854 81	66,280 47
Do. do. -	1796,	443,550 00	16,998 99	76,889 63
Do. do. -	1797,	391,134 00	12,398 53	80,475 76
Do. do. -	1798,	543,810 00	19,220 12	94,684 30
Do. do. -	1799,	488,617 00	20,769 15	128,605 87
Do. do. -	1800,	687,387 00	18,325 21	87,853 45
Do. do. -	1801,	686,454 00	28,586 38	74,520 92
Do. do. -	1802,	792,838 00	29,700 63	104,447 92
Do. do. -	1803,	721,355 00	34,790 04	117,173 57
Do. do. -	1804,	686,799 00	46,922 90	145,986 73
Do. do. -	1805,	765,804 00	37,746 32	152,927 72
Do. do. -	1806,	862,694 00	37,133 72	152,191 99
Do. do. -	1807,	731,508 00	27,414 03	161,254 17
Do. do. -	1808,	6,017 00	17,240 66	142,911 89
Do. do. -	1809,	43 00	2,423 67	47,166 11
Do. do. -	1810,	-	508 35	3,406 44
Do. do. -	1811,	-	784 13	
Do. do. -	1814,	75,822 00		
Total, -	-	\$9,682,788 00	\$470,771 23	\$1,813,511 17

NOTE.—No duties received on bounty, or allowance paid, during the years 1812 and 1813.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 31, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## C.

*A statement showing the quantity of salt imported into the United States during the year ending the 30th of September, 1805.*

States.	Bushels.	States.	Bushels.
New Hampshire, - - - -	66,686	Virginia, - - - -	340,457
Massachusetts, - - - -	1,361,242	North Carolina, - - - -	151,203
Rhode Island, - - - -	120,782	South Carolina, - - - -	145,033
Connecticut, - - - -	201,735	Georgia, - - - -	72,737
New York, - - - -	772,939	Ohio, - - - -	34
New Jersey, - - - -	989	Louisiana, - - - -	42,914
Pennsylvania, - - - -	155,093	Michigan Territory, - - - -	140
Maryland, - - - -	169,292	Mississippi Territory, - - - -	7
District of Columbia, - - - -	50,993	Total, - - - -	3,652,276

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 31, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 196.

[1st Session.]

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1815.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 15, 1816.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 14, 1816.

I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States during the year ending the 30th of September, 1815, amounting, in value—

In articles of domestic produce or manufacture, to	-	-	-	\$45,974,403
In articles of foreign produce or manufacture, to	-	-	-	6,583,350
				<u>\$52,557,753</u>

Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz:

	Domestic.	Foreign.
To the northern countries of Europe,	\$3,699,553	\$958,896
To the dominions of the Netherlands,	3,784,771	796,087
To the dominions of Great Britain,	21,366,844	223,024
To the dominions of France,	6,576,368	2,151,269
To the dominions of Spain,	5,087,325	1,143,635
To the dominions of Portugal,	2,119,202	161,899
All other,	3,340,340	1,148,540
	<u>\$45,974,403</u>	<u>\$6,583,350</u>

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing October 1, 1814, and ending September 30, 1815.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.
Fish, dried or smoked,	quintals, 102,824	Biscuit, or ship bread,	kegs, 27,733
pickled,	barrels, 36,141	Rice,	tierces, 129,248
Do.	kegs, 3,062	Indigo,	pounds, 5,908
Oil, spermaceti,	gallons, 8,618	Cotton, Sea Island,	do. 8,449,951
whale and other fish,	do. 68,921	other,	do. 74,548,796
Whalebone,	pounds, 174	Tobacco,	hhds. 85,337
Spermaceti candles,	do. 312,065	Flaxseed,	bushels, 267,101
Wood, staves and heading,	M. 16,743	Flax,	pounds, 4,771
shingles,	do. 25,419	Wax,	do. 481,801
hoops and poles,	do. 3,733	Household furniture,	dollars, 52,278
boards and plank,	do. 51,337	Coaches and other carriages,	do. 9,176
hewn timber,	tons, 7,696	Hats,	do. 26,149
lumber of all kinds,	dollars, 77,647	Saddlery,	do. 13,534
masts and spars,	do. 17,389	Beer, porter, and cider, in casks,	gallons, 54,574
oak bark, and other dye,	do. 336,242	bottled,	dozens, 1,696
all manufactures of,	do. 150,660	Boots,	pairs, 2,811
Naval stores, tar,	barrels, 39,845	Shoes, silk,	do. 194
pitch,	do. 6,367	leather,	do. 50,997
rosin,	do. 11,721	Candles, tallow,	pounds, 574,978
turpentine,	do. 76,103	wax,	do. 38,142
Ashes, pot,	tons, 3,850	Soap,	do. 1,924,427
pearl,	do. 1,091	Starch,	do. 3,593
Skins and furs,	dollars, 409,371	Snuff,	do. 14,655
Beef,	barrels, 13,130	Tobacco, manufactured,	do. 1,019,390
Pork,	do. 9,073	Leather,	do. 433,903
Hams and bacon,	pounds, 695,357	Lead,	do. 40,245
Tallow,	do. 37,541	Maple and brown sugar,	do. 6,260
Butter,	do. 844,029	Bricks,	M. 664
Cheese,	do. 468,609	Spirits, from grain,	gallons, 117,701
Lard,	do. 1,045,633	Linseed oil,	do. 17,259
Hides,	No. of, 51	Spirits of turpentine,	do. 16,838
Horned cattle,	do. 4,604	Cables and cordage,	cwt. 8,006
Horses,	do. 1,747	Cards, wool and cotton,	dozens, 1,319
Sheep,	do. 9,710	playing,	packs, 864
Hogs,	do. 757	Iron, pig,	tons, 152
Poultry,	dozens, 836	bar,	do. 80
Wheat,	bushels, 17,634	nails,	pounds, 90,294
Indian corn,	do. 830,516	castings,	dollars, 5,749
Rye,	do. 831	all manufactures of iron, or	
Oats,	do. 29,899	iron and steel, other,	do. 7,784
Barley,	do. 2,237	Spirits, from molasses,	gallons, 8,112
Buckwheat,	do. 180	Chocolate,	pounds, 5,840
Beans,	do. 2,702	Gunpowder,	do. 407,696
Peas,	do. 7,873	Copper and brass, and copper	
Potatoes,	do. 45,113	manufactured,	dollars, 366
Apples,	barrels, 2,081	Medicinal drugs,	do. 34,547
Flour,	do. 862,739	Sugar, refined,	pounds, 10,432
Meal, rye,	do. 6,016	Merchandise, and all articles	
Indian,	do. 72,364	not enumerated, manufact'd,	dollars, 497,707
Ginseng,	pounds, 16,863	raw produce,	do. 292,939
Ship stuff,	cwt. 79		
Biscuit, or ship bread,	barrels, 49,034	Total value of the foregoing statement,	\$45,974,403



*Statement of exports the produce and manufactures of foreign countries, commencing October 1, 1814, and ending September 30, 1815.*

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
	Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Value of goods free of duty, - - - - -	dollars, -	758,869	758,869
at 27½ per cent. - - - - -	do. 31,440	149,052	180,492
25 do. - - - - -	do. 490,523	796,334	1,286,857
32½ do. - - - - -	do. 16,053	2,056	18,109
30 do. - - - - -	do. 97,331	334,675	432,006
42½ do. - - - - -	do. 273	318	591
40 do. - - - - -	do. 11,166	7,442	18,608
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira, and London particular, - - - - -	gallons, 5,555	303	5,858
all other Madeira, - - - - -	do. 41,417	-	41,417
Burgundy, Champaign, &c. - - - - -	do. 30	-	30
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases, - - - - -	do. 5,845	1,437	7,282
Lisbon, Oporto, &c. - - - - -	do. 170	1,526	1,696
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. - - - - -	do. -	60	60
all other, - - - - -	do. 120,070	14,880	134,950
Spirits, from grain, - - - - -	do. 36,952	31,693	68,645
from other materials, - - - - -	do. 40,516	8,328	48,844
Molasses, - - - - -	do. 9,032	2,196	11,228
Beer, ale, and porter, - - - - -	do. 705	2,776	3,481
Teas, souchong and other black, - - - - -	pounds, 69,273	10,360	79,633
hyson, imperial, &c. - - - - -	do. 15,262	2,701	17,963
other green, - - - - -	do. 30,607	-	30,607
Coffee, - - - - -	do. 5,993,112	1,508,272	7,501,384
Cocoa, - - - - -	do. 168,802	893,780	1,065,582
Sugar, brown, - - - - -	do. 1,401,655	1,126,669	2,528,324
white, clayed or powdered, - - - - -	do. 653,471	5,853	659,324
loaf, - - - - -	do. 785	205	990
other refined and lump, - - - - -	do. 80	-	80
Almonds, - - - - -	do. -	15,080	15,080
Fruits, currants, - - - - -	do. 146,867	36,844	183,711
prunes and plums, - - - - -	do. -	44	44
raisins, in jars, boxes, and muscatel, - - - - -	do. -	106	106
all other, - - - - -	do. 1,182	590	1,772
Candles, tallow, - - - - -	do. 21,869	700	22,569
Cheese, - - - - -	do. 513	-	513
Soap, - - - - -	do. 110,245	13,460	123,705
Spices, mace, - - - - -	do. -	5	5
nutmegs, - - - - -	do. 771	442	1,213
cinnamon, - - - - -	do. 11,470	11,782	23,252
cloves, - - - - -	do. 4,269	7,552	11,821
pepper, - - - - -	do. 499,702	246,647	746,349
pimento, - - - - -	do. 4,403	45	4,448
Chinese cassia, - - - - -	do. 58,742	200,378	259,120
Indigo, - - - - -	do. 21,223	18,070	39,293
Cotton, - - - - -	do. 51,066	206,476	257,542
Powder, gun, - - - - -	do. 20,925	26,025	46,950
Iron, slit and hoop, - - - - -	do. -	2,602	2,602
Nails, - - - - -	do. 70,260	258,088	328,348
Spikes, - - - - -	do. 97	378	475
Quicksilver, - - - - -	do. 59,934	14,750	74,684
Paints, ochre, yellow, in oil, - - - - -	do. -	280	280
dry yellow, - - - - -	do. 63,061	-	63,061
white and red lead, - - - - -	do. 1,960	1,110	3,070
Lead and manufactures of lead, - - - - -	do. 7,227	4,377	11,604
Cordage, tarred, - - - - -	do. 98,278	1,103	99,381
untarred, - - - - -	do. 127,361	23,257	150,618
Cables, - - - - -	do. 8,326	9,301	17,627
Steel, - - - - -	cwt. 256	9,262	9,518
Twine and packthread, - - - - -	do. 9	-	9
Glauber salts, - - - - -	do. 97	3	100
Salt, weighing 56 lbs. or less, - - - - -	do. -	1,585	1,585
Coal, - - - - -	do. -	378	378
Fish, foreign caught, dried, - - - - -	quintals, 287	143	430
pickled, salmon, - - - - -	barrels, -	27	27
all other, - - - - -	do. 64	-	64
Glass, black, quart bottles, - - - - -	gross, 110	36	146
window, not above 8 inches by 10, - - - - -	100 sq. ft. -	4	4
not above 10 inches by 12, - - - - -	do. 100	-	100
Segars, - - - - -	M. 531	165	696
Boots, - - - - -	pairs, 145	-	145
Shoes and slippers, kid, morocco, &c. for men and women, - - - - -	do. 985	1,304	2,289
Cards, playing, - - - - -	packs, 68	2,977	3,045
Total value of the foregoing statement, - - - - -	\$3,526,597	\$2,056,753	\$6,583,350

*A summary of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to the dominions of each Power.
Russia, - - - - -	\$248,047	\$326,502	\$574,549
Prussia, - - - - -	143,060		143,060
Sweden, - - - - -	204,066	36,741	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	722,080	58,808	1,021,695
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	127,920	10,583	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	496,249	47,720	682,472
Holland, - - - - -	3,687,437	795,390	
Danish West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	97,334	697	4,580,858
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	14,599,135	49,341	
Scotland, - - - - -	1,365,471		
Ireland, - - - - -	1,664,230	2,279	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	7,485		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	588,892	109,970	
British East Indies, - - - - -	60,024	42,076	
British West Indies, - - - - -	1,684,480	18,493	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	850		
British American colonies, - - - - -	1,395,965	865	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	312		21,589,868
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	1,758,131	478,542	2,236,673
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	4,957,743	1,538,171	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	75,341	315,688	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,520,476	284,563	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	22,808	12,847	8,747,637
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	957,746	105,569	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	151,928	55,321	
Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - - - -	245,017	59,962	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	4,029	50,681	
Floridas, - - - - -	846,962	2,379	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	48,815	37,675	
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,832,828	866,048	6,230,960
Portugal, - - - - -	1,176,079	2,996	
Madeira, - - - - -	613,942	6,621	
Fayal and other Azores, - - - - -	26,370	112	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	40,442	51,955	
Other African ports, - - - - -	-	1,778	
Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, - - - - -	262,369	98,437	2,281,101
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	110,706	333,330	444,036
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	• 17,657	71,501	89,158
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	32,645		32,645
China, - - - - -	293,096	195,599	488,695
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	20,146	30,352	50,498
East Indies, - - - - -	62,548		62,548
West Indies, - - - - -	1,700,426	233,039	1,933,465
Europe, - - - - -	1,001,602	90,100	1,091,702
Africa, - - - - -	39,461	16,085	55,546
Asia, - - - - -	-	59,038	59,038
South Seas, - - - - -	6,063	4,501	10,564
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	55,990	114,995	170,985
Total dollars, - - - - -	-	-	52,557,753



*A summary of the value of exports from each State.*

STATES.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
New Hampshire, - - - - -	\$101,203	\$8,579	\$109,782
Vermont, - - - - -	161,002	-	161,002
Massachusetts, - - - - -	3,547,463	1,732,620	5,280,083
Rhode Island, - - - - -	357,684	203,499	561,183
Connecticut, - - - - -	383,135	-	383,135
New York, - - - - -	8,230,278	2,445,095	10,675,373
New Jersey, - - - - -	5,279	-	5,279
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	3,569,551	1,024,368	4,593,919
Delaware, - - - - -	105,102	-	105,102
Maryland, - - - - -	4,086,274	950,327	5,036,601
District of Columbia, (a) - - - - -	1,965,626	-	1,965,626
Virginia, - - - - -	6,632,579	44,397	6,676,976
North Carolina, - - - - -	1,012,967	975	1,013,942
South Carolina, - - - - -	6,574,783	100,346	6,675,129
Georgia, - - - - -	4,146,057	26,262	4,172,319
Louisiana, - - - - -	5,055,858	46,752	5,102,610
Territories of the United States, (b) - - - - -	39,562	130	39,692
Total, - - - - -	\$45,974,403	\$6,583,350	\$52,557,753
(a) Georgetown, - - - - -	\$132,189	-	\$132,189
Alexandria, - - - - -	1,833,437	-	1,833,437
Total, - - - - -	\$1,965,626	-	\$1,965,626
(b) Michigan Territory, - - - - -	\$36,909	\$130	\$37,119
Mississippi Territory, - - - - -	2,573	-	2,573
Total, - - - - -	\$39,562	\$130	\$39,692

*A summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1815.*

THE SEA—\$912,000.			
Fisheries—			
Dried fish, or cod fishery, - - - - -	-	\$494,000	
Pickled fish, or river fishery, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,) - - - - -	-	218,000	
Whale, common oil, and bone, - - - - -	\$57,000		
Spermaceti oil and candles, - - - - -	142,000		
		200,000	\$912,000
THE FOREST—\$3,910,000.			
Skins and furs, - - - - -	409,000		
Ginseng, - - - - -	10,000		
		419,000	
Product of wood—			
Lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts, &c.) - - - - -	1,835,000		
Oak bark and other dye, - - - - -	336,000		
Naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, &c.) - - - - -	455,000		
Ashes, pot and pearl, - - - - -	865,000		
		3,491,000	3,910,000
AGRICULTURE—\$38,808,000.			
Product of animals—			
Beef, tallow, hides, and live cattle, - - - - -	407,000		
Butter and cheese, - - - - -	242,000		
		649,000	
Pork, pickled; bacon, lard, and live hogs, - - - - -	-	498,000	
Horses, - - - - -	155,000		
Sheep, - - - - -	30,000		
		185,000	1,332,000
Vegetable food—			
Wheat, flour, and biscuit, - - - - -	-	7,209,000	
Indian corn and meal, - - - - -	-	1,140,000	
Rice, - - - - -	-	2,785,000	
All other, (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, and apples,) - - - - -	-	100,000	
			11,234,000
Tobacco, - - - - -	-	-	8,235,000
Cotton,* - - - - -	-	-	17,529,000
All other agricultural products—			
Flaxseed, - - - - -	-	326,000	
Maple sugar, - - - - -	-	1,000	
Indigo, - - - - -	-	6,000	
Wax, - - - - -	-	140,000	
Various items, (poultry, flax, &c.) - - - - -	-	5,000	
			478,000

\* Sea Island cotton valued at 31 cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at 20 cents per pound.

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—\$1,553,000.			
Domestic materials—			
Soap and tallow candles,	-	-	\$365,000
Leather, boots, shoes, and saddlery,	-	-	184,000
Hats,	-	-	26,000
Grain, (spirits, beer, and starch,)	-	-	134,000
Wood, (including furniture, coaches, and other carriages,)	-	-	212,000
Cables and cordage,	-	-	128,000
Iron,	-	-	34,000
Various items, (snuff, silk shoes, wax candles, tobacco, lead, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, &c.)	-	-	238,000
			\$1,321,000
Foreign materials—			
Spirits from molasses,	-	-	8,000
Sugar, refined,	-	-	3,000
Chocolate,	-	-	1,000
Gunpowder,	-	-	184,000
Brass and copper,	-	-	1,000
Medicinal drugs,	-	-	35,000
			232,000
			\$1,553,000
UNCERTAIN—\$791,000.			
Articles not distinguished in returns—			
Manufactured,	-	-	498,000
Raw produce,	-	-	293,000
			791,000
Total,	-	-	\$45,974,000

Statement of the duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported without being entitled to drawback.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.
Goods paying duties ad valorem, at 27½ p.ct.	\$40,988 30	Spices, nutmegs, -	\$442 00
25 do.	199,083 50	cinnamon, -	4,712 80
32½ do.	668 20	cloves, -	3,020 80
30 do.	100,402 00	pepper, -	29,597 24
42½ do.	135 15	pimento, -	3 60
40 do.	2,976 80	Chinese cassia, -	16,030 24
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira, and London		Indigo, -	9,035 00
particular, -	351 48	Cotton, -	12,384 76
claret, &c. in bottles or cases, -	1,005 90	Powder, gun, -	2,082 00
Lisbon, Oporto, &c., -	915 60	Iron, slit and hoop, -	52 04
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c., -	33 60	Nails, -	10,323 52
all other, -	6,844 80	Spikes, -	7 56
Spirits, from grain, -	22,302 03	Quicksilver, -	1,770 00
other materials, -	5,579 96	Paints, ochre, yellow, in oil, -	8 40
Molasses, -	219 60	white and red lead, -	44 40
Beer, ale, and porter, -	444 16	Lead and manufactures of lead, -	87 54
Teas, souchong, -	4,558 40	Cordage, tarred, -	44 12
hyson, imperial, &c., -	2,187 81	untarred, -	1,162 85
Coffee, -	150,827 20	Cables, -	372 04
Cocoa, -	35,751 20	Steel, -	18,524 00
Sugar, brown, -	56,333 45	Glauber salts, -	12 00
white, clayed, &c., -	351 18	Salt, weighing 56 pounds or less, -	317 00
loaf, -	36 90	Coal, -	37 80
Almonds, -	603 20	Fish, foreign caught, dried, -	143 00
Fruits, currants, -	1,473 76	Salmon, -	54 00
prunes and plums, -	1 76	Glass, black, quart bottles, -	43 20
raisins imported in jars, boxes, and muscatel, -	4 24	window, not above 8 inches by 10, -	12 80
all other, -	17 70	Segars, -	660 00
Candles, tallow, -	28 00	Shoes and slippers, kid, morocco, &c. for men and women, -	391 20
Soap, -	538 40	Cards, playing, -	1,488 50
Spices, mace, -	12 50		
		Total,	\$747,540 19

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 12, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



14th CONGRESS.]

No. 197.

[1st Session.]

## SYSTEM OF NAVIGATION FOR THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 7, 1816.

Mr. BIBB, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the following report on the subject of a system of navigation for the United States:

The attention of the committee has been drawn to the policy of "confining the American navigation to American seamen" by the message of the President of the United States. Two considerations, distinct in their character, are suggested in behalf of the measure: 1st, as it might have a conciliatory tendency towards foreign nations; and, 2dly, as it would increase the independence of our navigation and the resources of our maritime defence.

"An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States," passed the 3d day of March, 1813, prohibits the employment as seamen of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall prohibit the like employment of citizens of the United States. That act furnishes indisputable evidence of the conciliatory spirit of the national councils; and a corresponding disposition on the part of other Governments only is wanting to give it effect. The committee, however, deem it expedient to advance the independence of the navigation and resources of maritime defence of the United States, and for that purpose submit a bill to the consideration of the Senate. That the nature and extent of its provisions may be the more readily understood, the following outline of the existing regulations concerning commercial vessels, and of the proposed modifications, is presented.

Commercial vessels which are registered or enrolled according to the existing laws are denominated ships or vessels of the United States. For carrying on trade with foreign countries, they are registered; for the coasting trade or fisheries of the United States, they are enrolled and licensed.

Ships or vessels built within the United States, or captured and condemned as prize, or adjudged forfeited for breach of law, and belonging wholly to citizens of the United States, may be registered or enrolled, if they are commanded by citizens either native or naturalized. Such vessels are regarded as belonging to the ports at or nearest to which the managing owners reside; and they are registered or enrolled in the offices of the customs for the districts which comprehend the respective ports.

When a vessel is *registered*, the ownership, name, description, and tonnage, being legally ascertained, are stated distinctly, with the name of the master, and entered in some proper book for a record or registry to be kept by the collector of the customs. A certificate of such registry is issued as evidence of ownership to accompany the vessel. In addition to the seal and signature of the Register of the Treasury of the United States, it is attested, under the seal of the collector, with his signature, and is countersigned by the naval officer or surveyor, where there is such an officer, for the port to which the vessel belongs, and a copy is transmitted to the Register of the Treasury.

The certificate of registry for a vessel to be employed in foreign voyages may continue in force so long as the ownership continues the same. On a change of property, if purchased by any citizen of the United States, the vessel is registered anew. When the master is changed, the collector of the customs is authorized to endorse a memorandum of such change on the certificate of registry.

The requisites for this important document are prescribed in the act of the 31st of December, 1792, entitled "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels." And various provisions in the same act were adopted to guard the interests of shipbuilders and shipowners of the United States against the intrusions or impositions of foreigners.

In relation to vessels of twenty tons or upwards which may be *enrolled*, the same qualifications and requisites are prescribed, and similar guards against abuses are provided, in the act of the 18th of February, 1793, entitled "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same." A certificate of enrolment, which is issued for a coasting or fishing vessel of the United States, is strictly analogous to the certificate of registry for a merchant vessel. The documents contain similar statements respecting the vessels and the titles of the owners, and are authenticated in the same manner.

Vessels of less than twenty tons are *licensed*, without being enrolled, according to the act of the 18th of February, 1793, and the duty of tonnage on a licensed vessel is payable once in a year. A license is issued from the office of the customs for the vessel to be employed in the coasting trade or the whale fishery or cod fishery. It may be in force for one year, and is given under the hand and seal of the collector, who is required to make a record of such licenses, and transmit copies to the Register of the Treasury. That the privileges appertaining to ships or vessels of the United States in the coasting trade or fisheries may be fully enjoyed, the same law requires enrolled vessels to have licenses.

As the act of the 31st of December, 1792, has provided that the privileges appertaining to registered ships or vessels of the United States shall not continue to be enjoyed longer than they continue to be commanded by citizens of the United States, it has in effect required every such vessel to have one citizen on board as master or commander; and the same requisite is included in the act of the 18th of February, 1793, for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels. These acts contain the principal regulations for the commercial shipping. There are no laws in operation which require any more of the citizens to be employed for navigating the vessels in foreign trade, or in the coasting trade or fisheries. There is no act of Congress which requires the subordinate officers, or any part of the crew on board any vessel whatever, to be citizens of the United States.

On examination, it appears that systematic regulations concerning the ownership of vessels were established by the registering act of December, 1792, and the enrolling and licensing act of February, 1793; but the United States have remained to this day without a navigation act for each branch of their commerce.

As it concerns the maritime interests of the United States, therefore, it is of importance to establish a policy requiring the commercial vessels of the United States to be navigated principally by mariners of the country. With this view, it is considered proper to allow the privileges of American character to none but vessels navigated by American mariners as the law may require; to provide for ascertaining who shall be regarded as such mariners; and to make it requisite for vessels of the United States to have documents on board as evidence of being so navigated.

That the policy may be carried into effect without inconvenience, various particulars in a system of navigation must correspond to existing laws respecting the collection of duties, the ownership of vessels, or the government of persons in the merchant service or fisheries. Several regulations, similar to those already in force, are proposed to be incorporated.

"The documents for vessels sailing on foreign voyages may supersede the use of any other certificates of citizenship for persons employed in navigating them; and it is proposed to repeal the section of the act of May, 1796, which has authorized the collectors to deliver certificates to individual mariners. Abuses which are known to have prevailed in relation to such certificates may be avoided by requiring proper documents to accompany the vessels,

*Statements respecting persons registered as American seamen, according to official returns for the years prior to 1813.*

Statement of the whole number of seamen annually registered as American under the act of the 28th of May, 1796, being an "Abstract of seamen registered in the several custom-houses of the United States according to returns made to the Department of State," as contained in a report made to the Senate, dated the 19th of February, 1813.\*

Year.	Whole number returned as registered.
For the three last quarters of the year 1796	4,849
For the year - - - 1797	9,021
1798	7,031
1799	6,514
1800	3,390
1801	6,917
1802	891
1803	10,724
1804	6,822
1805	10,722
1806	9,900
1807	7,937
1808	1,121
1809	9,170
1810	3,668
1811	4,828
1812	3,252
Total, -	106,757

Statement of the number of naturalized persons annually registered as American seamen under the act of the 28th of May, 1796, according to a report from the Secretary of State to the Senate, dated the 6th of January, 1813.†

Year.	Number returned as naturalized.
For the three last quarters of the year 1796	70
For the year - - - 1797	165
1798	111
1799	95
1800	54
1801	48
1802	26
1803	140
1804	124
1805	68
1806	70
1807	71
1808	55
1809	214
1810	147
1811	39
1812	33
Total, -	1,530

\* The report of the 19th of February, 1813, from the Secretary of State, contains the following remark: "It may be proper to observe that, from the deficiency of returns, it is to be reasonably inferred that the number of seamen actually enregistered in the United States during the period embraced by this report exceeds that now stated by one-third."

† In relation to the returns of persons born in foreign countries, who have been legally naturalized in the United States and registered as American seamen, in the report of the 6th of January, 1813, it is observed: "Those for 1811 and 1812, above stated, are not complete."

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 198.

[1st Session.]

## SURVEY OF THE COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 4, 1816.

To the Senate of the United States:

APRIL 4, 1816.

I transmit to the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, complying with their resolution of the 26th March last.

JAMES MADISON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 29, 1816.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, to whom the President of the United States referred the resolution of the 26th of March, 1816, requesting that information be laid before the Senate "in relation to such proceedings as have been had for completing an accurate chart of the coast within the extent of twenty leagues from any of the shores of the United States, and in relation to such examinations and observations as may have been made with respect to St. George's Bank, and any other bank or shoal, and the soundings and currents beyond such distance to the Gulf stream, in pursuance of the act of the 10th February, 1807, entitled 'An act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States,' " has the honor to present the following report:

That, by the act of the 10th of February, 1807, the President of the United States was authorized and requested to cause a survey of the coast of the United States, and to employ proper persons in accomplishing the purposes described in the act; for which a sum not exceeding \$50,000 was appropriated.

That, as the first step towards the execution of the act, it became necessary to procure from Europe the instruments to be used in the survey of the coast; but, in consequence of the restrictive system, and the difficulty of ob-



taining a proper agent, that step was unavoidably postponed until in the year 1811. Mr. F. R. Hassler, the professor of mathematics at the Schenectady College, in the State of New York, (a gentleman eminently qualified for the trust,) was employed, under the authority of the President, to proceed to London, and there to superintend the construction of the instruments.

That Mr. Hassler sailed from the United States in August, 1811, and arrived in England in the month of September following; but, owing to the state of affairs between the two nations, and the war which ensued, the progress of the work committed to his care was greatly and unavoidably interrupted and retarded. He was informed, however, "that, notwithstanding the war, he should continue in England until the objects of his mission should have been accomplished, provided the British Government permitted it."

That, under these circumstances, Mr. Hassler was not able to complete his work, and return to the United States, until the month of October, 1815, when he arrived at the port of Philadelphia, and delivered to the Director of the Mint the instruments and books which he had been instructed to procure. It is stated by the Director of the Mint that Mr. Hassler's duty has been well performed; and that, in his opinion, a superior collection of instruments, for the purpose contemplated, is not possessed by any Government in Europe. A list of the instruments and books, and an account of the cost and charges, accompany this report, marked, respectively, A and B.

That instructions have been given to prepare the instruments for use. A plan for carrying into effect the survey of the coasts has been submitted to the consideration of the President, and it is proposed to begin the work as soon as it is practicable. But the unexpended balance of the original appropriation having been carried to the surplus fund, it will be necessary to wait for the enactment of the general appropriation bill, in which a provision for the expense of prosecuting the survey is included.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A:

*General list of mathematical instruments and books destined for the survey of the coast of the United States, delivered into the custody of Robert Patterson, Esquire, Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, by F. R. Hassler, after his return from the mission for this object in November, 1815.*

1. One theodolite, of two feet diameter, of very improved construction, silver arch, readings by three micrometer microscopes, wire micrometers in the telescopes; made by Mr. Edward Troughton.
2. Two double repeating theodolites, of twelve inches diameter, on principles suggested by F. R. Hassler, with full vertical circle, double repeating, &c.; made by the same.
3. Two double repeating circles, on the principles of Borda, of improved construction, vertical and horizontal circles, both of eighteen inches diameter, readings to the back telescopes, &c.; made by the same.
4. Four double repeating reflecting circles, of ten inches diameter, on principles suggested by F. R. Hassler, spiral levels for small vertical angles, &c.; made by the same.
5. Four stands to the above, with artificial horizons of mercury, covered with a glass hat.
6. Two double repeating reflecting circles, in all respects equal to those in No. 4, except no levels; made by the same.
7. Two artificial horizons to the above, of mercury, covered with a glass hat.
8. Two artificial horizons of plain glass, with ground spiral level, the one of a dark glass, the other of plate glass, blackened on the lower plane.
9. Two surveying theodolites, of nine inches diameter, of common construction.
10. Two surveying compasses of one foot needle, construction directed by F. R. Hassler, silvered plates, needles inverting, telescopes describing a full vertical spirit level, centre work for the stand; made by Thomas Jones.
11. Two alidades for plane tables, construction invented by F. R. Hassler, telescopes mounted like in transit instruments; made by the same.
12. Two centre works to the plane tables, to be used with the above, and two sets of brass spring clamps to hold the paper on the table.
13. Two sets of apparatus for measuring base lines, by an arrangement invented by F. R. Hassler, giving an optical determination of the end points of the bars, each consisting of the following parts:
  - (a) Four iron bars upwards of seventy feet in length, not yet standardised, because they were intended to be cut to a proper standard on the most authentic measures; by F. R. Hassler.
  - (b) Various screw works and rollers for the motion of these bars, and the boxes which they must be put in when in use.
  - (c) Four thermometers, with Fahrenheit and centigrade scales, mounted, to be fixed to the bars, and the balls sheltered by projecting sides on the scales.
  - (d) A telescope arrangement to direct the boxes with the bars in the direction of the base lines.
  - (e) Three brass stands with motion work, in the direction of three rectangular ordinates, carrying microscopes, in which the object lenses consist of two halves of different foci, by which the image of cross lines on these stands is brought in the same focus with that of the ends of the bars, which are cut out to admit a cobweb to spread over the ends, the optical contact of which two images determines the place of the ends of the bars, in like manner as in the Hadley's instrument: the image from the great mirror and the object viewed directly.
14. One standard English measure, of eighty-two inches in length, divided on silver in tenths of inches, microscopes and micrometer for comparisons and an arrangement, with a cutting tool to divide scales from it; made by Mr. Edward Troughton.
15. One iron toise, standardised by Lenoir in Paris, and compared with the standards of the observatory there.
16. One brass meter, standardised by Lenoir in Paris from his brass meter, which was made at the same time, and standardised at the temperature of melting ice, together with those distributed to the deputies of different nations, by the Committee of Weights and Measures, compared also at the observatory of Paris with their standards.
- N. B. This brass meter of Mr. Lenoir, being the only one in this metal made by the Committee of Weights and Measures in Paris, gives therefore, also, the only means to a direct comparison of French and English measures, without reduction for expansion of different metals; the latter having their standards in brass, and the former in iron.
- A certificate of the comparison of Nos. 15 and 16, accompanying them, signed Arrage and Bouvard, and sealed by the seal of the observatory.
17. One iron meter, standardised by Lenoir.
18. One iron tool to file bars off perpendicularly in standardising measures.
19. An iron plane to use on metals and on wood.

20. One strong scale, with accurate standardised English weights; made by Edward Troughton.
21. Two standard subdivided kilogrammes of parallelepipedon; made by Fortin in Paris.
22. Two litres modeles, with covers of ground glass plates; standardised by the same.
23. Two transit instruments of very improved construction; telescopes of five feet, illumination through the axes, shades to the object glasses, silver-arched semi-circles, with levels at the eye-ends, to point by spring centrepieces, &c.; made by Edward Troughton.
24. Two astronomical clocks, of the same improved construction as those lately made by the same artist and inventor, William Hardy, for the observatories of Greenwich and Glasgow, spring scapement, silver plated dial, compensation by a glass cylinder, with mercury acting as the lens of the pendulum.
25. Two one day box chronometers, with silver dial plates, compensation of the balance and for short and long vibrations, the invention of the maker, William Hardy.
26. One box chronometer of Brockbank, of two days going, for the case of accidental omission of winding.
27. Two one day box chronometers, of the same.
28. One one day box chronometer, of extraordinary good performance, of Grimaldi and Johnson.
29. Two one day silver pocket chronometers, of Brockbank.
30. One timepiece, showing the  $\frac{1}{300}$  of a second, going only when in use, for determination of velocities of sound, falling bodies, &c.; made by William Hardy, on the suggestion of F. R. Hassler.
31. One six feet achromatic telescope of Dallond, four inches aperture of the object glass, six astronomical and one terrestrial eye tubes, a binder, the tube unscrewing in three pieces; mahogany stand in two parts, securing the telescope in two places, for greater steadiness.
32. One five feet achromatic telescope of Dallond, three and three-quarters inches aperture of the object glass, one terrestrial and six astronomical eye tubes, lantern illumination by a small mirror in the centre, a binder, brass equatorial motion, shifting braces, mahogany folding stand and steadying rods.
33. One five feet achromatic telescope, four inches aperture of the object glass, tube in two parts, four astronomical and one terrestrial eye tubes, level on the tube, a binder, equatorial mahogany folding stand with steadying rods, made by Tully.
34. One four feet eight inches achromatic telescope, three inches aperture of the object glass, two terrestrial and four astronomical eye pieces, tube in two parts, a binder, equatorial mahogany folding stands with steadying rods; by the same.
35. One three and a half feet achromatic telescope of two and three-fourths inches aperture of the object glass; two terrestrial and three astronomical eye pieces, brass stand with steadying rods; made by Mr. Troughton.
36. One three and a half feet achromatic telescope of Dallond, two and three-fourths inches aperture, simple brass tube, six astronomical and one terrestrial eye tube, without stand.
37. Three double wire micrometers of Dallond, on Mr. Troughton's construction, with prisms before the eye piece for objects near the zenith, two of them fitting the telescopes Nos. 31 and 32, and one those of Nos. 33, 34, 35, and 36.
38. One dynameter, or instrument to measure the magnifying power of telescopes on Ramsden's invention, made by Dallond.
39. One top joint and socket for a telescope, for easy transportation in the fields—to fit any telescope.
40. Six mountain barometers, mounted in brass tubes; made by Mr. Troughton in his improved construction.
41. Two thermometers, Fahrenheit's and Reaumur's, divisions on silvered scales, going to boiling water; glass face and mahogany case, for the use of the observatories within doors; made by Edward Troughton.
42. Two thermometers on box wood scales, brass shelters to the balls, for the use of the observatories before the windows, made by Edward Troughton.
43. Four detached spirit levels, mounted in brass, of two different sizes, for various purposes; made by the same.
44. Two sets of magnets; one of two large bars, one of four bars.
45. Two beam compasses, with double rods of different lengths, change of points, and one set to work on metals; one made by William Cary, and the other by Fidler.
46. Three proportional compasses, with perpendicular legs; made by Fidler, and divided and adjusted by Troughton.
47. Two steel rulers, five feet long, made by Fidler.
48. Four steel right-angled triangles of two different sizes, to fit the before-mentioned rulers; made by Fidler.
49. One Cabestan head-screw key, pins in three directions.

The following articles were added to the collection, to supply accidental losses or breakings, and for various accessory uses:

1. Two sets of detached dark glasses.
2. Nine simple and double reading magnifiers.

N. B. Of these two articles, there have been used already to replace such as had been forgotten in various boxes of instruments, the above being the remaining ones.

3. Six square glass tubes of proper size for the barometers.
4. Twelve spirit levels in sizes for the instruments, tried by Mr. Troughton.
5. Three plates of parallel glass.
6. Two rolls of metal wire for the plumb lines.
7. Two bottles of varnish.
8. Twelve turn screws in sizes, two of each size.

*Books for the use of the observatories and the survey.*

- 2 Copies Delambre's *Astronomie*, 3 vols. 4to.
- 2 Copies Biot's *Astronomie*, 3 vols. 8vo.
- 2 Copies Bord's *Tables Decimales de Logarithmes*, 1 vol. 4to.
- 2 Copies Wollaston's *Catalogue of Fixed Stars*, and Herschel's *Addition to Flamsted's Catalogue*; folio, bound together.
- 2 Copies Callet's *Tables Portatives de Logarithmes*, 8vo.
- 2 Copies *Connoissances de Temps*, 1816, 8vo.
- 2 Copies Zach's *Supplément aux Tables d'Aberration et Mutation*, 1 vol. 8vo.
- 2 Copies Markelyne's *Astronomical Tables*, folio.
- 3 Copies Mendoza's *Nautical Tables*, 4to.
- 1 Copy *Almageste de Ptolomée*, par Halma, 4to.



- 1 Copy Last Years of Zach's Astronomical Correspondence.  
 1 Copy Lindenau's Tables de Mars, 4to.  
 1 Copy Lindenau's Tables de Venus, 4to.  
 1 Copy Lindenau's Tables Barométriques, 8vo.  
 1 Copy Bode Uranographia, 1 vol.; atlas and catalogue per Arum, 1 vol. folio, bound.  
 1 Copy Philosophical Transactions, 1809; part containing Troughton's method of hand dividing.  
 1 Copy Flamsted's Historia Celestis, 3 vols. folio.  
 1 Copy Mudge's Survey of England, 3 vols. 4to.  
 1 Copy Piazzì della Specola Astronomia di Palermo, 4to.  
 1 Copy Taylor's Tables of Logarithms, 4to. bound.  
 1 Copy Ober's Über den Cometen, 8vo.  
 1 Copy Schreter's Beobachtungen, 8vo.  
 1 Copy Gauss's Disquisitio de Elementis Ellipticis Palladis.  
 1 Copy Bouvard's Nouvelles Tables de Jupiter, 4to.  
 1 Copy Memorial Topographique, publiée par le Depot de la Guerre à Paris, 6 vols. 8vo. with additions.

F. R. HASSLER.

The above instruments and books are now in my custody.

R. PATTERSON.

The following books, which should complete the collections made for the observatories and the survey, are contained in a box which was forwarded from France to Guernsey in 1813: on peace being made, returned to St. Malo, and Mr. Michaux, in Paris, undertook to forward it to Philadelphia, but it has not arrived.

- 3 Copies Vega Thesaurus Logarithmorum, folio.  
 3 Copies Puissant Traité de Géodésie, 4to.  
 3 Copies Puissant Traité de Topographie, 4to.  
 2 Copies Lalande's Histoire Céleste, Française, 4to.  
 2 Copies Callet's Tables de Logarithmes, stereotype.  
 2 Copies Rebout's Tables de Venus.  
 2 Copies Delambre's Casse de Système Métrique, 3 vols. 4to.  
 2 Copies Delambre's Abrégé d'Astronomie, 4to.  
 2 Copies Delambre's Tables Astronomiques, 4to.  
 2 Copies Delambre's Tables de Jupiter et Saturne, 4to.  
 2 Copies Laplace's Mécanique Céleste et Système du Monde, 4 vols.  
 2 Copies Bancard's Table de la Lune, 4to.  
 2 Copies Zach's Tables Portatives du Soleil, 8vo.  
 2 Copies Zach's Tables Portatives de la Lune, 8vo.  
 2 Copies Zach's Tables d'Aberration, abrégée.  
 1 Copy Zach's Tables d'Aberration, abrégée, 2 vols. 4to.  
 1 Copy Ramond's Formules Barométriques de la Mécanique Céleste.  
 1 Copy Bode Uranographia, atlas and catalogue per Arum, folio.  
 1 Copy Connoissances de Temps, 1812, '13, '14, '15, 8vo.  
 1 Copy Gauss's Disquisitiones Analyticae.  
 1 Copy Carte de la Comté de Neufchatel, par Osterwald, as an exemplar of fine maps, drawing, &c.

## B.

*Account upon the expenditure for mathematical instruments and books, destined for the survey of the coast of the United States, procured by orders of the Treasury Department, and now deposited with Robert Patterson, Esq., Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, by F. R. Hassler, in fulfilment of his special mission to England for that object.*

1812.	Dr.	The Treasury Department of the United States.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 20,		Paid to Alexander Galloway for the filing apparatus, (receipt No. 1.)	56	6	6
20,		Paid to Alexander Galloway for the duplicate stamp receipt,	0	1	0
20,		Paid to his workmen to bring the above to my house,	0	6	0
March 3,		Paid to Alexander Galloway for additions to the above, (account and receipt No. 2.)	6	0	0
5,		Paid to G. W. Nicol for books, (account and receipt No. 3.)	8	4	0
May 6,		Advanced to R. Fidler upon his work for the base microscope, (receipt No. 4.)	10	0	0
June 19,		Advanced to R. Fidler on account, as above,	20	0	0
26,		Advanced to David Cuthbert on his work,	5	0	0
26,		Paid to Grimaldi & Johnson for a chronometer in Greenwich observatory,	90	0	0
26,		Paid to Wm. Cary for a beam compass with double rods, (receipt No. 7.)	10	15	0
Aug. 10,		Advanced to David Cuthbert on his work,	3	0	0
22,		Advanced to David Cuthbert on his work,	5	0	0
Sept. 5,		To M. Taylor, assistant astronomer at Greenwich, for trial of Johnson's chronometer,	1	6	0
5,		To M. Taylor, for two copies of D. Maskelyne's tables,	1	12	0
12,		Advanced to David Cuthbert on his work,	2	0	0
15,		Advanced to David Cuthbert on his work,	2	0	0
22,		Advanced to David Cuthbert on his work,	2	0	0
23,		Paid to E. Troughton on account of instruments ordered of him, (receipt No. 8.)	200	0	0
26,		Paid to Robert Fidler on his work, (receipt No. 9.)	20	0	0
26,		Paid to David Cuthbert on his work,	4	0	0
30,		Paid to David Cuthbert on his work,	10	0	0
Oct. 9,		Paid to David Cuthbert on his work,	5	0	0
23,		Paid for a board, box, bar, screws, &c., to try the base apparatus,	1	10	0
10,		Paid to Robert Fidler on his work, (receipt No. 9.)	20	0	0
30,		Paid to Thomas Jones for two alhidaes, (bill and receipt No. 10.)	28	0	0
31,		Paid to David Cuthbert the balance of his two bills for work and materials, up to the 30th September last, (account and receipt No. 11.)	9	19	5
Nov. 2,		Paid to Robert Fidler on his work, } (receipt No. 12.)	20	0	0
5,		Paid to Robert Fidler on his work, }	30	0	0
21,		Paid to Robert Fidler on his work, }	30	0	0
23,		Paid to Robert Fidler on his work, } (receipt No. 14.)	20	0	0

## ACCOUNT—Continued.

1812.			£	s.	d.
Nov. 23,	Advanced to David Cuthbert on new account of work,		5	0	0
Dec. 4,	Paid to Thomas Jones for two surveying compasses and two centre works to plane tables, (receipt No. 15,)		118	0	0
5,	Paid for two pounds of mercury for an artificial horizon,		0	13	0
12,	Paid to David Cuthbert on his work,		10	0	0
19,	Paid to Robert Fidler on his work,	} (receipt No. 16,)	10	0	0
22,	Paid to Robert Fidler on his work,		15	0	0
29,	Paid to David Cuthbert on his work,		5	0	0
1813.					
Jan. 15,	Paid to Robert Fidler on his work,	} (receipt No. 17,)	30	0	0
22,	Paid to Robert Fidler on his work,		5	0	0
24,	Paid to Robert Fidler on his work,		10	0	0
25,	Paid to Robert Fidler on his work,		5	0	0
26,	Paid to David Cuthbert on his work,		10	0	0
31,	Paid to William Hardy on account of the two clocks, (receipt No. 18,)		50	0	0
Feb. 1,	Paid to E. Troughton on account of instruments ordered of him, and expenditures to be made to others,		50	0	0
1,	Paid to E. Troughton by authorization to receive of Mr. Beasley, in three weeks hence, to the same purposes, (receipt No. 20,)		250	0	0
1,	Paid to David Cuthbert, by settlement of his bill to this day, for work and materials, (receipt No. 19,) including all he received since 31st October, 1812,		13	9	1
1,	Paid for two sets of magnet bars, bought occasionally,		0	18	0
Aug. 1,	Paid amount of the bill of purchases in France, and occasionally in London, with expenses, by account annexed to my fifth quarterly account, (bill No. 25,)		127	12	
6,	Paid to Thomas Jones on his work,		40	0	0
17,	Paid to bookbinder, Lovekin, (bill No. 26,)		2	11	0
28,	Paid to Robert Fidler for half of the bond of arbitrage,		2	2	0
Dec. 8,	Paid for portage of the clocks from Mr. Hardy's,		0	10	0
17,	Paid for two surveying theodolites of nine inches, bought of Willock, (bill No. 27,)		36	10	0
24,	Paid to William Hardy, balance on the two clocks, (bill and receipt No. 28,)		199	10	0
1814.					
Feb. 8,	Paid to David Cuthbert for a general key to Cabestan head-screws,		1	4	0
Sept. 10,	Paid for a large trunk to pack instruments in,		1	0	0
Oct. 1,	Paid to William Hardy on account of the chronometers, (receipt No. 29,)		49	10	0
12,	Paid for the following books from Courcier, in Paris, which were paid for there on my account, at the exchange of 22½ francs per pound sterling, viz:				
	2 copies Delambre's Astronomy,	120 francs,			
	2 " Biot's do.	50 "			
	2 " Connoissances des Temps, 1816,	12 "			
	1 " Zach's Supplément aux Tables d'Aberration,	5 "			
	1 " Almageste de Ptolomée, par Halma,	50 "			
1815.		237 francs,	10	10	0
Feb. 7,	Paid for insurance, for three months, of instruments at Mr. Troughton's, proportional part of policy, (No. 32,)		4	12	6
March 11,	Paid to E. Troughton on account of instruments, and expenses for others, as before, (receipt No. 30,)		300	0	0
June 29,	Paid to E. Troughton on account, as before, (receipt No. 31,)		100	0	0
July 18,	Paid for two trunks to pack instruments in,		2	12	6
Aug. 2,	E. Troughton received from Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., on receipt signed by him and myself, per balance of his account, (bill No. 36,)		1,003	14	6
4,	Paid to Mr. Brookbank for cleaning chronometers, (bill No. 33,)		5	5	0
6,	Paid to Mr. Dallond for a dynameter, (receipt No. 34,)		3	12	6
6,	Mr. Troughton received, by the credit given to him on Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., at various times, for which they have his receipts,		600	0	0
6,	The following books were omitted to be put on account in their place, viz:				
	Bouvard's Nouvelles Tables de Jupiter,		0	18	0
	Gauss's Disquisitio de Elementis Ellipticis Palladis,		0	15	0
	Lindenau's Table de Venus,		0	18	0
	2 copies Tables de Logarithmes, stereotype edition,	30 francs,			
	1 copy Zach's Supplément aux Tables d'Aberration, &c.	5 "			
		35 francs,			
	At the exchange mentioned in the separate account,		1	17	0
			3,724	5	0

1811.		F. R. Hassler,	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 16,	Received from Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. on account of credit,			200	0	0
Nov. 21,	Received from the same on the credit of the Treasury Department,			300	0	0
1812.						
Feb. 4,	Received from the same on the credit of the Treasury Department,			300	0	0
Nov. 5,	Received from the same on the same credit,			900	0	0
1815.						
Feb. 25,	Received from the trustees of Mr. Fidler's estate, as dividend for £55 14s., at 2s. 5½d. per pound, as per No. 35,			6	16	11½
March 9,	Received from Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. on the credit of the Treasury Department,			200	0	0
10,	Received from the same on the same credit,			200	0	0
Aug. 2,	The same paid to E. Troughton at various times, in consequence of credit given to him by me, upon the credit of the Treasury Department,			600	0	0
2,	The same paid on triplicate receipt, signed by Mr. Troughton and myself jointly, in addition to the credit given to me by the Treasury Department, and as balance of Mr. Troughton's bill,			1,003	14	6
6,	Balance due to F. R. Hassler,			13	13	6½
				3,724	5	0



14th CONGRESS.]

No. 199.

[1st Session.]

## OBSTRUCTIONS TO AMERICAN COMMERCE IN THE PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL POSSESSIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 18, 1816.

*To the House of Representatives of the United States:*

APRIL 18, 1816.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of State, complying with their resolution of the 17th February last.

JAMES MADISON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 17, 1816.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the President to cause to be laid before that House information relative to the duties laid on articles imported from the United States into the British provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; relative to the duties on articles exported to the United States from the said provinces; the duties laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the British West India islands, or any of them, from the United States, or from colonies in America owned by other foreign European Powers; and likewise as to the duties on imports and exports to which vessels of the United States are subject in the ports of the British East Indies, has the honor to state that, as the information received by the Department on the subject of these inquiries since the peace, from public agents, has been very defective, he has been under the necessity of resorting to the collectors of the customs and other respectable sources within the reach of the Department to enable him to comply with the call of the House, which produced inevitable delay in making this report. He begs leave further to state that the accompanying tables, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, embrace all the information that he has been able to obtain relative to the objects of the resolution. It is believed that it is substantially correct, though less particular and precise than might be wished. From these tables, it will be seen that the vessels of the United States are excluded from all participation in the trade by sea of the provincial or colonial possessions of Great Britain in America, with the exception of Bermuda and the Bahama islands, where they are restricted to a very limited commerce, particularly designated in the table numbered 4. It will be moreover seen that this trade is confined exclusively to British vessels, and in most instances to British merchants, and articles of minor value as respects both imports and exports. Whether, under the existing regulations in Canada, the trade by inland navigation between the United States and those provinces is confined to British vessels, is not distinctly understood.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

No. 1.

*Information relative to the duties laid on articles imported from the United States into the British province of Canada.*

On the 29th of May, 1815, the intercourse between the United States and Canada was regulated by an order in council in Canada at that date.

This order directs that duties shall be paid and collected on all goods and commodities imported from the United States agreeably to the following tariff, viz:

All kinds of wood and lumber, seeds and grain of every sort, all kinds of provisions, and live stock, flour, pot and pearl ashes, furs, skins, pig iron, and tallow, may be imported duty free.

Castings of iron, at  $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ad valorem; rolled and slit iron, 1d. per pound; spikes, nails, and brads, 2d. per pound; wax candles, 7d. per pound; spermaceti, tallow, or part wax, 2d. per pound; hats, hat bodies, or caps,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ad valorem; paper of all kinds,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ad valorem; playing cards, 2s. 6d. per pack; boots and booties, 7s. 6d. per pair; saddles and bridles, 30 per cent. ad valorem; manufactured tobacco, 7d. per pound; American segars, 20s. per pound; snuff, 1s. per pound; leather, including all hides or skins, tanned or dressed,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ad valorem; shoes and gloves of all kinds,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ad valorem; all gold or silver plated ware, jewelry, and paste work,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ad valorem; spirits of American manufacture, 3s. per gallon.

All other articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States shall pay a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem over and above such duties as are chargeable by law.\*

No. 2.

*Information relative to the duties laid on articles imported from the United States into the British provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.*

Horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, boards, headings, hoops, planks, scantling, shingles, and squared timber, are admitted free; barley, beans, biscuit, bread, flour, oats, pease, potatoes, rice, red oak staves, and wheat, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

NOTE.—No American vessel is now admitted into Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. The Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are empowered to permit the introduction into those colonies, by proclamation, of certain articles. Such proclamations have been always issued every three months; the last was issued on the 6th of February, 1816, and authorizes British subjects to import into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from the United States, in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated agreeably to the laws of Great Britain, for the space of three months from the date, the articles mentioned in the preceding table.

\* It is understood that this tariff of duties was to continue until April, 1816. It is now stated that the above order in council is no longer in force, and that the produce and manufactures of foreign countries are not admitted into Canada from the United States; and that all manufactures or produce of the United States which are admitted, except provisions, pay a duty of thirty-three and one-third per centum.

## No. 3.

*Information relative to the duties on articles exported to the United States from the British Provinces of Canada,\*  
Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.*

	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>	<i>New Brunswick.</i>
Codfish, - - - - -	No export duty.	No export duty.
Pickled fish, - - - - -	do.	do.
Salmon, - - - - -	do.	do.
Mackerel, - - - - -	do.	do.
Dried and smoked herring, - - - - -	do.	do.
Tongues and sounds, - - - - -	do.	do.
Plaster of Paris, - - - - -	\$1 00 per ton.	\$4 00 per ton.

NOTE.—The preceding are the principal articles which are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and which are exported from those colonies to the United States. All articles are permitted to be thence exported to the United States, except saltpetre and munitions of war. On the articles exported, which are the products of Great Britain or her other colonies, there is a duty imposed on their importation into the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of five per cent., which is nearly all drawn back when the goods are exported to the United States. There are a few articles, however, which are an exception to this rule: rum, if imported into the colony, being, to the amount of two-thirds of its value, bought with the produce of the colony, pays 20 per cent., and has a drawback of 18. Rum, otherwise bought, pays 25 per cent., and has a drawback of 22 per cent. Sugar, if purchased as the first-mentioned rum, pays 70 per cent., and has a drawback of 59 per cent. All other sugar pays 120 per cent., and has a drawback of 109 per cent. Coffee, if purchased also to the amount of two-thirds of its value, with the produce of the colony, pays 2 cents per pound, and has a drawback of 2 cents. Other coffee pays 4 cents, and has a drawback of 3 cents 6 $\frac{2}{3}$  mills. Molasses pays 2 cents per gallon, and has a drawback of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  mills. Wines pay 40 cents per gallon, and have a drawback of 34 cents. Gin pays 34 cents per gallon, and has a drawback of 29 cents. Brandy, the same duty and drawback. There is, besides, what is called a King's duty on wine from the islands, of \$15 per pipe; and from Great Britain and ports in the Mediterranean (not French) of 244 cents per pipe. In the year 1815, the Government of Nova Scotia laid a duty of a dollar per ton on plaster of Paris landed to the northward and westward of Cape Cod. Recently, a duty of 4 dollars per ton has been imposed by the Government of New Brunswick on plaster of Paris landed in the United States north of Cape Cod.

## No. 4.

*Information relative to duties laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the British West India islands, or any of them, from the United States.*

NOTE.—Where, in this table, an article of import is stated as "not admitted," it is an inference drawn from the absence of that article in the list of articles admitted.

<i>Jamaica.</i>	<i>Tobago.</i>	<i>Jamaica.</i>	<i>Tobago.</i>
	<i>Beans.</i>		<i>Pease.</i>
25 cents per 100 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.	25 cents per bushel.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.
	<i>Biscuit.</i>		<i>Planks.</i>
100 cents per 100 lbs.	Not admitted.	450 cents per 1000 feet.	Not admitted.
	<i>Bread.</i>		<i>Rice.</i>
100 cents per 100 lbs.	50 cents per cwt.	100 cents per 100 lbs.	38 cents per 100 lbs. neat.
	<i>Flour, wheat.</i>		<i>Rye.</i>
200 cents per barrel.	100 cents per barrel.	Not admitted.	12 cents per bushel.
	<i>Hoops, of wood.</i>		<i>Shingles, not more than twelve inch.</i>
75 cents per 1000.	Hhd. 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1000.	100 cents per 1000.	"Boston chips," 50 cents per 1000.
	<i>Horses, neat cattle, and other live stock.</i>		<i>Shingles more than twelve inch.</i>
10 per cent. ad valorem.	10 per cent. on the value at the place of importation.	200 cents per 1000.	100 cents per 1000.
	<i>Indian corn.</i>		<i>Staves, red oak.</i>
25 cents per bushel.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.	300 cents per 1200.	300 cents per 1000 pieces.
	<i>Lumber, pine.</i>		<i>Staves, white oak.</i>
300 cents per 1000 feet.	150 cents per 1000 feet.	225 cents per 1200, heading same as white oak staves.	225 cents per 1000 pieces.
	<i>Lumber, pitch pine.</i>		<i>Timber.</i>
450 cents per 1000 feet.	225 cents per 1000 feet.	450 cents per 1000 feet.	Not admitted.
	<i>Masts and spars.</i>		
450 cents per 1000 feet.	Not admitted.		
	<i>Meal of rye, pease, beans, or Indian corn.</i>		
100 cents per barrel.	Not admitted.		

NOTE.—The trade of Jamaica to and from the United States, according to recent British regulations, is to be carried on in British vessels only, and the articles admitted into that island must be the property of British subjects; the importation of the products of the United States from other colonies in the West Indies is not allowed. Every description of fish is prohibited admission into the island of Jamaica. Rum, molasses, and pimento alone, can be exported therefrom, paying a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

At present, vessels of the United States are not allowed to import into the island of Tobago any kind of merchandise whatever, nor to go there in ballast and bring away cargoes of any sort.

Lumber and provisions have been recently permitted to be imported into Antigua from the United States, in British vessels.

\* The imports into the United States from Canada are not very great now, it being cheaper to import directly from Great Britain



Generally speaking, since the peace, vessels of the United States have been prohibited an entry at all the British West India islands. Into Bermuda, which, strictly speaking, is not regarded as one of the West Indies, vessels of the United States may carry flour, rice, corn, and lumber, upon paying a duty of five and a half per cent. Rum, sugar, molasses, and salt, may be exported on paying a duty of five per cent. Port charges about twenty dollars. No tonnage or light-money. But Bermuda is a mere place of entrepot, at which the United States have little or no trade.

From the Bahamas, American vessels were, by proclamation of the governor on the 15th of April last, excluded, unless they resorted to the ports of those islands in ballast, for the purpose of loading with salt: in that case they are required to pay a King's tonnage of two shillings and six pence sterling per ton, and a colonial tonnage of twenty cents per ton; also, an export duty of a half-penny sterling on each bushel of salt. At this time no kind of salted provisions is permitted to an entry in the Bahamas from the United States. Flour and corn pay no duty. Rice, bread, pease, and lumber pay a duty of five per cent. if from the United States. There is no export duty on articles exported in British vessels, excepting brazilletto, which pays one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

As to the Newfoundland trade, it may be proper to mention that it is understood to be restricted to the colonies and the mother country by act of Parliament; but that licenses are granted by the King's council in Great Britain, permitting certain persons, in certain British vessels to be named in the license, to import into the colony, direct from the United States, bread, flour, corn, rice, and live stock. Fish of all kinds, oil, and the produce of Great Britain can be exported from Newfoundland into the United States in British vessels only.

## No. 5.

*Information relative to duties laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the British West India islands, or any of them, from the United States, through colonies in America owned by other foreign European Powers, &c.*

The information received in relation to this point leads to the general impression that the importation of the products of the United States into the British West Indies from other foreign colonies in that quarter is not at this time allowed. As far as it regards the island of Jamaica, it has been distinctly stated, from an authentic source, that the governor's proclamation permitting the importation of the productions of the United States from the Spanish or other neutral colonies having expired on the 30th of November last, the importation is prohibited in any other than a direct manner, and that, as will be seen in table No. 3, must be in British vessels only. When the products of the United States were admitted from the other European colonies in America into Jamaica, the duties were the same as if they had been imported direct from the United States.

As to duties laid in the British West India islands on goods, wares, and merchandise other than those of the United States when imported from colonies in America owned by other foreign European Powers, the Department of State is not furnished with any information.

## No. 6.

*Information as to the duties on imports and exports to which vessels of the United States are subject in the ports of the British East Indies.*

## IMPORTS.

The articles usually imported into Calcutta and Bombay from the United States are brandy and Holland gin, which pay a duty of 25 cents per gallon.

Naval stores, spars, and wines, which pay a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—The preceding particulars have been communicated from one source; from another, a general remark has been made, that all articles from the United States imported into Bengal are subject to 20 per centum duty, except naval stores, which pay 10 per centum. This duty is paid on a valuation of the articles as they are landed from the vessels. The duty on tonnage is not precisely known. On one hand it is represented to be not exceeding one per centum on the value of the vessel; on the other, it is said American vessels pay more than double the duties that the English do, both on imports and exports, and double pilotage; and that the British ships in the East India colonies have an advantage over those of the United States of at least 10 per centum on imports and exports. On the 15th of last September it is said new regulations with regard to duties on imports and exports were published in Calcutta, which place British vessels on a still more favorable footing than they were before, compared with foreign vessels. The port charges are alleged to be very expensive at Calcutta, amounting to about two and a half per centum on the articles exported from thence to the United States, exclusive of brokerage and commission, which amount to about two and a half per centum more.

## EXPORTS.

Of the exports, asafoetida, coffee, cotton and silk goods, drugs and medicines, ginger, the gums Arabic, Senegal, and copal, sal ammoniac, sugar, and turmeric pay a duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per centum ad valorem.

Indigo pays a duty of 378 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per cwt.

English ships, it is stated, receive a drawback on silk goods and indigo of five per centum.

By a recent arrival from India, information has been received that all goods there imported under the American flag pay a duty of 20 per centum on the invoice, naval stores excepted, which pay 10; under the British flag, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . All silk goods and cotton piece goods made in the territories entirely subject to the India Company pay 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per centum on a valuation made by the collector at the port of exportation; the British flag, nothing, and is, perhaps, allowed some drawback. On cotton goods made in districts not entirely subject to British power, the American flag is allowed a drawback of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per centum. But it is represented that there is so much difficulty attending the passing the goods when the drawback is claimed, that it is often relinquished. The British flag receives a drawback of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per centum. Dollars are now taxed at the mint 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per centum, and will not probably sell for more hereafter than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per centum profit.

With respect to imports into the Cape of Good Hope and the Isles of France and Bourbon from the United States, it is understood that naval stores, provisions, brandy, wines, fish, flour, gin, and specie pay a duty of 6 per centum ad valorem. The exports from those places to the United States are cotton, cloves, saltpetre, coffee, sugar, pepper, spices, and hides, which are subject to a duty of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per centum ad valorem.

From Batavia, Manilla, and Sumatra, the articles of export are sugar, coffee, camphor, spices, cotton, indigo, and pepper, the duties on which are varied at the pleasure of the governor, according to the demands for the current expenses of the different colonies. No tariff has been received. Nothing but specie is exported from the United States to those places.

14th Congress.]

No. 200.

[2d Session.]

## TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE BRITISH COLONIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 23, 1816.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 10, 1816.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting information on the following points:

1st. The annual amount of revenue arising from the trade of the British colonial possessions with the United States, excluding the East India trade.

2d. The probable effect upon the Treasury receipts of a total prohibition of importations from, or exportations to, the British colonial possessions, other than the East Indies, except in American vessels.

3d. The probable effect upon the revenue of the United States, of increased duties on the articles imported in, and on the tonnage of British vessels coming from those dependencies of Great Britain to the United States, whose trade with us is not regulated by treaty.

To the first question I have the honor to state that the statement A, hereto annexed, exhibits the amount of revenue which accrued on British merchandise imported into the United States from the British West Indies and their American colonies from the 1st of October, 1801, to the 30th of September, 1814. From this statement, it appears that the average revenue of the first six years exceeds two millions of dollars per annum. By statement B, hereto annexed, it appears that, during the same period of time, the annual exportation of domestic productions to those colonies has exceeded the average amount of six millions and a half; and that the exportation of the same articles during the year 1816 has exceeded six millions of dollars.

The probable effect upon the Treasury receipts of a total prohibition of importations from, or exportations to, the British colonial possessions, except in American vessels, will depend upon a variety of circumstances, which, at this time, it is difficult to foresee, or correctly to estimate.

It is probable that the prohibition would produce one of these effects:

1st. A conventional relaxation of the British colonial system, by which American shipping would participate in the trade of those colonies;

2d. That the trade would be carried on circuitously; or

3d. That it would be wholly discontinued.

In the two first cases the revenue would not be affected.

In the latter case it might eventually diminish the revenue derived from duties on merchandise and tonnage. In the present state of the world, it is believed that an adequate supply of the articles principally furnished by the British colonies in the West Indies and in America might be obtained from other countries. But as the importation of foreign merchandise into the country must be substantially regulated by the amount of domestic articles exported in return, any measure which has a tendency to diminish the value of that produce, by excluding it from a profitable market, must necessarily diminish the receipts into the Treasury accruing from that source of revenue. An enumeration of the articles with which the British West India islands are supplied by the United States will be sufficient to prove that the loss of that market must, in some degree, diminish the value of that part of our exports. Considering the nature and extent of the commerce which has been carried on between the United States and these colonies, it is improbable that the measure contemplated in the second inquiry would entirely annihilate it. The more probable result of the measure would be to change the trade which is now carried on directly, exclusively in British vessels, into a circuitous trade, which would give to American shipping the exclusive transportation of our products to the intermediate port, from whence it would be carried in British vessels to their West India colonies.

An increase of the duties on articles imported in, and on the tonnage of British vessels entering the ports of the United States from the dependencies of Great Britain, whose trade is not regulated by treaty, would probably make a considerable addition to the revenue. This revenue, however, would be paid exclusively by ourselves. It is probable, also, that one effect of the measure would be to diminish the value of our exports to those colonies to nearly the amount of the additional duties proposed to be imposed. But it is believed that an ultimate effect of such a measure would be to obtain, by the employment of American shipping, a supply from other countries of those articles which we now receive from the British West Indies. In this point of view, the measure may be considered as a temporary sacrifice of the interest of the grower and manufacturer for the present and permanent advantage of the shipping interest.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations.*



## A.

*Statement of the amount of duties arising on merchandise imported into the United States from the British West Indies and their American colonies, from October 1, 1801, to September 30, 1814.*

	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.
British West Indies,	1,844,442	1,770,651	1,939,859	1,864,119	2,360,665	1,948,672	1,092,091	611,612	535,222	453,188	16,861	33,736	2,521
British North American colonies,	62,154	59,225	111,578	144,868	188,253	244,135	112,177	148,224	79,602	44,915	55,780	26,552	184,794
Total, dollars,	1,906,596	1,828,876	2,051,437	1,008,987	2,548,918	2,192,797	1,204,268	758,836	614,824	498,103	72,641	60,288	187,315

N. B.—Similar results for the year 1815 will be rendered as soon as they can be selected from the accounts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 10, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## B.

*Statement of the value of merchandise, the produce and manufacture of the United States, exported to the British West Indies and their American colonies, from October 1, 1801, to Sept. 30, 1816.*

	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
British West Indies,	6,228,464	5,624,647	6,315,667	5,473,218	5,092,298	5,322,276	1,427,510	1,511,570	2,322,720	4,626,115	1,775,037	-	-	1,684,480	3,050,729
British North American colonies,	512,561	1,005,846	983,306	970,610	1,124,835	1,338,199	308,635	672,743	1,310,586	1,670,515	643,350	2,422	10,030	1,396,815	3,019,171
Total, dollars,	6,741,025	6,630,493	7,298,973	6,443,828	6,217,133	6,660,475	1,736,145	2,184,313	3,633,306	6,296,630	2,418,387	2,422	10,030	3,081,295	6,069,900

*Value of foreign merchandise exported as above.*

	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
British West Indies,	461,026	90,973	731,991	518,189	515,640	630,361	133,553	154,429	71,443	123,684	22,203	-	-	18,493	89,355
British North American colonies,	172,313	154,447	143,929	173,391	298,454	224,825	70,818	88,689	132,250	177,929	17,382	-	-	865	40,279
Total, dollars,	633,339	245,420	875,920	691,580	814,094	855,186	204,371	243,118	203,693	301,613	39,585	-	-	19,358	129,634
Total Amer. & for. merchandise,	7,374,364	6,875,913	8,174,893	7,135,408	7,031,217	7,515,661	1,940,516	2,427,431	3,836,999	6,598,243	2,457,972	2,422	10,030	3,100,650	6,199,534

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 10, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

[14th CONGRESS.]

No. 201.

[2d Session.]

## RELIEF TO SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 10, 1817.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 9, 1817.

In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 19th ultimo, relative to the administration of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, I have the honor to transmit the papers marked A and B.

From the first, it will appear that the fund appropriated for that object has been more than equal to the demands which have been made upon it, notwithstanding the great diminution of the fund during the years 1813, 1814, and 1815.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate pro tem.*

A.

*A view of the means at present in operation for affording relief to the sick and disabled seamen of the United States.*

Portsmouth, New Hampshire; the sick seamen are boarded in private houses, and attended by physicians paid at the customary rates, - - -	\$79 03
Portland, Maine; seamen boarded in private houses at 2 and 3 dollars a week, - - -	282 83
Boston; a hospital built and supported at the expense of the United States, with a surgeon, who is paid \$1,000 a year; a steward who is paid \$500 a year; with a matron, nurse, cooks, &c. - - -	4,840 14
Providence; sick seamen boarded in private houses, and attended by a physician, by contract, for \$200 a year, including necessary medicines, - - -	340 01
Newport; sick seamen furnished with board at the alms-house at \$3 12½ per week; the physician's attendance, medicines, hospital stores, clothing, &c. are a separate charge, - - -	232 50
New London; sick seamen boarded in private houses at \$2 50 and \$3 a week; a physician attends the whole, and furnishes medicines by contract for \$200 a year, - - -	630 99
Middletown; seamen boarded at private houses at 2 and 3 dollars a week; physician's charges separate, - - -	80 65
New York; the seamen are received in the New York hospital, where all expenses are borne, except funeral charges, clothing, and the pay of a superintendent of seamen, at \$250 a year, for \$3 a week for each seaman; for insane seamen an additional charge of \$1 50 a week is made, - - -	6,530 06
Philadelphia; the sick seamen are received in the Pennsylvania hospital, and all expenses are borne, except those for interment and clothing, for \$3 50 a week for each seaman, - - -	7,239 16
Baltimore; the sick seamen are received at the city hospital, cost of support averages about 50 cents a day per man, exclusive of expense for interment and clothing, - - -	11,367 14
Norfolk; a hospital purchased and supported by the United States, with a physician at an annual salary of \$840, an assistant at \$600, a steward, nurse, &c.; provisions for the sick are furnished by a purveyor at 25 cents a day for each seaman, - - -	4,836 60
Camden, North Carolina; sick seamen boarded in private houses at 2 and 3 dollars a week; the physicians paid separately, - - -	724 65
Edenton, North Carolina; same as the last; board \$3 a week, - - -	357 48
Beaufort, North Carolina; same as the last; board \$4 a week, - - -	83 83
Washington, North Carolina; same as the last; board \$2 50 and \$3 a week, - - -	53 78
Wilmington, North Carolina; sick seamen same as the last; board \$3 50 a week, - - -	448 77
Charleston; the nett amount collected in the port is paid to the city treasurer, the corporation engaging to receive and supply such seamen as are objects of relief from this fund, - - -	400 11
Savannah; sick seamen are received in the Savannah hospital, and furnished with every thing, at the rate of \$4 50 a week each, - - -	1,147 21
New Orleans; the sick seamen are received in the hospital of the charity, and there supplied with what is necessary, except medical attendance, at the rate of 75 cents a day each; a surgeon is paid by the United States at the rate of \$1,000 a year, - - -	3,976 61
Total expended in 1815, - - -	\$43,651 55

*Statement of moneys collected for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and the amount expended in relation thereto, from the year 1802 to 1815, inclusive.*

	Moneys collected.	Moneys expended.	Total amount of moneys collected, -	\$731,800 65
			From which deduct amount of moneys expended, - - -	719,212 38
			Balance, - - -	\$12,588 27
In the year 1802, -	\$109,954 56	\$250 00	In addition to the moneys received by the collectors for the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, there was appropriated by Congress \$20,000 in aid of the fund for each of those years, -	60,000 00
Do. 1803, -	54,933 21	31,087 36		
Do. 1804, -	58,210 98	84,027 50		
Do. 1805, -	58,005 98	59,828 41		
Do. 1806, -	66,820 01	53,281 98		
Do. 1807, -	61,474 47	65,571 51		
Do. 1808, -	36,515 44	60,383 16		
Do. 1809, -	74,192 42	70,901 75		
Do. 1810, -	54,309 31	36,793 60		
Do. 1811, -	54,586 34	57,109 08		
Do. 1812, -	42,421 46	57,723 11		
Do. 1813, -	21,789 58	53,376 87		
Do. 1814, -	10,280 73	45,226 50		
Do. 1815, -	28,306 16	43,651 55		
Total, -	\$731,800 65	\$719,212 38	By which it would appear that there is a balance remaining of - - -	\$72,588 27

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 16, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



## B.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May* 24, 1799.

I herewith transmit a copy of an act of Congress passed on the 2d March last, entitled "An act in addition to an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen."

It was hoped that an arrangement could have been formed before this time for the establishment of permanent hospitals. It appears, however, that this subject has been placed, by the act of the last session "to regulate the medical establishment," under the immediate superintendence of the Physician General; the object of this communication is, therefore, confined to a provision for the *temporary relief* and support of sick and disabled seamen in public and private service.

For the present, and until experience shall have shown the expediency of a different arrangement, the moneys collected in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and in the western districts of New Jersey, will be expended under your direction, at or near Philadelphia, and accordingly the sums collected at the out-ports will from time to time be placed in your hands in pursuance of special directions, of which you will be advised.

The persons entitled to relief from the fund are officers, seamen, and marines of the navy of the United States, and masters, mariners, and seamen employed in private or merchant vessels.

I think proper to mention that there may be some danger of a diversion of the fund for the maintenance of persons who ought to be relieved as paupers under municipal regulations. As abuses of this kind, if practised to any considerable extent, will defeat the humane intentions of Congress in the establishment of permanent hospitals for the support of the disabled seamen, this ought to be carefully prevented.

It is, however, the object of the law that the expenditure of the fund for temporary relief should be made at the hospitals or other proper institutions now established in the ports of the United States. You will, of course, endeavor to fix, by precise agreements, the conditions upon which sick and disabled seamen should be received and supplied with whatever their necessities may require, and will transmit the copies of the contracts which may be formed to this office. In cases where agreements cannot be made, you will pursue established usages respecting similar expenditures, observing all possible economy.

It is not expected that you should personally superintend the details of expenditure; an agreement, therefore, with some individuals or corporation that the fund shall be properly applied appears to be indispensable. The accounts must be rendered to you at least quarterly, supported by such vouchers as are usual, and as circumstances will admit of being taken, which, after examination, will be paid out of the moneys in your hands.

You will be pleased to keep all your accounts of receipts and expenditures for this fund distinct from your other accounts. The quarterly abstracts of the fund are to be rendered agreeably to the form prescribed by the letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated the 19th of September, 1798; the quarterly accounts of expenditures are to be rendered agreeably to the subjoined form, and the whole regularly introduced into an account current, which is to be transmitted every quarter.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

**OLIVER WOLCOTT.**

GEORGE LATTIMER, Esq., *Collector of Philadelphia.*

*Abstract of moneys paid for the relief of sick and disabled seamen by ——— collector of the customs for the district of ——— in the State of ———, from ——— to ———.*

Date of payment.	No. of vouchers.	To whom paid.	Number of persons supplied.		Time supplied.		Amount paid.
			Of the navy.	In private service.	Months.	Days.	

Letters of the same tenor were written to the collectors of the principal collection districts, with the variations which were required by the locality of their situations.

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 202.

[2d Session.]

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1815.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 17, 1817.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1817.*

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st day of December, 1815, with a letter from the Register explanatory of the same.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 9, 1817.*

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement to the 31st of December, 1815, of the district tonnage of the United States.

					Tons. 95ths.
The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office for the year 1815, is stated at	-	-	-	-	854,294 74
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at	-	-	-	-	475,665 42
The fishing vessels at	-	-	-	-	38,167 57
				Amounting to	1,368,127 78

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1815 amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage,	-	-	-	-	694,754 39
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty,	-	-	-	-	374,836 13
Fishing vessels, the same,	-	-	-	-	33,222 69
					1,102,813 26

NOTE.—Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United

States engaged in foreign trade, not registered,	-	-	-	11,708 93
Ditto, coasting trade,	-	-	-	512 47
				12,221 45

Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected, - 1,115,034 71

The registered tonnage being corrected for the year 1815, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made to Congress the 27th of February, 1802, and in conformity with the intimation contained in the Register's letter of the 7th of December, 1811, may be considered nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage,

	-	-	-	-	854,294 74
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1815 on that description of tonnage, and may be considered as nearly the true amount,	-	-	-	-	374,836 13
Fishing vessels, the same,	-	-	-	-	33,222 69

The district tonnage of the United States is stated at - 1,262,353 61

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to 475,665 42 tons, there were employed in the whale fishery, - 1,229 92

I beg leave to subjoin a statement, marked A, of the tonnage for the year 1815, compared with the amount thereof as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for 1814, with notes in relation to the increase of the registered and enrolled tonnage, respectively, in 1815. By this statement, it appears that the total amount of new vessels built in the several districts of the United States, in 1815, was—

Registered tonnage,	-	-	-	-	106,079 33
Enrolled do.	-	-	-	-	48,545 06
				Total amount,	154,624 39

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



*Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year 1815.*

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1815, is stated at Tons. 95ths.  
1,368,127 78

Whereof—Permanent registered tonnage,	-	-	-	702,023	22
Temporary do.	-	-	-	152,271	52
Total registered tonnage,				-	854,294 74
Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage,	-	-	-	445,760	07
Temporary do. do.	-	-	-	17,047	15
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage, (a)				-	462,807 22
Licensed vessels under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade,	-	-	-	40,598	51
Do. do. do. cod fishery,	-	-	-	10,427	26
Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons,				-	51,025 77
As above,				-	1,368,127 78
(a) Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade,	-	-	-	435,066	87
whale fishery,	-	-	-	1,229	92
cod fishery,	-	-	-	26,510	33
As above,				-	462,807 22

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 9, 1817.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Abstract of the tonnage of the shipping of the several districts of the United States on the last day of December, 1815.

Districts.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.		Aggregate tonnage.	Proportion of the enrolled and licensed employed in the		
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.		Coasting trade.	Whale fishery.	Cod fishery.
Tons and 95ths.										
New Hampshire,	23,876 79	655 64	4,398 50	189 02	205 17	420 86	29,745 78	3,286 02	-	1,301 20
Massachusetts,	15,003 62	2,570 26	6,975 25	-	243 18	329 68	24,922 09	6,259 43	-	715 77
Gloucester,	2,585 85	323 28	4,110 49	24 55	264 38	2,628 88	9,937 58	2,094 14	-	2,040 90
Salem,	22,467 50	4,484 39	7,834 41	294 25	109 00	264 91	35,454 56	6,489 47	-	1,639 19
Ipswich,	30 01	-	1,361 82	65 74	34 11	284 37	1,776 15	1,427 61	-	-
Marblehead,	2,534 31	705 29	10,833 65	287 33	223 04	-	14,583 67	8,243 73	-	2,877 25
Boston,	87,091 40	18,231 48	27,123 69	2,830 44	744 87	986 84	137,008 87	26,408 73	-	3,545 40
Plymouth,	10,261 15	579 13	9,980 93	192 81	123 81	125 89	21,263 87	6,421 82	-	3,751 92
Barnstable,	565 63	978 63	8,759 29	-	505 87	134 91	10,944 48	3,518 58	-	5,240 66
Nantucket,	9,038 35	322 28	4,832 68	178 48	345 53	-	14,717 42	3,632 79	1,229 92	-
Edgartown,	84 24	212 57	621 84	-	74 29	-	993 04	4,407 75	-	214 09
New Bedford,	13,711 29	2,279 31	8,495 11	25 73	266 30	26 33	24,804 17	7,801 31	-	719 53
Dighton,	2,380 50	3,418 93	3,838 59	-	60 92	64 49	9,699 09	3,838 59	-	280 37
York,	678 44	-	482 47	231 30	13 62	88 09	1,470 42	433 40	-	209 43
Kennebunk,	9,564 58	987 16	1,087 62	-	14 20	55 38	11,741 70	878 19	-	-
Saco,	2,754 10	1,063 11	1,750 05	-	11 43	882 23	5,634 12	1,750 05	-	578 91
Portland,	21,014 51	4,592 72	5,817 54	126 01	581 33	425 64	33,014 44	5,364 59	-	123 88
Bath,	14,555 50	2,352 16	4,755 62	-	262 59	787 00	22,351 61	4,631 69	-	465 85
Wiscasset,	13,575 22	638 57	5,380 87	-	47 92	1,129 07	18,429 68	2,915 02	-	298 02
Waldoborough,	5,071 12	2,431 43	10,964 07	-	287 24	730 13	19,882 93	10,666 05	-	293 26
Penobscot,	6,976 52	3,667 84	8,173 20	-	496 23	375 75	20,044 01	7,879 89	-	203 07
Frenchman's Bay,	1,420 60	912 04	2,785 92	-	318 15	245 21	5,812 56	2,582 85	-	136 21
Machias,	474 25	495 72	1,057 48	-	80 55	-	2,353 31	921 27	-	-
Passamaquoddy,	796 49	5,601 37	597 15	162 83	217 65	-	7,375 59	760 03	-	-
Vermont,	7,852 56	1,765 28	2,559 39	172 33	359 50	6 17	12,715 33	2,731 72	-	-
Rhode Island,	5,219 61	874 22	783 66	-	66 44	-	6,944 03	783 66	-	-
Bristol,	10,151 58	3,156 37	5,117 18	-	113 69	-	18,538 87	5,117 18	-	-
Providence,	5,574 71	1,368 45	5,489 01	507 18	446 45	284 00	13,669 85	4,610 49	-	1,385 65
New London,	14,167 43	2,969 88	7,944 26	99 61	769 57	-	25,950 85	8,043 87	-	-
Middletown,	8,003 53	725 11	4,464 74	145 65	297 94	-	13,637 12	4,528 36	-	82 08
New Haven,	662 81	-	6,022 65	-	161 12	-	6,846 63	6,022 65	-	-
Fairfield,	761 26	-	-	-	-	-	761 26	-	-	-
Genesee,	838 31	462 31	2,032 90	-	116 05	-	3,449 62	2,032 90	-	-
Champlain,	161,705 45	15,476 13	96,551 78	-	5,099 11	36 00	278,868 52	96,551 78	-	258 74
Hudson,	740 55	67 00	2,439 79	2,439 79	164 41	114 89	3,526 74	2,181 05	-	-
New York,	295 44	-	195 13	-	13 76	-	504 38	195 13	-	-
Sag Harbor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oswego,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niagara,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buffalo creek,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sackett's Harbor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	317 60	-	-	-	-	-	317 60	-	-	-



[illegible]

**JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 9, 1817.*

## A.

*The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the increase of tonnage from the 31st of December, 1814, to the 31st of December, 1815, inclusive.*

## Dr.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
Tons and 95ths.					
1815. Dec. 31,	To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage on this day, herewith transmitted, - - -	854,294 74	462,807 22	51,025 77	1,368,127 78
	To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners during the year 1815, as per collectors' returns, - - -	9,227 03	355 55	-	9,582 58
	To amount of tonnage lost at sea during the year 1815, as per collectors' returns, - - -	14,241 62	3,262 23	-	17,503 85
	To amount of tonnage captured during the late war, as per collectors' returns for 1815, - - -	8,260 06	2,305 11	-	10,565 17
	To amount of tonnage condemned during the year 1815, as per collectors' returns, - - -	2,250 52	1,053 15	-	3,303 67
	To this difference, which, it is presumed, arises from the transfers of enrolled vessels to the account of registered tonnage, - - -	-	16,114 25	-	16,114 25
		888,274 07	485,987 56	51,025 77	1,425,197 45

NOTE.—The increase of the registered tonnage for the year 1815 is shown as follows:

	Registered vessels.				Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'ners.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were built during the year 1815, as per collectors' returns, -	134	193	198	27	106,079 33
There were captured in the late war, and condemned during 1815, as per collectors' returns, - - -	50	78	42	4	34,386 43
	184	271	240	31	140,465 76
There were sold to foreigners during 1815, as per collectors' returns, -	10	11	38	6	9,227 03
There were lost at sea during 1815, as per collectors' report, - -	15	33	32	6	14,241 62
There were captured during the late war, as per collectors' report for 1815, - - -	12	19	14	4	8,260 06
There were condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' report for 1815, - - -	2	9	5	-	2,250 52
Difference in favor of the real increase of registered tonnage, - -	145	199	151	15	106,486 48
	184	271	240	31	140,465 76
The difference in the enrolled tonnage above brought down, - -	-	-	-	-	16,114 25
Real and nominal increase appears to be - - -	-	-	-	-	208,918 84
					225,033 14

## Cr.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
Tons and 95ths.					
1814. Dec. 31, 1815. Dec. 31,	By balance, per statement rendered for the year 1814, -	674,632 63	435,138 54	49,437 67	1,159,208 89
	By amount of registered and enrolled tonnage built in 1815, as per collectors' returns, - - -	106,079 33	48,545 06	-	154,624 39
	By amount of ditto captured in the late war, and condemned in 1815, as per collectors' returns, - -	34,386 43	2,213 91	-	36,600 39
	By this difference in the registered tonnage, which, it is presumed, arises from the registers being issued at one and surrendered at another district; the length of time betwixt the surrender and the communication thereof to the issuing collectors precludes their appearing on the credit of the accounts of registered tonnage, and from the transfers of enrolled vessels to said accounts, - - -	73,175 58	-	-	73,175 58
	By this difference, being an increase of the licensed tonnage under twenty tons, - - -	-	-	1,588 10	1,588 10
		888,274 07	485,897 56	51,025 77	1,425,197 45



NOTE.—The increase of the enrolled tonnage for the year 1815 is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.				Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'ners.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were built during the year 1815, as per collectors' returns, -	2	31	482	257	48,545 06
There were captured in the late war, and condemned in 1815, as per collectors' returns, -	-	6	13	-	2,213 91
	2	37	495	257	50,759 02
There were sold to foreigners during 1815, as per collectors' returns, -	1	-	1	1	355 55
There were lost at sea during 1815, as per collectors' returns, -	-	-	39	28	3,262 23
There were captured during the late war, as per collectors' returns for 1815, -	-	1	35	13	2,305 11
There were condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' returns for 1815, -	-	-	7	13	1,053 15
Difference in favor of the real increase of enrolled tonnage, -	1	36	413	202	43,782 88
	2	37	495	257	50,759 02
The difference in favor of new registered vessels, brought down, -	-	-	-	-	106,486 48
The difference in favor of new enrolled vessels, brought down, -	-	-	-	-	43,782 88
The difference in the registered tonnage above, brought down, -	-	-	-	-	73,175 58
The difference in the licensed tonnage under twenty tons, brought down, -	-	-	-	-	1,588 10
					225,033 14

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 203.

[2d SESSION.

## LIGHT-HOUSES, &amp;c.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 21, 1817.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1817.*

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed communications from the Commissioner of the Revenue, for the consideration of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. THOMAS NEWTON, *Ch. Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.*

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, *January 17, 1817.*

I have the honor to lay before you such statements in regard to the light-house establishment as are not included in the estimates made out on the 18th of November last, and as respect objects whose execution requires legislative sanction, adding that similar statements have heretofore been usually communicated, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

1. *Light-house at the mouth of the Mississippi.*

There is an existing appropriation of \$54,995 for erecting this light-house. The measures taken to effect this object previous to the late war having been fruitless, it was thought expedient, in order to the obtaining of the best local information, to appoint commissioners to report on an eligible site, and on the materials, structure, and expense of the necessary buildings. A copy of their report (marked A) is herewith given. It will be perceived that the carrying their plan into effect may involve an expenditure of \$90,000, and will need an additional appropriation of \$35,005. Should no such additional appropriation be made, the light-house must, it is presumed, be principally built of wooden materials.

It is suggested by the commissioners that the block-house at the Balize may be temporarily used as a light-house while the permanent buildings are erecting, and that a sum not exceeding \$3,000 will suffice for the repair and accommodation of the block-house to this purpose.

2. *Rebuilding the light-house on Bald Head.*

A contract has been entered into with D. S. Way for accomplishing this object, agreeably to which the precise sum appropriated will be expended. When Mr. Way made his proposals, it being found that the amount for which he offered to build the light-house exceeded in a small sum the appropriation, he was advised that, as his terms were much lower than those received from other quarters, a representation would be made to Congress of the circumstance, and that the excess beyond the appropriation, as stated in his proposals, would be allowed to him in case it should be sanctioned by an additional appropriation. With this view, an additional appropriation of \$1,000 was submitted in the estimates already furnished. Letters have since been received from Mr. Way which scarcely leave a doubt of his sustaining a great loss in case the contract shall be strictly enforced. The annexed extract of a letter from the superintendent of the light-house, with the accompanying letter of Mr. Potts, (marked B and C,) exhibit the grounds which induced Mr. Way to hope for legislative relief.

3. *Rebuilding the light-house at Nantucket recently destroyed by fire.*

The superintendent estimates that \$7,500 will be requisite.

4. *Beacon lights on Sandy Hook.*

It is represented that, owing to the extreme smallness of the lanterns at present used in these beacons, the navigation is exposed to serious evils, and it is recommended that they be replaced by large ones, which it is estimated will cost \$1,200.

5. *Erection of a beacon and placing buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Bristol, in Rhode Island.*

This measure is recommended by the collector of the customs of that port; the necessity for which, it is represented, has arisen from the effects of the tempest in September, 1815, on a small island at the entrance of the harbor.—\$1,000.

6. *Beacons at the entrance of and in Savannah river.*

The enclosed documents (marked D and E) exhibit the grounds on which this object is recommended, which, it is supposed, may be effected for \$1,000.

7. *Fitting up new light-houses with patent lamps and reflectors.*

The contract of the United States with Winslow Lewis, so far as it regarded the fitting up new light-houses with his apparatus, having expired, this object can only hereafter be effected in the usual way—that is, by publicly inviting proposals, to be accepted accordingly as they shall be considered most conducive to the public interests, unless authority be given by law to make a special contract to render services, which, it is obvious, will, from their nature, be more likely to be faithfully discharged when permanently intrusted to one person, than by an occasional reliance, from time to time, on different and perhaps incompetent individuals.

The fidelity with which Mr. Lewis is understood to have fulfilled his engagements, added to the experience he has acquired, recommends him as the most eligible organ for the continued performance of these services, provided he shall agree to render them on as favorable terms as any other person.

The expediency of empowering such a contract to be made for a term of years is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, June 15, 1816.

It being desirable that the long-contemplated measure of erecting a light-house at the mouth of the Mississippi should be accomplished with the least practicable delay, I have the pleasure to advise you that the following preliminary arrangements are sanctioned, and placed under your special superintendence:

That an accurate survey be made of such part of the coast and the islands at the mouth of the river as may be necessary for the selection of an eligible site for the light-house.

That an opinion be formed of the best materials for erecting the light-house, whether of stone, brick, or wood, with the outlines of a plan, and the computed expense of each.

That an opinion be likewise given of the expediency of a floating light, either permanently in lieu of a light-house, or temporarily until a light-house shall be erected, with the mode of its execution and the computed expense.

That these duties be confided to yourself, Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, and Mr. Latrobe; and that the reasonable expense incurred in their discharge be paid, which you are hereby authorized to defray.

The importance of this object to the commerce of New Orleans will, I trust, secure your particular attention, as well as that of the other gentlemen who have been named, as among the most competent to its faithful execution. The practical information of the commissioners supersedes the necessity of a detailed suggestion of the points most worthy of their attention. It may, however, be proper to remark that the principal considerations in designating the site for the light-house will be the firmness of the ground, its exemption from the ravages of the sea or river, its elevation and position, and its security against an enemy. So long ago as the year 1807 Mr. Lewis De Munn surveyed the coast of Louisiana, and recommended an island at the mouth of the Mississippi as an eligible site, which, however, does not appear to have been definitively fixed on. No particular description of this island is found among the papers of the Treasury, nor is even its name stated. Should a proper position be found, with ground sufficiently firm, a stone or brick building will be considered most desirable; but if such a position and ground cannot be found, the only alternative will be a wooden building. On this point the greatest attainable precision will be necessary; and, in either event, the best mode of constructing and securing the foundation should be stated. If piles should be used, it is worthy of consideration how they can be made to resist the worm, and whether, if the worm does not attack the wood below the mud, it would not be possible to cut off the piles at the surface of the mud, and raise the work on that with stone to the top of the water.

It will be further expedient that the report should state in detail the kinds of materials required for the several parts of the building, and particularly whether brick can be made or stone obtained in the vicinity of the place, or at what distance, and whether Atlantic pine will be preferable to the cypress of the Mississippi.

Proposals for a light-house having been published in the year 1807, I enclose a copy of them, with a request that an opinion be given of the expediency of their definitive adoption in whole, or in what degree, with the computed expense.

I will thank you to advise me as soon as may be of the steps taken by you for carrying this object into effect, And am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, Jun., Esq., *Collector, New Orleans.*

A.

SIR:

NEW ORLEANS, November 12, 1816.

Having completed the task confided to us by your letter of the 15th June, appointing us commissioners for the purpose of selecting a proper situation at the mouth of the river Mississippi for the erection of a light-house, we have the honor to lay before you the information we have obtained, and our opinions on the several points contained in that letter.



Convinced of the importance of the duties intrusted to us, having long seen the inconvenience and danger resulting from the want of a sufficient guide to the mouth of this river, we have spared no pains or exertions to procure all the knowledge possible; and the delay which has taken place in the execution of your wishes has arisen from our unwillingness to give a hasty opinion on the subject. The principal object being the selection of the most eligible spot for the erection of a light-house, our first step has been to procure the opinions of the old traders and the best pilots of the place. After having consulted upon the subject all those persons whose experience could be useful to us, we proceeded to the Balize, and consecrated the necessary length of time to exploring the various mouths of the river, and the different islands situated there. We have the honor to send on with this letter a small map of the different passes, which we hope will be sufficient to enable you to judge of the situation we propose as the proper one.

Two things were to be principally considered in the selection of the site. It was first necessary to take into view the manner in which vessels coming to this port first made the land; the solidity of the ground, and its capability of supporting a proper building, were next to be examined. The island selected by Mr. De Munn, and referred to in your letter, possesses the latter qualification, but does not appear to us to answer when considered under the first point of view. This island is situated at the southeast or main pass, and is the one designated in the map "Royal island."

After mature reflection, we conclude that the most proper situation for the light-house is at the mouth of the northeast pass, and for the following reasons: All vessels bound to this port, fearful of being carried too far to the west by the strong current which runs in that direction, endeavor to get soundings, and make the land to the northward and eastward of the mouth of the river, and then run down for the main pass. The water being deep, and the soundings regular off *Passé à l'Outre*, vessels can stand close in with the land without any danger; and the distance between that and the northeast pass being small, the light would be very perceptible, and enable them to run in with confidence to a good anchorage off the bar; whereas, were the light-house placed at the main pass, the heavy fogs frequent there would often prevent vessels from distinguishing it in time. These fogs are most frequent in winter, at which season the boisterous weather renders it most desirable to make a good land-fall. These reasons, the result of the experience acquired by our best naval officers on the station, and the different traders since, many years, and confirmed by our own observations, cause us to give a decided preference to the northeast pass: and we beg leave to point out the island marked in the map "Frank's island," and generally known by that name by the pilots, as a proper spot for erecting a light-house at the mouth of the Mississippi. It unites all the advantages that can be obtained here. It is the most solid of all those in the neighborhood, and even more so than that selected by Mr. De Munn. It appears to have undergone all the changes experienced by the different islands here in the course of their formation and consolidation. It was many years ago cultivated as a garden, and is at this moment covered with a cane-brake, which, in this country, is always an indication of firm land. It is elevated about three feet above the surface of the river, and it is the only island which was not covered with water last hurricane. It is perfectly protected by the surrounding islands from the ravages of the sea, except towards the north, whence strong gales seldom blow, and where a trifling expense can render it perfectly secure, should it be found necessary. It does not present any danger of decrease, as it is situated in the middle of a *batture*, extending more than half a mile around it, on which there is not more than twelve inches of water on an average. This shoalness renders its approach difficult to an enemy. It is impossible to find an island perfectly secure from attack; but the experience of the last war has proved that hostile fleets seldom destroy light-houses, as they find them necessary to themselves, particularly on such a coast as that of Louisiana. With a view to obtain the most exact information possible as to the nature of the soil, we had procured the proper instruments for boring the island. We found the soil, to the depth of fifty feet, (which was the depth we bored,) to be a dark blue clay, without any mixture of sand or decayed vegetable matter; this clay grew gradually harder as we descended.

From the different experiments we made, we have no hesitation in saying that it is our opinion that a building may be erected of the heaviest materials, provided proper precautions be taken in laying the foundations.

As it appears by your letter that a decided preference would be given to a stone or brick building, we have annexed a plan, elevation, and section of the light-house, to be built principally of the latter materials. As there is no stone in Lower Louisiana, and as it is never brought to New Orleans, or used there, being ignorant of its price worked in the different parts of the United States, it is impossible for us to judge what would be the expense of a building erected of stone. Brick can be procured in any quantity at New Orleans, or can be made on the banks of the river lower down, or brought from Philadelphia or New York. Taking into view the risk of conveying them to the spot where they will be employed, the loss and waste in transportation and unloading, the high wages necessary to be given to engage workmen to carry on the work at this spot, against the healthiness of which it is almost impossible to do away the prejudices, (although erroneous in part,) and all the contingent expenses incurred in work carried on at so great a distance from any resources, we do not think that bricks can be laid at less than fifty dollars a thousand. By comparing this price with that of the stone required to occupy the same space, you will yourself be enabled to judge of the difference of expense in employing the two materials.

We send on the plan, herewith annexed, not as being absolutely the best plan that can be adopted, but rather to show what we conceive it to be practicable to execute, and what we think the mode of building best adapted to resist the hurricanes to which the building will be exposed. The probable cost of this building, or of any similar one of the same materials and the same height, will be from 80 to \$90,000. In this estimate, we suppose the colonnade, the cornice of the basement story, the cap, and the platform, and the staircase to be of stone; the remainder of brick, plastered; the lantern light to be of iron. We would recommend the following as the proper method to be employed in securing the foundation of any heavy building that may be erected here. The surface to be covered by the light-house, and ten feet around, must be dug down to the level of the water. This space must be filled with piles twenty-five feet long and one foot diameter, driven in as close as possible, and as long as they can be forced down with the battering ram. The piles must all be cut off level with the surface of the water. Upon the heads of these piles must be laid square timbers of the greatest length that can possibly be procured, and not less than one foot square, and not more than one foot six inches apart. Across these, and halved on to them, must be laid timbers of the same dimensions, and placed at the same distances. The intervals between the timbers must be filled with shells or rubbish, beaten down and united together by pouring in grout.

Upon the top of this must be laid a close floor of plank, at least four inches thick and twenty feet long, breaking joints, and spiked on to the timbers with spikes at least nine inches long.

Upon this floor the foundations may be laid, taking the precaution to turn reversed arches under all the walls. Should the ground settle, the building will descend altogether, and no injury will arise to any part. No timber is so good for the purpose of the foundations as the cypress of this country, which never rots, or is attacked by the worm below the surface of the ground. The decided preference which it appears would be given to a brick or stone light-house has prevented us from sending on any plan of a wooden building. We heartily coincide with you in opinion on that subject. The want of durability of the latter, the facility with which an enemy so disposed can

destroy it, their liability to divers inconveniences, and particularly that of fire, which has sooner or later destroyed almost every one that has been ever built, cause them to be resorted to only in those cases where no others can be erected. Even such a building would be expensive to secure it in a proper manner from the hurricanes. The estimated cost of one seventy-five feet high would be \$30,000.

We think a permanent floating light totally inexpedient. Besides the great and continual expense arising from the number of hands which the security of the vessel would render it necessary to keep on board, and from its wear and tear, we consider it nearly impossible to secure it from the drift wood at the time of high water, or from the effects of hurricanes. Should an accident happen to the vessel, there will be no light during the time of its repair. Besides, the lights, agitated by the winds and currents, change their appearance every moment, and offer at best but an uncertain guide.

Instead of a temporary floating light during the erection of the building, as suggested in your letter, we would propose that the block-house at the Balize should be put in such a state of repair as would enable a light to be kept in it. It would be by far the most economical plan of the two, and the expense incurred would not be totally lost after the erection of the light-house; as the block-house, saved from its threatened ruin, would continue to serve the pilots and custom-house officers as a place of refuge in case of inundation, which was the case during the last hurricane, when it was their only resource. We think, as far as we are able to judge, that \$2,500, or, at the extent, \$3,000, would defray all the expenses necessary for this purpose, which is not more than one-fourth of the least estimate for a floating light.

For the reasons which we mentioned above, it is impossible for us to give an estimate of the expense of the building, the description of which was enclosed in your letter, as it was contemplated to be of stone.

The only objection which we take the liberty of making to this building, in other respects admirably adapted for its intended purpose, is relative to its foundations, which have not a sufficiently extended bearing. We do not think it advisable to neglect any of the precautions suggested by us. In soils formed lately from the deposits of the rivers, where it is apprehended that a depression will be caused by a heavy weight, this weight must be diminished comparatively by making it bear upon the greatest surface possible.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

DANIEL J. PATTERSON,  
H. S. BONNEVAL LATROBE,  
P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, JUN.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq., *Commissioner of the Revenue, Washington City.*

B.

*Extract of a letter from Robert Cochran, superintendent of the light-house, to the Commissioner of the Revenue, dated*

JANUARY 6, 1817.

In my last I had the satisfaction of informing you that I had been on Bald Head island, and fixed on the site for the new light-house; since which, I understand the work on the keeper's house progresses rapidly, (the contractor having begun on it first in order to afford shelter for his workmen.) He still complains bitterly of his hard bargain, in confirmation of which he has obtained the opinion of Joshua Potts, which, at the earnest request of Mr. Way, the contractor, I herewith enclose; at his request, I also state that Mr. Potts, who is the United States navy agent at this place, has more knowledge of such work, and is able to form a more correct opinion of its worth, than any other citizen here, and that he is a man of the most strict probity.

C.

DEAR SIR:

SMITHVILLE, *December 28, 1816.*

I heard of your presence at this place yesterday, and that you went over and determined on the site of the light-house, and returned to Wilmington. I should certainly have seen you but for sickness, as I have been quite indisposed since being up at Wilmington.

Last evening, Mr. Daniel S. Way, the contractor for building the light-house, came to see me, and solicited me to write a letter on his behalf, which might faithfully represent the ruinous prospect under which he unfortunately labors in regard to the performance of his undertaking.

It seems that Mr. Way at first placed too much reliance on transient, and, as he now finds, very incorrect information relative to sundry circumstances on which he formed his estimate of contract; which, in fact, he had ventured to sign previously to the receipt of correct after-intelligence, given by you and myself.

Mr. Way asserts that, when he signed the contract, it was done only on accidental and verbal accounts he had received from persons who, perhaps, had sailed in and out over our main bar; and who represented to him that no doubt but the site of the new light-house would be near to that of the former, and contiguous to the *parcel of bricks* saved from the wreck of the former; that the shore there was remarkably bold for landing materials, &c.

But, to his astonishment, on viewing the premises, he finds that, to his ruin, he has been deceived in trusting to erroneous representations. He now finds that the large pile of old bricks has to be removed from the bold shore about a mile, over a shoal of five feet water, to the new site, a small distance up the mouth of a creek, and thence by land a few rods to the place of the intended light-house.

Mr. Way, too late, seems fully convinced that, by means of obstacles and disadvantages at first unexpected, his contract will prove ruinous to him, unless ameliorated by Government or Congress; he is aware that it may not be in the power of the Commissioner of the Revenue to add any further direct sum to the present amount of contract, but hopes that Samuel H. Smith, Esq., on due consideration, will conceive it in his power, and not inconsistent with the terms of the contract, for him to cause to be removed at the charge of the Government the said parcel of old bricks from the place of their deposite, and delivered to him, the contractor, at the new site—the distance, as has been said, about one mile; the number of bricks uncertain.

At the particular request of Mr. Way, the writer hereof is induced, by feelings of sympathy, to give his opinion in regard to the terms and conditions of the contract; to say, when the light-house and other buildings shall have been by him completely finished, he is to be paid the sum of \$14,500. I have no hesitation in pronouncing that, in my judgment, situated as disadvantages and difficulties are, that he or any other person, as undertaker, ought not to have contracted for a less sum than \$20,000.



Mr. Way, though to me a stranger, appears to be a man on whom reliance might with propriety be placed, in regard to his good intentions, genius, and conduct; the ample preparations already made towards the performance of contract evince a rectitude of character. I endeavored to console him by observing that his reliance for relief must be on an appeal to the representatives of a free and sovereign people, whose ideas of justice, honor, and magnanimity could not fail ultimately to remunerate him.

My name, perhaps, may not be known to those who may occasionally read this scrawl. I, therefore, trouble you with the first perusal thereof; as it seems to be the urgent solicitation of Mr. Way that his unfortunate case should be known.

I remain, dear sir, with much sincerity, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA POTTS.

Mr. ROBERT COCHRAN.

D.

SIR:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SAVANNAH, May 3, 1816.

I have received your letter of the 19th ultimo, and herewith enclose you a letter from the commissioners of pilotage on the subject of buoys and beacons for this port. The chairman informs me that the statement was made upon mature investigation, so that I can have no doubt of my being correct in recommending a compliance therewith.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. S. BULLOCH,

Superintendent of Tybee Light-house.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq., *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

E.

SIR:

SAVANNAH, May 2, 1816.

In behalf of the commissioners of pilotage, I beg leave to report to you that there is now a beacon on Tybee, showing as a ship's lower mast and topmast, which, when brought in a line with the light-house, is a mark of the bar and for the channel running into the anchorage.

A light on this beacon would be very serviceable; vessels might run in by it in the night, as it shows the alteration of the bearing of the light, and enables ship-masters to avoid the dangers to which they are subject by the tides, which set diagonally upon the northern and southern shoals, the channel being narrow, and the southern shoals abrupt. The lead is not a sure dependence, and the compass does not indicate the alteration in the bearings of the light with sufficient promptitude to secure them from danger. The land on which this beacon stands belongs to an individual—it is worth little or nothing, being a mere sand bank—but the commissioners of pilotage will purchase the site, and convey it to Government. Six other beacons and four buoys are absolutely necessary for the safe navigation of the river. In the most difficult and dangerous part of the river, the marks now used are so distant that they cannot be seen in hazy weather. Beacons and buoys would remedy this inconvenience and danger. One beacon, a spar with a cross on the White Oyster bank, and one of the same kind on another shoal, called Adam's Knoll, would cost about fifty dollars each. These shoals, being covered at high water, are subject to no claim of individuals. One beacon on Cockspur island and another on Racoon island should be each a large spar, with a topmast, and a board on the top. They would cost about \$150 each.

Cockspur island is owned by Messrs. Telfair, and the commissioners will engage to purchase a site for the beacon. Racoon island has no proprietor; it is a small bank of shells and marsh, covered at high spring tides. These two beacons will serve as marks for the most difficult and dangerous part of the river. Two other beacons are wanting for the upper mud-flat channel; a single spar with a cross would answer. They will cost together about \$50, and are to be placed on a marsh, the proprietors of which are unknown.

Of the four buoys one should be placed on the bar, one half the distance between the bar and the light-house in mid channel, one on the tail of the knoll, and one on the tail of the White Oyster bank. If can buoys are furnished, two of them should be nine feet long, and five feet diameter at the large end; the other two six feet long, and four feet at the large end. They must be coppered, to prevent the worm from cutting them.

The estimated cost of these buoys is \$120 each. The chains for mooring them about \$100 each. The weights, if of cast iron, about \$250 each, and if of stone, about \$100 each. It is believed by the commissioners of pilotage that a cypress boat, formed on the plan of our planters' boats, of a single tree, and consequently without seam, securely decked and coppered, with a staff and flag on the top in each boat, would be the most durable, as well as the best kind of buoy for our waters; and they accordingly recommend boats in preference to the common buoys, either of the can or oval form. They are convinced that boats would have many advantages over the can buoy; they would ride easier, and consequently be less liable to break adrift; they could be repaired at a much less expense, and could be more easily taken up and replaced, and require both chains and weights of a smaller size than those of the can kind, which take a deep hold of the water.

It is well known here that boats of the black cypress will last thirty or forty years with tolerable care, and a coat of paint once a year. It is believed that boats suitable for the purpose could be got at \$100 or \$120 each, and probably would not cost more than \$150 coppered and decked.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN BOLTON, *Chairman of the Commissioners of Pilotage.*

ARCHIBALD S. BULLOCH, Esq.

[Papers relative to a light-house at Tarpaulin cove, subsequently communicated to the House of Representatives by the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.]

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REVENUE OFFICE, February 7, 1817.

I have the honor, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to communicate the following information relative to the light-house contemplated to be erected at Tarpaulin cove.

The sum appropriated to this object is \$2,475, which remains applicable to it.

On the 13th of May last Mr. Dearborn, the superintendent of light-houses in Massachusetts, was instructed to take effectual legal means for obtaining a conveyance to the United States of the necessary land, as well as a cession of the jurisdiction.

On the 11th of June ensuing an answer was received from Mr. Dearborn, stating that he had had four acres of ground on Naushawn island surveyed; that it belonged to James B. T. Bowdoin, who resided at Rome; that his agent, J. T. Winthrop, was not authorized to sell, but consented to its being set off, and a value fixed upon it by the court of common pleas; that there was a "universal objection" to a "light-house being put at Tarpaulin cove by all the merchants, pilots, and mariners on the coast and the sound," and that the Marine Society were preparing a memorial to postpone the building one there until after Congress had been petitioned on the subject; adding that he, Mr. Dearborn, fully approved their plan to have one put on the west chop of Holmes's Hole, in lieu of the one at Tarpaulin cove.

On the 22d of July Mr. Dearborn was desired to proceed without delay to obtain a legal valuation of the four acres, the jurisdiction of which had in the mean time been ceded, but to defer issuing proposals for building the light-house until the valuation and purchase had been made.

No further information has been received from Mr. Dearborn.

The sum appropriated will not, it is believed, be adequate to erecting a house of brick or stone, which Mr. Dearborn estimates will cost \$5,000. I enclose a report of Captain Trevett, with two charts, for the information of the committee.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

S. H. SMITH, *Commissioner of the Revenue.*

Hon. THOMAS NEWTON,

*Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.*

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UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER,

SIR:

BOSTON HARBOR, June 3, 1816.

In compliance with your orders I sailed from Boston the 28th ultimo, and arrived at Martha's Vineyard the next day, and immediately proceeded to the further execution of your orders, in examining the points of land at the entrance of Holmes's Hole harbor, to fix upon a site the most suitable for a light-house. The *west chop* I think by far the most proper place, and several experienced gentlemen, well acquainted with the sound, shoals, &c., concur in this opinion. For a more particular description of the *site*, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying sketch and minutes.

Friday, the 31st ultimo, ran over to Tarpaulin cove, and examined the points of land at the entrance of that place: fixed upon the west point as a proper *site*, and laid off four acres of land, including the spot for the light-house. For a more particular description of which please examine the accompanying sketch and minutes.

Sunday, June 2d, visited Race point, and fixed upon a spot on Fishermen's point (the west end of the cape) as the most proper site. This is a solid *pebble-stone vale*, having shifting sand *hammocks* in front and rear of it from eight to ten feet high, being two hundred and thirty feet from high water mark, and elevated three feet above the surface of the water; three hundred feet north of the Fishermen's huts, so called, and about one-third of a mile north of Herring cove. No soil is to be met with in the vicinity of the site. There are no individual claimants to any part of Race point. I did not, therefore, lay off a spot more than sufficient to point out where the light-house should be erected. It is probable that fresh water cannot be obtained by sinking a well at Race point, as the fishermen in the habit of visiting that place have never yet succeeded in obtaining any.

I am, respectfully, sir, your humble servant,

SAMUEL R. TREVETT.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq., *Collector for the district of Boston and Charlestown.*

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 204.

[2d SESSION.]

DISTRESSED AMERICAN SEAMEN IN FOREIGN PORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 25, 1817.

SIR:

DECEMBER 13, 1816.

A resolution has been referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing laws for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign ports. I have the honor to apply to you for any information that has been communicated to the Department of State relative to existing abuses, which may lead to a knowledge and correction of the defects of the present system.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. JAMES MONROE.

SIR:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, December 20, 1816.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, requesting such information as may be in the possession of this Department, and as may lead to a knowledge and correction of the abuses and defects of the existing laws in relation to distressed American seamen.

The great and increasing expenses to which the United States are subjected, for the relief of sick and indigent seamen abroad, are imputable chiefly to three causes:

1st. To the provisions of the act of 20th July, 1790, entitled "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service."



2d. To the want of adequate penalties for the non-payment, by masters of vessels, of the three months' extra wages on the discharge of seamen abroad, as required by the act of the 28th February, 1803; and

3d. To the want of proper checks upon the consuls for the due accountability of such moneys as they may receive on account of discharged seamen.

1. The fifth section of the law of 1790, first referred to, provides that if any seaman shall desert the vessel in which he is employed, and not return within forty-eight hours, all the wages due him at the time, as well as the goods and effects he may have on board, shall be forfeited to the use and benefit of the owner of such vessel. This provision, which was calculated to protect the owners of vessels against the losses and inconveniences attending the desertion of their seamen in foreign ports, has been perverted greatly to the injury of the seamen, and is the principal source of the heavy expense to which the United States have been exposed for the relief and support of this meritorious class of our fellow-citizens.

The forfeiture of wages, &c. accruing to the owner, has been found on long voyages, particularly those to the northwest coast of America and to India, when considerable sums are due to the seamen, to be a sufficient inducement for the masters of vessels to abuse and ill-treat their men in such manner as to oblige them to desert and incur the forfeiture. They then wander in a destitute condition to some port where there is a consul, to be supported and sent home at the public expense. When they are not driven so to desert, they are often discharged on the shores of the Pacific, at ports where there are no consuls, and are either not paid their wages at all, or paid in peltries or portions of the cargo, at prices fixed by the arbitrary will of the captain himself, and which they can never realize. With the small pittance thus obtained, they wander from port to port, and from island to island; and, if not fortunate enough to obtain the protection of a consul, or to fall in with American vessels, they enter those of other nations, and their services are probably forever lost to the trade and navigation of their own country. For a fuller view of these abuses, I refer the committee to the copy and an extract of a letter, herewith enclosed, from the consul of the United States in Canton.

To remedy these evils, an alteration of the fifth section of the act of 1790, so that the forfeiture of the seamen's wages and effects for desertion should accrue to the United States, and not to the owner or master of the vessel, seems proper; the sums so obtained to constitute a part of the fund for the relief and protection of disabled seamen. The forfeited wages may be accounted for, on oath, by the master of the vessel to the collector of the customs, (to whom he is already bound by law to account for the absence of any of his crew,) at the port at which he may return to the United States; or, on failure to do so, a power might be vested in the collector to recover the same by action of debt in a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. There is no penalty provided for the refusal or neglect of a master of a vessel, on the discharge of his men abroad, to pay to the consul the three months' extra wages required by the act of the 28th February, 1803. Hence the extra wages, one month of which was to be retained, and accounted for by the consul, and which was relied upon as a principal source of relief for sick and disabled seamen, are seldom paid. An adequate penalty for such refusal or neglect on the part of the master would probably correct the evil.

3. The next thing to be considered is, the means by which the consuls can be held accountable for the extra wages they may receive on account of discharged seamen. The act of February, 1803, has prescribed no mode by which this can be done. It attaches no penalty to the consul for neglecting to pay over the money to the treasury; nor does it require the master of the vessel, on paying the money to the consul, to exact and transmit his receipt to the Treasury Department, whereby he could be held accountable. This defect should now be supplied; and, being so, seems to afford the only check of which the case is susceptible.

It is, however, respectfully submitted to the consideration of the committee whether a better course would not be to make the collectors of the customs the medium through which the month's wages accruing on the discharge of seamen should be accounted for with the Treasury, leaving the two months' wages only to be paid to the consul, for the benefit of the particular seamen discharged.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations.*

CANTON, IN CHINA, February 3, 1815.

The undersigned, consul for the United States of America at the port of Canton, in China, &c. begs leave respectfully to submit to the consideration of the Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State for the United States of America, the propriety of the following amendments of the fifth section of the act of Congress passed the 4th day of January, 1790, "for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service," and the third section of "the act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," passed the 28th day of February, 1803.

It is provided by the fifth section of the act of the 4th January, 1790, "if any seaman or mariner shall absent himself for more than forty-eight hours at one time, he shall forfeit all the wages due him, and all his goods and chattels which were on board of the said ship or vessel, or in any store where they may have been lodged, at the time of desertion, to the use of the owners of the said ship or vessel," &c.

It is proposed to forfeit the wages due to the seamen, at the time of desertion, to the United States, or some fund established for the support of disabled seamen, and not to the owners of the vessel, for the following reason:

It has often occurred that commanders of vessels which have been on long, tedious, and laborious voyages, sometimes of two or three years, particularly on the northwest coast of America and the Pacific ocean, ill-treat and unnecessarily punish their seamen, for the sole purpose of driving them to desert from their vessels, that they may forfeit to the owners all claim to their wages; through which means they are driven to the necessity of entering into foreign service, and thus the United States are deprived of the use of many able and valuable seamen. This takes place more particularly about the time of the ship's arrival at this port; from which period, as many seamen are not wanted to navigate the vessel to the United States or Europe (their usual destination from hence) as were necessarily employed on the previous and more lucrative part of the voyage.

It is respectfully submitted, if the forfeiture were made to the United States, and not to the owners of the vessel from which the seaman deserts, the motive for the abuse of the mariner will no longer exist; at the same time, his punishment will not be lessened in case he wantonly or wickedly deserts his vessel.

As a security to the owners of vessels against any expense which may arise from the increased wages they are obliged to pay to other seamen or mariners hired in the place of those who may desert, it may be provided that the United States, or fund deriving benefit from the forfeiture, shall make good to the owners of the vessel that difference in wages.

It is provided by the third section of the act of the 28th day of February, 1803, "that whenever a ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States shall be sold in a foreign country, and her company discharged,

or where a seaman or mariner, a citizen of the United States, shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, it shall be the duty of the master or commander to produce to the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, the list of his ship's company, certified as aforesaid, and to pay to such consul, &c. for every seaman or mariner so discharged, being designated on such list as a citizen of the United States, three months' pay over and above the wages which may be due to such mariner, seaman," &c.

American vessels which have been trading on the northwest coast of America and the Pacific ocean have of late been sold at ports on the northwest coast and islands in the Pacific ocean, where there are no consuls or vice-consuls of the United States residing, and their crews discharged. In some instances they have been paid to the time of discharge by an order on the owners of the vessel in America; in other instances they have been paid in articles composing the cargo of the vessel, such as seal skins, valued at two and a half, and often three dollars each. These they are under the necessity of disposing of on the spot for one dollar, sometimes seventy-five cents each. The sacrifice the seamen make on their orders is not less than that on the skins—often one-half or three-fourths of the nominal amount. There are always persons ready to take advantage of their necessities.

Articles necessary to the comfort of seamen are often extravagantly high at the above-mentioned places.

In no instance that has come to my knowledge has the amount of wages been paid in cash to the unfortunate seamen thus discharged, thrown out of employment, and left to suffer in a foreign country, without the opportunity of returning to the United States for more than twelve months, and frequently for a much longer period.

In no one instance has the three months' pay provided for by the act of the 28th of February, 1803, been paid to the consul. On the arrival of the commanders of vessels at this port, after having sold their vessels and discharged their seamen, as above stated, they deliver in the ship's register at the consul's office, and take a receipt to enable them to cancel the register bonds in the United States.

It is respectfully submitted to alter and amend this section in such a way as to provide for the payment of wages to seamen thus discharged in cash; also to provide for the payment of the three months' wages, agreeably to the act of the 22d of February, 1803, at the first foreign port where the commander may arrive at which there is a consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent of the United States residing.

All which is respectfully submitted to your consideration by your obedient servant,

B. C. WILCOCKS, *Consul for the United States at Canton.*

*Extract of a letter from C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated*

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1816.

As you are good enough to promise that the grievances I took the liberty to communicate from Mr. Wilcocks, the consul in China, shall be attended to, with a view to their redress, I beg leave to trouble you again on that subject, for the purpose of sending a copy of part of a letter I received from him yesterday, dated the 15th April, 1816, which seems to me to exhibit a scene quite discreditable to American sea captains, and loudly calling for some more effectual assistance than has yet been devised for that most meritorious class of our countrymen, the sailors. The extract is as follows: "I had proceeded thus far, when I was taken off to attend to some sailors in distress, and since that time I have been constantly employed with them in some way or other. It is most lamentable that some such change as I have ventured to recommend to Government has not been effected in our laws touching these poor devils. They come to me quite naked, sick, and heartless, after having been turned on shore on the northwest coast of America, or some islands in the Pacific ocean, cheated of their wages, and ill-treated to a degree scarcely to be credited. There are two or three hundred poor fellows on the Sandwich islands, most of whom would be glad to get home, but the beasts of captains will not take them off. Pray, my friend, exert yourself in their behalf."

The only exertion I can make, in compliance with this appeal to charity, as well as patriotism, is to lay it before you. I am confident that it will not be overlooked.

I am, &c.

JAMES MONROE, Esq., *Secretary of State.*

C. J. INGERSOLL.

SIR:

AMERICAN CONSULATE, LONDON, December 7, 1815.

I have had the honor to receive the copy of a note addressed to you by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which states that a number of American seamen have been found wandering about the streets in a most wretched and distressed condition, and that several are now supported in the police establishments and hospitals of the city of London at a very considerable expense.

As the circumstance of there being any American seamen in the situation represented would appear to implicate me, as the person authorized to afford them relief, it is necessary that I should state to you the manner in which I have felt it my duty to act.

I have received no instructions from our Government since the peace, but I conceived myself authorized, by the laws of the United States, and by previous instructions from the Secretary of State to our consuls, to afford such relief to our destitute seamen as I had been accustomed to do before the war.

During this period the number of applications for relief has been unprecedented; and the duty I have had to perform, so as to avoid being imposed upon, has been most laborious. It has frequently occurred that I have spent from two to five hours a day in examinations, and, notwithstanding this care, I have afterwards found that I have afforded relief to some who were not entitled to it.

In the exercise of the discretionary power given to the consuls in the circular of the Secretary of State, above alluded to, I have in no instance withheld relief where I conceived it was due. If I had been more strict, I should have been less imposed upon; but it might have been the means of depriving some deserving, unfortunate men of the bounty of their country. The experience I have had, however, has convinced me that this bounty is becoming daily more liable to abuse. There is scarcely a day that an attempt to impose is not made, under some shape or other, by worthless natives of America, or others assuming the character of Americans.

There are a considerable number of seamen born in America who have been so long in the British service that they seem to have lost all feeling in favor of their native country, and who, in this moment of embarrassment, are endeavoring to make a convenience of this office. Not long since, I had daily at my door about two hundred, entreating to be sent home; to some, who were almost naked, I furnished clothing, and to all subsistence. But when I had hired a vessel for their conveyance, about forty of the number absented themselves, and as soon as the vessel had sailed some appeared again soliciting relief, which I thought proper to refuse.



It is, no doubt, to seamen of this description that the Lord Mayor alludes; and, if so, I persuade myself that you will think with me that they are not such as were contemplated in the before-mentioned circular as entitled to the protection of the United States.

How far these persons may be entitled to the benefit of the laws and proclamations of this country, inviting foreign seamen into her service, does not belong to me to inquire; but it is not unfair to presume that some of them are entitled to it; whatever may have been the motive in withdrawing themselves, none seem to have any inclination to return to their native country. It, therefore, does appear that, if any relief is due to them, it is from their adopted country, which they appear unwilling to leave, and in the service of which they have contracted these feelings. There is, however, a class of men whose claims are not at all equivocal, and which I am glad to have the opportunity of bringing into view—I mean those who have been in the service of Great Britain, who have been dismissed, and left to shift for themselves the moment they were no longer wanted, and have become a charge on the United States to send them home.

It does appear to me that, in justice to these unfortunate men, many of whom were forced into the service, and there held against their own will and inclination, the British Government was bound to restore them to their country.

There is still another class of men whose situation deserves consideration—those who, for long service or wounds, have pensions from the Government, and who, wishing to return to their country, can only obtain two, or at least three years' purchase for them; so that they are reduced to the alternative of renouncing all idea of seeing their friends, or, on their return to their country, of becoming a burden to them.

It is very desirable that some arrangement should be made to enable these persons to receive their pensions in the United States, or, on forwarding to this country authenticated life certificates, to have them paid here to some one authorized to receive them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. G. BEASLEY.

P. S. I have the honor to enclose an extract from the letter of the Secretary of State, which is alluded to in this letter.

Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 29, 1815.

The undersigned, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to inform Mr. Adams that a representation has been made by the Lord Mayor of London to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that a number of American seamen have been found wandering about the streets of London in a most wretched and distressed condition, and that several are now supported in the police establishments and hospitals of the city of London at a very considerable expense.

The undersigned has, therefore, the honor to request that Mr. Adams will be pleased to take such measures as may appear to him expedient, in order that these seamen may be conveyed to their native country with the least possible delay.

The undersigned requests Mr. Adams to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

CASTLEREAGH.

*Distressed seaman reported from the Home Department to be in the Compter in the city of London.*—Richard Moore, aged twenty-four, born in Virginia.

SIR:

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1817.

In compliance with your request, I shall give you a brief statement of the evasions and other abuses of the present laws relative to seamen, so far as the same have come within my knowledge as chancellor of the United States consulate at London, during a part of the years 1815 and 1816.

Not having the laws above alluded to at hand, I shall not attempt a systematic detail, but simply make a statement of facts. The first subject to which I shall call your attention is, the conduct of captains in evading that section of the law which requires them to return the seamen to the United States, (in pursuance of a certain bond to be given to the collector for that purpose.) This is frequently done in foreign ports, when it is for the interest of the master to get rid of any of his seamen. The most common mode of effecting this is to give such of the seamen as are liable to intoxication a verbal permit to go on shore and have what they call a *frolic*; furnishing them at the same time with some money, and they will be very apt to make a stay of two or three days. If they are absent forty-eight hours, the captain orders them entered on the *log-book* as *run*, and afterwards refuses to let them come on board the ship. They, of course, throw themselves on the consul as destitute seamen, as the captains generally refuse to pay them any arrearages of their pay, on the ground of its being forfeited by the provisions of the act, &c. The second mode is to drive the seaman from the ship by *hard words* and *harder blows*; the latter of which frequently endangers his life. He, of course, applies to the consul, who sends for the captain. The captain complains that the sailor does not do his duty, and may return to the ship when he pleases: the consul orders the man to return to the ship; he does so; again is beaten, and again returns to the consul; until, finally, the seaman becomes a charge on the consulate, and the ship sails without the consul having the power to compel the master to a settlement of the arrearages due the seaman, or making any provision to defray the expense of his return to the United States. A third mode is, after a long series of abuse to the seaman, to instruct some of the under officers of the ship to hire him to run away, giving him, generally, about the amount of wages due him at the time. This seaman soon becomes a charge on the consulate, and the consul has no power to enforce the payment of three months' advance, (as provided by the act in case of discharge in foreign ports,) as the man has not strictly been discharged by the master.

From these and other causes, for the last fifteen months the United States consulates at London and Liverpool have been thronged with destitute American seamen. The consuls, of course, have put on board of every American vessel bound to the United States two seamen to every hundred tons burden of such vessel, for which the captain receives ten dollars per man. But as the amount of United States shipping was not sufficient to take all of the seamen off the hands of the consuls, it was found necessary either to take up transports for the purpose, or make contracts with the masters of American vessels to take an additional number to those put on board under the authority of the act. At London both courses were necessarily adopted. Transports were procured at an average of twelve pounds sterling per man; and American masters generally took a surplusage of hands at an average of ten pounds sterling per man.

You will at once perceive, sir, how much it was for the interest of the master of an American vessel to get rid of a crew engaged at from twelve to twenty dollars per month, and get one equally good on the terms above mentioned.

I will now, sir, call your attention to two cases much complained of by American captains in foreign ports. The first is, that in which the captain arrives (say at London) with a full crew, all of whom remain with him. On his departure, he is compelled by the consul to "take on board two men to every hundred tons burden of his vessel, and transport them to the United States, at a sum not exceeding ten dollars per man." These men are, in fact, supernumeraries: they are of no use to the ship, but, in fact, are an injury, as they generally produce some difficulty on the passage among the original crew. And the compensation allowed will not defray the extra expense of laying in water for them on the passage, to say nothing of their provisions, &c.; whereas, if a seaman is brought home from a port where there is no consul or agent, the master is "entitled to such sum as the Comptroller of the Treasury shall deem equitable." Why, they ask, are they not entitled to the same from a port where there is a consul or agent? This is considered by the consuls as a hard case, and one which requires the attention of Congress. The second case is that of a seaman becoming sick and unable to perform his duty. The captain is ready to sail; the man is unable to go; and the consul requires the three months' advance pay, to meet the expenses of sending the man to America, as in case of a discharged seaman.

The masters contend that, if they pay to the consul the arrearages of pay due the seaman, that should be sufficient to cancel the bond given to the collector to return the man to the United States. But, sir, the most important subject remains yet to be considered; and that is, what description of persons ought to be considered as *destitute* seamen, and, as such, entitled to the protection and liberality of the American Government? At present, those who come within that denomination are, first, a class of seamen who make it a practice to engage on board of foreign vessels in American ports to go to Europe by the *run*, as it is called, for which they generally receive more wages in proportion than those who go for a voyage out and back. One-half the sum agreed upon is generally paid down, the remainder on the arrival of the vessel at the port of destination. The seaman spends his money; and, not finding a ship that will give him wages home, he goes to the nearest consul, and demands subsistence and a passage. I have thus known some seamen sent to the United States from London three times within the last year. The next class are those who, without any just cause, leave their ships in foreign ports; and these are of two descriptions: First. Negroes, who, from the particular notice taken of them by the lower classes of the whites, (and particularly white women,) in England, very frequently leave their ships, and almost as frequently marry a white woman, and, after two or three weeks' dissipation, demand of the consul subsistence and a passage home.

The last class are those seamen who go where they can get the most wages. Many of our seamen have, from this cause, engaged from time to time in the East India Company's employ; and when, from a reduction of wages in those ships, higher wages being given in America, or any other causes which induce them to wish to return to their country, they will, nine times out of ten, put the United States to the expense of their passage. Seamen, from the foregoing causes, are now thronging the offices of the United States consuls in Europe.

You will, sir, be convinced of this when I inform you that, at the usual allowance of twenty-two cents for each man per day while in port, necessary clothing, medical aid, and a passage home, the expenditure of the consulate at London alone will be, for the year 1816, about forty thousand dollars! The facility with which foreigners procure protections in this country as American citizens, tends, in a great measure, to render useless that part of the law relative to protections. I can affirm with confidence that scarcely a day passed when I was in the office at London but *I destroyed protections* granted by our collectors to seamen, who, on a close examination, acknowledged themselves to be foreigners. It would, in my opinion, be much better to repeal the law on that subject in preference to its remaining on the present footing. Permit me, sir, at the close of this long letter, to call your attention to the *beggarly condition* of our consuls under the present regulations.

Liverpool and Bordeaux are the only consulates in Europe worth holding. The whole amount of receipts in the consulate at London, from June 1st, 1815, to June 1st, 1816, (a period of uncommon activity in commerce,) was only £183 sterling. As I have no idea that salaries could be procured for the consuls, I would beg leave to suggest whether the objects of fees might not be multiplied, and those already established increased.

With great consideration, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

J. B. STUART.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH,  
Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 205.

[2d Session.]

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1816.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 3, 1817.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 1, 1817.

I have the honor to transmit a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1816.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.



Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing October 1, 1815, and ending September 30, 1816.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity or value.
Fish, dried or smoked, - quintals,	217,892	Biscuit, or ship bread, - kegs,	68,078
pickled, - - - barrels,	37,979	Rice, - - - - - tierces,	137,843
Do. - - - - - kegs,	6,983	Indigo, - - - - - pounds,	18,560
Oil, spermaceti, - - - gallons,	2,756	Cotton, Sea Island, - - - do.	9,900,326
whale and other fish, - do.	177,810	other, - - - - - do.	72,046,790
Spermaceti candles, - - pounds,	116,919	Tobacco, - - - - - hhds.	69,241
Wood, staves and heading, - M.	49,239	Flaxseed, - - - - - bushels,	636,467
shingles, - - - - - do.	78,919	Flax, - - - - - pounds,	6,580
hoops and poles, - - - do.	3,554	Hops, - - - - - do.	16,533
boards and plank, - - - do.	63,162	Mustard, - - - - - do.	611
hewn timber, - - - tons,	32,447	Wax, - - - - - do.	259,732
lumber of all kinds, - - dollars,	311,212	Household furniture, - - dollars,	114,847
masts and spars, - - - do.	195,513	Coaches and other carriages, - do.	30,920
oak bark, and other dye, - do.	308,047	Hats, - - - - - do.	19,463
all manufactures of, - - do.	199,835	Saddlery, - - - - - do.	20,837
Naval stores, tar, - - - barrels,	133,345	Beer, porter, and cider, in casks, gallons,	105,561
pitch, - - - - - do.	13,595	bottled, - - - - - dozens,	3,258
rosin, - - - - - do.	6,982	Boots, - - - - - pairs,	3,234
turpentine, - - - - - do.	76,105	Shoes, leather, - - - - - do.	71,650
Ashes, pot, - - - - - tons,	5,461	Candles, tallow, - - - - - pounds,	316,138
pearl, - - - - - do.	1,392	wax, - - - - - do.	5,753
Skins and furs, - - - - - dollars,	552,748	Soap, - - - - - do.	1,446,633
Ginseng, - - - - - pounds,	75	Starch, - - - - - do.	10,827
Beef, - - - - - barrels,	33,239	Snuff, - - - - - do.	52,650
Pork, - - - - - do.	19,280	Tobacco, manufactured, - - do.	523,596
Hams and bacon, - - - pounds,	530,129	Leather, - - - - - do.	171,489
Tallow, - - - - - do.	21,847	Lead, - - - - - do.	35,844
Butter, - - - - - do.	676,195	Maple sugar, - - - - - do.	17,750
Cheese, - - - - - do.	678,064	Bricks, - - - - - M.	653
Lard, - - - - - do.	1,088,348	Spirits, from grain, - - - gallons,	72,989
Hides, - - - - - No. of,	9,072	Linseed oil, - - - - - do.	18,683
Horned cattle, - - - - - do.	8,958	Spirits of turpentine, - - - do.	12,299
Horses, - - - - - do.	3,979	Canvass and sail cloth, - - pieces,	31
Mules, - - - - - do.	273	Cables and cordage, - - - cwt.	11,606
Sheep, - - - - - do.	17,280	Cards, wool and cotton, - - dozens,	304
Hogs, - - - - - do.	1,988	Iron, pig, - - - - - tons,	15
Poultry, - - - - - dozens,	1,510	bar, - - - - - do.	36
Wheat, - - - - - bushels,	52,321	nails, - - - - - pounds,	158,877
Indian corn, - - - - - do.	1,077,614	castings, - - - - - dollars,	14,649
Rye, - - - - - do.	3,464	all manufactures of iron, or	
Oats, - - - - - do.	45,839	iron and steel, other, - - do.	161,394
Barley, - - - - - do.	6,858	Spirits, from molasses, - - gallons,	128,474
Buckwheat, - - - - - do.	20	Sugar, refined, - - - - - pounds,	61,827
Beans, - - - - - do.	3,909	Chocolate, - - - - - do.	13,142
Pease, - - - - - do.	56,911	Gunpowder, - - - - - do.	383,437
Potatoes, - - - - - do.	69,166	Copper or brass, and copper	
Apples, - - - - - barrels,	5,903	manufactured, - - - - - dollars,	16,152
Flour, - - - - - do.	729,053	Medicinal drugs, - - - - - do.	60,583
Meal, rye, - - - - - do.	8,373	Merchandise, and all articles	
Indian, - - - - - do.	89,119	not enumerated, manufact'd, do.	577,342
buckwheat, - - - - - do.	202	raw produce, - - - - - do.	472,251
Ship stuff, - - - - - cwt.	266		
Biscuit, or ship bread, - - barrels,	51,281	Total value of the foregoing statement, -	\$64,781,896

Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing October 1, 1815, and ending September 30, 1816.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
	Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Value of goods free of duty, - - - - - dollars,	-	1,448,548	1,448,548
at 7½ per cent. - - - - - do.	9,822	3,350	13,172
15 do. - - - - - do.	35,408	7,224	42,632
20 do. - - - - - do.	33,991	15,601	49,592
25 do. - - - - - do.	2,997,330	1,365,457	4,362,787
30 do. - - - - - do.	509,633	536,685	1,046,318
33½ do. - - - - - do.	11,727	-	11,727
40 do. - - - - - do.	48,223	31,142	79,365
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira, and London particular, - - gallons,	6,026	1,235	7,261
all other Madeira, - - - - - do.	6,677	955	7,632
Burgundy, Champaign, &c. - - - - - do.	1,311	20	1,331
Sherry and St. Lucar, - - - - - do.	26,998	5,929	32,927
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases, - - - - - do.	18,613	4,222	22,835

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
	Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Wines, Lisbon, Oporto, &c. - - - - -	gallons, 47,393	3,359	50,752
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. - - - - -	do. 101,290	16,720	118,010
all other, - - - - -	do. 481,191	28,054	509,245
Spirits, from grain, - - - - -	do. 150,889	10,727	161,616
from other materials, - - - - -	do. 766,595	90,042	856,637
Molasses, - - - - -	do. 24,093	4,915	29,008
Beer, ale, porter, and cider, - - - - -	do. 2,625	1,967	4,592
Teas, bohea, - - - - -	pounds, 301,360	2,777	314,137
souchong and other black, - - - - -	do. 137,380	10,293	147,673
hyson, imperial, &c. - - - - -	do. 10,806	1,122	11,928
other green, - - - - -	do. 15,251	4,971	20,222
Coffee, - - - - -	do. 8,342,212	606,501	8,948,713
Cocoa, - - - - -	do. 343,266	88,305	431,571
Chocolate, - - - - -	do. -	1,395	1,395
Sugar, brown, - - - - -	do. 14,313,253	1,045,808	15,359,061
white, clayed or powdered, - - - - -	do. 2,012,597	147,008	2,159,605
loaf, - - - - -	do. 3,537	250	3,787
other refined and lump, - - - - -	do. 201,514	-	201,514
Almonds, - - - - -	do. 25,728	562	26,290
Fruits, currants, - - - - -	do. 280,403	6,094	286,497
prunes and plums, - - - - -	do. 42,408	-	42,408
figs, - - - - -	do. 29,563	1,186	30,749
raisins, in jars and boxes, - - - - -	do. 137,618	28,773	166,391
all other, - - - - -	do. 152,608	23,877	176,485
Candles, tallow, - - - - -	do. 4,377	470	4,847
Cheese, - - - - -	do. 11,059	1,800	12,859
Soap, - - - - -	do. 231,745	30,600	262,345
Tallow, - - - - -	do. 62,372	27,349	89,721
Spices, nutmegs, - - - - -	do. 3,185	93	3,278
cinnamon, - - - - -	do. -	171	171
cloves, - - - - -	do. 17,099	14,143	31,242
pepper, - - - - -	do. 741,561	27,768	769,329
pimento, - - - - -	do. 830,184	19,995	850,179
Chinese cassia, - - - - -	do. 141,387	32,295	173,682
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars, - - - - -	do. 16,847	64,504	81,351
snuff, - - - - -	do. 428	-	428
Indigo, - - - - -	do. 412,143	96,755	508,898
Cotton, - - - - -	do. 300,293	30,884	331,177
Powder, gun, - - - - -	do. 77,676	23,628	101,304
Starch, - - - - -	do. -	800	800
Glue, - - - - -	do. 1,276	-	1,276
Iron, anchors and sheet, - - - - -	do. -	97,996	97,996
anchors, - - - - -	cwt. 37	-	37
slit and hoop, - - - - -	pounds, 49,641	10,249	59,890
bar, - - - - -	cwt. 199	-	199
Nails, - - - - -	pounds, 21,655	30,121	51,876
Spikes, - - - - -	do. 27,876	-	27,876
Quicksilver, - - - - -	do. 109,254	45,083	154,337
Paints, ochre, yellow, in oil, - - - - -	do. -	3,125	3,125
dry yellow, - - - - -	do. 39,447	5,378	44,825
Spanish brown, - - - - -	do. 24,596	400	24,996
white and red lead, - - - - -	do. 142,150	30,934	173,084
Lead, pigs, bars, and sheets, - - - - -	do. 32,400	-	32,400
and manufactures of, &c. - - - - -	do. 859,594	47,879	907,473
Cordage, tarred, - - - - -	do. 241,520	23,906	265,426
untarred, - - - - -	do. 226,807	15,780	242,587
twine, - - - - -	do. 342	-	342
Cables, - - - - -	do. 47,550	40,162	87,712
Steel, - - - - -	cwt. 3,990	296	4,286
Twine and packthread, - - - - -	do. 56	3	59
Glauber salts, - - - - -	do. -	420	420
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel, - - - - -	pounds, 330	1,500	1,830
weighing less than 56 lbs. per bushel, - - - - -	bushels, -	4,751	4,751
Fish, foreign caught, dried, - - - - -	quintals, -	2,099	2,099
salmon, - - - - -	barrels, -	63	63
mackerel, - - - - -	do. -	25	25
all other, - - - - -	do. 65	96	161
Glass, black, quart bottles, - - - - -	gross, 1,788	638	2,426
window, not above 10 inches by 12, - - - - -	100 sq. ft. 17	196	213
Segars, - - - - -	M. 1,970	449	2,419
Boots, - - - - -	pairs, 157	80	237
Shoes and slippers, silk, - - - - -	do. 2,750	-	2,750
kid, morocco, &c. - - - - -	do. 3,746	930	4,676
all other, - - - - -	do. 150	-	150
Oil, olive, in casks, - - - - -	gallons, 905	-	905
Total value of the foregoing statement, - - - - -	\$12,782,038	\$4,356,518	\$17,138,556



*Summary of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to the dominions of each Power.
Russia, - - - - -	\$181,101	\$525,783	\$706,884
Sweden, - - - - -	240,387	140,346	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	261,678	117,941	760,352
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	364,768	119,434	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	681,948	174,502	1,340,652
Holland, - - - - -	3,325,429	1,940,358	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	193,788	72,550	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	29,922	47,477	5,609,524
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	24,760,343	537,893	
Scotland, - - - - -	1,903,558	6,813	
Ireland, - - - - -	2,686,906	240	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	50,404	3,976	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	1,442,659	620,228	
British East Indies, - - - - -	66,758	554,156	
British West Indies, - - - - -	3,073,589	89,355	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	24,909	16,806	
British American colonies, - - - - -	3,323,182	22,783	39,184,558
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	2,368,287	1,166,213	3,534,500
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	6,969,870	1,902,864	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	382,806	319,796	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,483,891	773,420	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	119,167	183,321	12,138,135
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	1,676,010	201,689	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	216,145	111,403	
Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - - - -	325,069	106,237	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	181	3,042	
Floridas, - - - - -	90,182	16,497	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	50,271	12,380	
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,732,226	3,048,386	8,589,718
Portugal, - - - - -	1,237,587	15,158	
Madeira, - - - - -	353,342	88,225	
Fayal and other Azores, - - - - -	35,860	34,075	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	43,620	38,541	
Other African ports, - - - - -	10,572		
Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, - - - - -	262,489	150,920	2,270,389
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	324,929	1,233,349	1,558,278
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	63,380	232,148	295,528
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	3,996	40,335	44,331
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	10,824	10,824
China, - - - - -	221,542	813,222	1,034,764
Asia, generally, - - - - -	182,457	511,905	694,362
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	1,803,027	488,070	2,291,097
Europe, generally, - - - - -	963,876	411,408	1,375,284
Africa, generally, - - - - -	126,400	110,799	237,199
South Seas, - - - - -	2,408	703	3,111
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	120,977	119,980	240,962
Total dollars, - - - - -	-	-	81,920,452

*A summary of the value of exports from each State.*

STATES.						Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	-	\$119,486	\$20,807	\$140,293
Vermont,	-	-	-	-	-	892,594	-	892,594
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	5,008,974	5,127,465	10,136,439
Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	-	418,996	193,798	612,794
Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	-	587,007	6,799	593,806
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	14,168,291	5,521,740	19,690,031
New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	-	9,746	-	9,746
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	4,486,329	2,709,917	7,196,246
Delaware,	-	-	-	-	-	54,685	1,532	56,217
Maryland,	-	-	-	-	-	4,834,490	2,504,277	7,338,767
District of Columbia, (a)	-	-	-	-	-	1,555,572	125,239	1,680,811
Virginia,	-	-	-	-	-	8,115,890	96,970	8,212,860
North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	1,328,271	464	1,328,735
South Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	10,446,213	403,196	10,849,409
Georgia,	-	-	-	-	-	7,436,692	75,237	7,511,929
Ohio,	-	-	-	-	-	1,305	-	1,305
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	-	5,251,833	351,115	5,602,948
Territories of the United States, (b)	-	-	-	-	-	65,522	-	65,522
Total,						\$64,781,896	\$17,138,556	\$81,920,452
(a) Georgetown,	-	-	-	-	-	\$235,965	\$19,764	\$255,729
Alexandria,	-	-	-	-	-	1,319,607	105,475	1,425,082
Total,						\$1,555,572	\$125,239	\$1,680,811
(b) Michigan Territory,	-	-	-	-	-	\$57,290	-	\$57,290
Mississippi Territory,	-	-	-	-	-	8,232	-	8,232
Total,						\$65,522	-	\$65,522

*A summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1816.*

THE SEA—\$1,331,000.								
1. Fisheries—								
Dried fish, or cod fishery,	-	-	-	-	-		\$935,000	
Pickled fish, or river fishery, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,)	-	-	-	-	-		221,000	
Whale (common) oil,	-	-	-	-	-		116,000	
Spermaceti oil and candles,	-	-	-	-	-		59,000	
								\$1,331,000
THE FOREST—\$7,293,000.								
2. Skins and furs,	-	-	-	-	-		553,000	
3. Product of wood—								
Lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts and spars, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,004,000		
Oak bark and other dye,	-	-	-	-	-	308,000		
Naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,)	-	-	-	-	-	798,000		
Ashes, pot and pearl,	-	-	-	-	-	1,630,000		
							6,740,000	
								7,293,000
AGRICULTURE—\$53,354,000.								
4. Product of animals—								
Beef, tallow, hides, and live cattle,	-	-	-	-	-	738,000		
Butter and cheese,	-	-	-	-	-	223,000		
							961,000	
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, and live hogs,	-	-	-	-	-	719,000		
Horses and mules,	-	-	-	-	-	264,000		
Sheep,	-	-	-	-	-	49,000		
							1,132,000	
5. Vegetable food—								
Wheat, flour, and biscuit,	-	-	-	-	-		7,712,000	
Indian corn and meal,	-	-	-	-	-		1,646,000	
Rice,	-	-	-	-	-		3,555,000	
All other, (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, apples, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-		238,000	
								15,243,000
6. Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	-			12,809,000
7. Cotton,*	-	-	-	-	-			24,106,000
8. All other agricultural products—								
Indigo,	-	-	-	-	-		18,000	
Flaxseed,	-	-	-	-	-		1,082,000	
Maple sugar,	-	-	-	-	-		1,000	
Hops,	-	-	-	-	-		4,000	
Wax,	-	-	-	-	-		83,000	
Various items, (poultry, flax, mustard, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-		8,000	
								1,196,000

\* Sea Island cotton valued at 47 cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at 27 cents per pound.



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—\$1,755,000.			
9. Domestic materials—			
Soap and tallow candles,	-	\$243,000	
Leather, boots, shoes, and saddlery,	-	160,000	
Hats,	-	19,000	
Grain, (spirits, beer, and starch,)	-	100,000	
Wood, (including furniture, coaches, and other carriages,)	-	345,000	
Tobacco, manufactured,	-	131,000	
Cordage and canvass,	-	163,000	
Iron,	-	200,000	
Various items, (snuff, wax candles, lead, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, &c.)	-	54,000	
			\$1,415,000
Foreign materials—			
Spirits from molasses,	-	96,000	
Sugar, refined,	-	18,000	
Chocolate,	-	3,000	
Gunpowder,	-	146,000	
Brass and copper,	-	16,000	
Medicinal drugs,	-	61,000	
			340,000
			\$1,755,000
UNCERTAIN—\$1,049,000.			
Articles not distinguished in returns—			
Manufactured,	-	-	577,000
Raw produce,	-	-	472,000
			1,049,000
Total,	-	-	\$64,782,000

Statement of the duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported without being entitled to drawback.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.
Goods paying duties ad valorem, at 7½ p.ct.	\$251 25	Spices, cinnamon,	\$68 40
15 do.	1,083 60	cloves,	5,657 20
20 do.	3,120 20	pepper,	3,332 16
25 do.	341,363 25	pimento,	1,599 60
30 do.	161,005 50	Chinese cassia,	2,583 60
40 do.	12,456 80	Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff	
Wines, Malmsey, Madeira, and London		and segars,	7,740 48
particular,	1,432 60	Indigo,	48,377 50
all other Madeira,	955 00	Cotton,	1,853 04
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	18 00	Powder, gun,	1,890 24
Sherry and St. Lucar,	4,743 20	Starch,	48 00
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases,	2,955 40	Iron, anchors and sheet,	2,939 88
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.,	2,015 40	slit and hoop,	204 98
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.,	9,363 20	nails,	1,204 84
all other,	12,904 84	Quicksilver,	5,409 96
Spirits, from grain,	7,508 90	Paints, ochre, yellow, in oil,	93 75
other materials,	57,626 88	dry yellow,	107 56
Molasses,	491 50	Spanish brown,	8 00
Beer, ale, porter, and cider,	314 72	white and red lead,	1,237 36
Teas, bohea,	777 56	Lead and manufactures of lead,	957 58
souchong and other black,	4,572 92	Cordage, tarred,	956 24
hyson, imperial, &c.,	908 82	untarred,	789 00
other green,	2,435 79	Cables,	1,606 48
Coffee,	60,650 10	Steel,	592 00
Cocoa,	3,532 20	Twine and packthread,	24 00
Chocolate,	83 70	Glauber salts,	1,680 00
Sugar, brown,	52,290 00	Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. pr. bush.	5 40
white, clayed, or powdered,	8,420 48	weighing less than 56 lbs. pr. bushel,	950 20
loaf,	45 00	Fish, foreign caught, dried,	2,099 00
Almonds,	10 48	pickled salmon,	75 60
Fruits, currants,	243 76	mackerel,	50 00
figs,	47 44	all other,	76 80
raisins in jars and boxes,	1,150 92	Glass, black, quart bottles,	765 60
all other,	716 31	window, not above 10 inches by 12,	686 00
Tallow candles,	18 80	Segars,	1,796 00
Cheese,	252 00	Boots,	120 00
Soap,	1,224 00	Shoes and slippers, kid and morocco,	299 00
Tallow,	820 47		
Spices, nutmegs,	93 00	Total,	\$845,789 44

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 1, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 206.

[2d Session.]

## DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 3, 1817.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

FEBRUARY 3, 1817.

The Government of Great Britain, induced by the posture of the relations with the United States which succeeded the conclusion of the recent commercial convention, issued an order on the 17th day of August, 1815, discontinuing the discriminating duties payable in British ports on American vessels and their cargoes. It was not until the 22d December following that a corresponding discontinuance of discriminating duties on British vessels and their cargoes, in American ports, took effect under the authority vested in the Executive by the act of March, 1816. During the period between those two dates there was, consequently, a failure of reciprocity or equality in the existing regulations of the two countries. I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of paying to the British Government the amount of the duties remitted during the period in question to citizens of the United States, subject to a deduction of the amount of whatever discriminating duties may have commenced in British ports after the signature of that convention, and been collected previous to the 17th of August, 1815.

JAMES MADISON.

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 207.

[2d Session.]

## PORT OF ENTRY AT CINCINNATI, OHIO.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 13, 1817.

Mr. NEWTON, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, who were instructed by a resolution of this House to inquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, to authorize the importers of any goods, wares, and merchandise, brought from any foreign port or place into the port of New Orleans, and destined for Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, to give bond for the payment of the duties on such goods, wares, and merchandise, made payable to a collector to be appointed at Cincinnati, which bonds shall specify the usual terms of credit, to commence from the time of arrival or delivery of such merchandise at that place, made the following report:

They have given due attention to the above resolution, and the arguments which have been urged in support of it; but the apprehensions which they have entertained, and do still entertain, as to the safety and propriety of such an alteration in the law for the collection of duties as that contemplated by the resolution have not been removed. They know the danger of altering and modifying important and intricate laws which have long been in force, and the provisions and operations of which are, from years of experience and practice, well understood. An alteration in so material a point might prove injurious to the revenue, without benefiting the section of country whose interest is designed to be promoted.

A sense of public duty, from this view, however painful it may be to perform it, compels the committee to refrain from recommending the alteration proposed by the said resolution. They therefore, with due respect, submit the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the alteration proposed to be made in the law for the collection of duties is not expedient.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 20, 1817.

In answer to your letter, enclosing the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th of December, 1816, instructing the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures to inquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, to authorize the importers of any goods, wares, and merchandise, brought from any foreign port or place into the port of New Orleans, and destined for Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, to give bond for the payment of the duties on such goods, wares, and merchandise, made payable to the collector to be appointed at Cincinnati, which bonds shall specify the usual terms of credit, to commence from the time of arrival or delivery of such merchandise at that place, I have the honor to state that the due collection of the revenue requires that all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the district of New Orleans should be entered, inspected, and the duties secured at that place. As it is understood that the vessels employed in foreign commerce are not calculated for the navigation of the Mississippi above the port of Orleans, all merchandise imported into that place, destined to the towns on the Ohio, must be discharged, and embarked on board of vessels employed upon that river. The importer is subjected to no other inconvenience from being obliged to enter his merchandise at New Orleans than that of securing the duties there, and of losing so much of the credit allowed for their payment as may be consumed in the voyage from that place to Cincinnati. To the first inconvenience the public interest requires he should submit. Without this precaution, it would be impossible to guard against smuggling upon an extensive scale. From the second he may be relieved by giving bonds upon the arrival of the goods at Cincinnati, or after a certain lapse of time from the entry of the cargo at New Orleans; upon the due execution of which, the bonds given at New Orleans to be void. The surveyor of the port of Cincinnati might be charged with the execution of the duties required by the change which this measure would produce in the collection laws.

To guard against evasion, it would be necessary that every shipment should show upon the face of the papers that the cargo was intended to be delivered at Cincinnati, and the importer or his agent should also be required to



declare, on oath, that the merchandise described in such papers was *bona fide* intended for that port. All merchandise imported by the merchants of Cincinnati, which shall not be reshipped for that port before the expiration of the period within which the bonds are required to be given at Cincinnati, should not be entitled to the benefits of the proposed provision. The time within which bonds should be given at Cincinnati should not exceed three months, as a part of the duties on imports are payable within that period after entry.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. THOMAS NEWTON,

*Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.*

14th CONGRESS.]

No. 208.

[2d Session.]

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1815.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 28, 1817.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 26, 1817.*

In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 29, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and foreign vessels, and an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of October, 1814, to the 30th of September, 1815.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*





**IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.**

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
FROM	SUGAR.		FRUITS.					CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Nut- megs.	Snuff.	Indigo.	POWDER.	
	Loaf.	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins, in jars, &c.	Raisins, all other.	Tallow.	Wax or sperma- ceti.							Hair.	Gun.

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
FROM	Starch.	Glue.	Pewter plates and dishes.	IRON.		Nails.	Spikes.	Quicksilver.	OCHRE.		Spanish brown.	White and red lead.	Lead, and manufactures of lead.	Seines.	CORDAGE.		Cables.
				Anchors and sheet.	Slit and hoop.				Yellow, in oil.	Dry yellow.					Tarred.	Untarred.	
Pounds.																	
Russia,	-	15,156	-	179,735	2,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,107	1,096	-
Sweden,	-	-	-	9,751	4,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,799	-	13,544
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	14,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250
Holland,	-	-	-	2,011	-	-	-	-	-	1,114	-	14,820	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	1,813	6,964	1,624	503,282	138,899	230,958	58,847	152	2,335	9,965	91,067	1,472,870	1,598,813	488	47,880	4,337	-
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	44,649	3,010	-	-	314	-	1,638	26,170	95,571	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	-	5,303	-	6,670	37,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,314	3,279	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,262	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	12,872	412	-	132	36,417	502	1,811	775	501	9,167	28	8,407
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	-	-	31,293	-	1,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,568
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	910	-	-	-	-
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1,813	27,422	1,624	737,742	243,118	243,341	59,259	152	2,781	47,496	93,207	1,519,985	1,811,610	989	123,953	7,731	31,520



IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
FROM	Steel.	Hemp.	Twine.	Glauber salts.	SALT.		Coal.	Pickled fish.	Black glass quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.			Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Playing cards.
					Weighing more than 56 lbs. p. bs.	Weighing 56 lbs. or less per bushel.				8 by 10.	10 by 12.	All above 10 by 12.		Silk.	Kid and morocco.	All other.	
Cwt.					Pounds.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Gross.	100 square feet.			Pairs.			Packs.		
Russia,	-	23,008	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	113	147	7	-	10	-	
Sweden,	1,007	2,226	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	792	153	-	30	-	8	-	
Denmark and Norway,	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	51	-	
Holland,	2,661	2,624	33	-	-	-	13	360	373	97	43	-	-	-	-	-	
England, Man, and Berwick,	8,979	-	572	27	123,432	141,129	13,650	2	1,231	1,377	207	241	105	4	774	6	
Scotland,	138	-	39	-	-	165	18,310	25	471	40	40	71	-	-	4	-	
Ireland,	111	-	-	-	-	4,062	19,746	-	166	435	169	118	-	-	6	12	
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	84,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	14	-	
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	384	-	-	-	391,681	-	-	-	45	50	22	-	-	-	-	-	
French European ports on the Atlantic,	798	-	33	-	-	13,289	-	-	1,233	6	15	-	56	1,841	311	253	
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	28	14	-	826,232	41,233	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	82	-	-	-	5,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal,	17	-	-	-	120,708	11,663	-	-	1	94	7	19	7	-	5	-	
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	14,294	27,970	697	27	1,546,565	207,025	51,706	40	3,545	3,340	823	639	378	1,845	3,983	271	
																68	

## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA.

[illegible]



## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &amp;c.

FROM	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.			ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								Beer, ale, and porter.				
	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	At 40 per cent.	WINES.				SPIRITS.					Molasses.			
				Malmsey Madeira.	All other Madeira.	Burgundy and Champaign.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	All other.	From grain.	From other materials.	From domestic produce.					
Dollars.													Gallons.			
Spanish West Indies,	198,005	31,318	4,282	3	1,294	2	-	3,211	4	511,333	-	123,905	3			
Danish West Indies,	27,261	15,863	1,660	315	42	-	-	785	20,091	553,006	-	1,003				
Dutch West Indies,	61	1,076	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1,449	-	2,083				
British West Indies,	99,398	30,850	17	-	-	-	-	-	350	227,813	-	38,505				
British American colonies,	1,168,959	156,948	3,852	-	-	-	5	2,035	3,971	72,503	-	8,916	348			
Newfoundland,	6	847														
French West Indies,	22,419	12,122	134	-	39	2	-	1,288	-	226,058	-	1,261,210	18			
Hayti,	51,082	6,511	1,234	311	-	-	108	461	5,306	9,126	653	41,623	172			
Floridas,	58,166	68,583	21,167	226	517	-	29	15,772	24,005	34,815	-	142,547	3,667			
Spanish West Indies,	124,513	49,540	3,195	57	-	360	-	12,474	7,163	63,941	-	1,861,051				
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	26	958														
Coast of Brazil,	54,269	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,132				
West Indies, generally,	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372				
Uncertain ports,	54,490	5,831	598	-	-	-	-	3,695	-	3,200	-					
Captured vessels,	1,140,897	192,009	4,320	2	73	-	2,800	102,463	24,777	111,406	-	19,504	4,352			
Total,	2,999,702	572,547	40,459	914	1,966	364	2,942	142,186	85,675	1,814,650	653	3,516,851	8,560			

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
FROM	TEAS.				Coffee.	Cocoa.	Choc- olate.	SUGAR.				FRUITS.			
	Bohea.	Souchong.	Hyson.	Other green.				Brown.	White.	Candy.	Loaf.	Other refined and lump.	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.



## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																				
FROM				FRUITS.			CANDLES.		Cheese.		Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.							
				Figs.	Raisins, in jars, &c.	Raisins, all other.	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.					Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.	
Pounds.																				
-	-	-	-	757	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,073	-
-	-	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,915	-
-	-	-	-	924	169	-	-	-	5	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	78	-	173	123	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	34	6,402	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	262	-	-	-	-	1,110	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	60	408	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,084	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,064	169
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,037	-	-
-	-	-	-	59,302	33,242	169,761	59,062	177	12,545	33,785	436,490	5	36	14,725	4,156	47,030	575	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	59,362	35,696	169,970	59,062	201	13,729	37,908	437,590	5	36	14,837	10,558	171,240	22,838	169	-	-
Total,				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
FROM	Tobacco, manufac- tured.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	POWDER.		Starch.	Glue.	IRON.		Nails.	Spikes.	Quicksil- ver.	PAINTS.	
					Hair.	Gun.			Anchors and sheet.	Slit and hoop.				Ochre, in oil.	Ochre, dry yellow.
Pounds.															
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,693	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, -	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies -	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,401	1,289	3,630	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	58,230	25,374	280	-	-	100
British American colonies,	-	3	-	-	-	1,075	110	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies, -	-	33	507	14,163	-	-	331	-	-	6,361	4,094	-	-	-	-
Haiti,	-	-	-	8,317	-	-	32	-	5,675	9,028	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas,	-	-	687	17,272	-	-	-	-	102,439	2,482	60	-	-	-	1,875
Spanish West Indies, -	-	26	4,177	-	-	-	1,847	-	-	9,756	2,340	-	44,073	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	9,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	2,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,392	-	-
Captured vessels,	19	59	34,381	72,832	60	28,052	18	1,605	11,996	47,091	64,792	1,275	-	252	-
Total,	19	212	52,103	112,875	60	29,127	2,338	1,630	124,811	134,237	101,983	1,555	81,465	252	1,975



IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.													
FROM	PAINTS.		Lead, and manufactures of lead.	Seines.	CORDAGE.		Cables.	Steel.	Twine.	Glauber salts.	SALT.		Coal.
	Spanish brown.	White and red lead.			Tarred.	Untarred.					Weighting more than 56 pounds per bushel.	Weighting 56 pounds, or less, per bushel.	
	Pounds.											Pounds.	Busbels.
Swedish West Indies,	-	198	24,967	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	25,117	2,662	-
Danish West Indies,	-	408	5,536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,236	-
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,288	5,058	-
British West Indies,	415	3,658	1,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,753,292	317,150	-
British American colonies,	3,347	13,191	6,081	-	-	56	-	519	1	-	572,081	55,066	470
Newfoundland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	-
French West Indies,	-	271	2,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,813	-
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,801	-
Floridas,	9,388	46,610	28,014	-	-	-	-	1,097	-	-	993,693	70,304	18
Spanish West Indies,	-	-	3,893	-	-	-	-	383	-	-	78,390	15,411	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	1,465	-	-	-	-	-	2,110	-
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	2,874	36
Uncertain ports,	-	16,844	116,197	25	114,359	3,883	16,965	46	49	41	-	9,112	13,250
Captured vessels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	13,150	81,180	188,851	25	114,359	5,404	16,965	2,145	50	41	4,596,861	519,799	13,774

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
FROM	FISH.				Black quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.			Segars.	Lime.	Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			CARDS.	
	Dried.	Pickled salmon.	Pickled mackerel.	All other pickled.		8 by 10.	10 by 12.	All above 10 by 12.				Silk.	Kid and morocco.	All other.	Wool and cotton.	Playing
		Quintals.	Barrels.			Gross.	100 square feet.			1000.	Casks.	Pairs.			Dozens.	Packs.
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	13	1	2	18	76							
Danish West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	1							
Dutch West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
British West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6							
British American colonies, -	296	22	1	57	19	100	-	-	-	-	-	47	4	-	6	
Newfoundland, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
French West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	67	-	-	21				
Haiti, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	500				
Florida, -	-	-	-	-	258	19	43	4	4			12				
Spanish West Indies, -	-	-	-	21	22	-	-	-	3,504	-	-					
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Coast of Brazil, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
West Indies, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Uncertain ports, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Captured vessels, -	14,036	516	1,003	2,716	229	63	16	9	-	4	381	-	10,466	1,309	5,604	
Total, -	14,332	538	1,004	2,794	593	183	61	27	3,717	4	381	512	10,534	1,313	5,610	





### IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
FROM	Almonds.	FRUITS.					Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Pimento.	POWDER.		Glue.	Pewter plates and dishes.
		Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins in jars.	Raisins, all other.					Hair.	Gun.		



## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																			
FROM		ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
		IRON.		Nails.	Spikes.	Quick-silver.	PAINTS.				Lead, and manuf- tures of lead.	Seines.	CORDAGE.		Cables.	Steel.	Hemp.	Twine.	
		Anchors and sheet.	Slit and hoop.				OCHRE.		Spanish brown.	White and red lead.			Tarred.	Untar-red.					
		Pounds.															Cwt.		
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560.	-	-	-	-	4,172	-	-	1,404	352	-
Sweden,	-	6,726	2,990	7,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,535	-	-	101	707	-
Denmark and Norway,	-	13,066	16,750	4,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	-	-	8,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	456,786	559,812	116,513	16,849	-	10,439	53,071	507,475	735,251	764,954	4,649	195,030	4,013	17,985	3,185	8,726	200	-
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,395	-	5,237	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	4,966	54,036	-	-	-	22,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	6,958	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,870	-	-	474	235	-
Portugal,	-	6,958	-	-	-	150	-	6,352	2,218	2,128	-	-	-	864	-	3,194	-	-	-
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	490,494	593,144	182,135	16,849	150	10,439	82,071	509,693	785,134	769,994	4,649	284,866	4,013	26,416	5,164	10,020	244	-





## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA.

VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.				ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
FROM	At 26.25 per cent.	At 28.875 per cent.	At 34.65 per cent.	At 46.2 per cent.	WINES.		TEAS.			SUGAR.		Figs.	
					Malmsey Madeira.	All other.	Souchong.	Hyson.	Other green.	White.	Candy.		
	Dollars.				Gallons.		Pounds.						
British East Indies,	188,099	-	475	-	-	-	4	205,282	26,435	-	123,496	194	2,367
China,	2,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,001	-	-	-
Teneriffe, and other Canaries,	-	2,129	3,265	362	-	54,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira,	-	3,369	1,460	-	5,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Cape de Verd islands,	-	637	692	204	289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	190,990	6,135	5,892	566	5,459	54,357	205,282	26,435	63,001	123,496	194	2,367	18

## ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

FROM	SPICES.			Indigo.	Gun- powder.	Slit and hoop iron.	Quick- silver.	Lead and manufactures of lead.	SALT.		GLASS.		Boots.	Shoes, kid and morocco.
	Nutmegs.	Pepper.	Cassia.						Weighing more than 56 pounds per bushel.	Weighing 56 pounds, or less, per bushel.	Black quart bottles.	Window, 8 by 10.		
Pounds.														
British East Indies,	1,563	209,924	9,526	34,206	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	2
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262	-	87		
Teneriffe, and other Canaries,	-	-	-	-	950	-	-	110	-	2,759	-			
Madeira,	-	-	-	-	-	4,791	11	-	1,478,307	24,809				
Cape de Verd islands,	-	-	-	-	-									
Total,	1,563	209,924	9,526	34,206	950	4,791	11	110	1,478,307	28,830	2	87	4	2

IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &c.

FROM		VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.			ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
		At 28.875 per cent.	At 34.65 per cent.	At 46.2 per cent.	WINES.					Gallons.			Pounds.			
					Malmsey Madeira.	All other Madeira.	Burgundy and Champaign.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	All other.	Spirits from grain.	Spirits from other materials.	Molasses.	Beer, ale, and porter.	Souchong.	Hyson.	Other green.
		Dollars.														
-	-	27,529	13,482	907	2,823	-	-	-	1,067	-	22,355	2,854	15			
-	-	35,102	3,383	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,899	380				
-	-	2,645	122	2,635	-	-	-	-	1,084	-	97,933	13,927				
-	-	560,384	138,159	25,612	1,115	3,018	-	-	10,542	8,209	867,314	146,160	4,614	161	883	267
-	-	1,906,236	319,963	28,065	4,820	1,771	-	1,005	48,504	3,745	215,511	94,971	621	123	48	16
-	-	4,448	2,912	66	-	-	-	-	10	-	80,488	345,809				
-	-	6,046	1,802	42	3	3	160	-	-	239	1,384	4,460				
-	-	149,948	22,404	3,613	1,278	768	-	-	9,770	10,003	15,619	34,100	300	-	1,122	364
-	-	22														
-	-	19,795	3,298	1,340	7	1,343	5	5	842	8,239	21,872	484,155				
-	-	21,779	1,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,433				
-	-	1,821	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,044					
-	-	12,297	937	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Total,		2,746,052	508,500	62,472	11,046	6,903	165	1,010	71,819	30,435	1,353,419	1,234,249	5,550	284	2,063	647





## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
FROM	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.						Tobacco, manufac- tured.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Gun- powder.	Starch.	Glue.
				Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.							
Pounds.																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,389	-	-	-	-
1,314	2,224	-	32	-	18	-	-	143,386	-	2	62	-	-	-	-	-
88	96	-	1	51	-	-	22	16,743	-	-	264	-	3,157	62	1,276	-
40	-	-	-	-	935	-	-	-	23	-	-	5,918	-	-	-	-
355	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,326	-	-	-	-	1,185	-	354	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	-	-	-	-	-
4	35	60,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	728	1,207	-	-	1,012	-	-
-	4,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																					
FROM	IRON.		Nails.	Quick-silver.	PAINTS.			Lead and manufac-tures of lead.	Seines.	CORDAGE.		Cables.	Steel.	Untarred yarn.	Twine.	Glauber salts.					
	Anchors and sheet.	Slit and hoop.			Ochre, yel-low, in oil.	Spanish brown.	White and red lead.			Tarred.	Untarred.										
			Pounds.									Cwt.									
Swedish West Indies,	324	-	6,002	-	-	-	730	2,052	-	-	-	41	5	-	-	-					
Danish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,258	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
British West Indies,	14,129	12,220	37,563	279	2,119	283	38,553	57,854	-	6,130	-	36	-	10	12	-					
British American colonies,	51,930	-	5,226	-	-	-	60,048	403,833	1,505	11,756	119	22,908	404	-	85	20					
French West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Florida,	1,184	-	227	-	-	-	1,071	-	-	538	-	331	-	-	-	-					
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Spanish West Indies,	-	-	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
West Indies, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Uncertain ports,	-	-	-	-	168	-	644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-					
Total,	67,567	12,220	49,342	279	2,287	283	101,046	463,954	1,505	21,682	119	22,908	812	5	99	32					

IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
FROM	SALT.		Coal.	FISH.			Black glass quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.			Segars.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.		Playing cards.	
	Weighting more than 56 pounds per bushel.	Weighting 56 pounds, or less, per bushel.		Dried.	Pickled salmon.	Pickled mackerel.		All other pickled.	8 by 10.	10 by 12.		All above 10 by 12.	Boots.		Silk.
	Pounds.	Bushels.	Quintals.	Barrels.	Gross.	100 square feet.	1000	Pairs.	Packs.						
Swedish West Indies,	-	116	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	
Danish West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	422	-	
Dutch West Indies, -	26,690	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
British West Indies, -	2,442,865	172,834	24	8	-	674	7	2	2	286	196	-	2,777	-	
British American colonies,	-	2,473	2,013	649	430	111	185	85	2	1	-	6	26	48	
French West Indies, -	-	4,758	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Haiti, -	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	
Florida, -	1,206,809	17,101	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish West Indies, -	-	3,844	16	-	-	2	-	-	-	631	-	-	-	-	
Coast of Brazil, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	
West Indies, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uncertain ports, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	3,676,364	202,876	2,058	657	430	136	1,138	192	87	7	986	253	10	3,227	48



General aggregate of importations from each nation and its dependencies in American and foreign vessels, commencing October 1, 1814, and ending September 30, 1815.

[VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.]					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
FROM	Dollars.				Gallons.									
	At 26½ per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	At 40 per cent.	WINES.				SPIRITS.				Beer, ale, and porter.	
					Malmsey Madeira.	All other Madeira.	Burgundy and Cham-paign.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	All other.	From grain.	From other materials.	From domestic produce.		
Russia,	-	526,632	2,936	4,896	2,826	1,294	2	-	4,323	123	536,104	-	126,759	253
Sweden and dependencies,	-	788,891	64,486	39,045	315	42	3	-	785	21,301	565,905	-	1,383	
Denmark and dependencies,	-	186,164	23,125	4,026	-	989	380	-	2,347	330,989	99,746	-	16,010	
Holland and dependencies,	-	375,605	92,768	88,113	6,949	4,803	219	2,355	164,177	37,424	1,410,420	-	288,621	79,579
Great Britain and dependencies,	188,099	34,187,069	8,651,409	291,088	-	-	426	-	1,307	57	125	-		
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	980,821	41,286	122,091	11	39	1,940	-	334,339	46,107	581,879	-	1,607,019	129
France and dependencies,	-	1,569,040	360,192	15,017	2,310	4,719	389	24,215	316,096	49,410	163,098	-	2,521,853	3,974
Spain and dependencies,	-	573,648	200,229	29,743	131,541	8,289	-	25	129,156	1,466	-	-	125,038	
Portugal and dependencies,	-	714,959	86,746	4,837	-	-	-	-	11,961	-	12,281	-		
Italy, -	-	136,213	23,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
China,	2,891	207,344	9,911	8	314	3	160	108	12,672	5,545	10,510	653	46,083	172
Hayti,	-	57,130	8,313	1,276	2	73	-	2,800	106,156	24,777	132,650	-	19,876	4,352
All other countries,	-	1,209,655	199,477	5,030	144,268	20,251	3,519	29,503	1,083,319	517,199	3,512,718	653	4,752,642	88,459
Total,	190,990	41,512,871	9,764,093	605,170										

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
FROM	TEAS.				Coffee.	Cocoa.	Choco- late.	SUGAR.				FRUITS.				
	Bohea.	Souchong.	Hyson.	Other green.				Brown.	White.	Candy.	Loaf.	Other refined & lump.	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.
Pounds.																
Russia,	-	-	-	-	107,433	1,355	-	1,775,292	9,298	-	-	-	116	-	3,834	
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	2	-	836,769	13,651	33	2,820,398								
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	12,168	-	-	341,263								
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	518,901	112,002	-	2,589,568	126,275	109	2,378	27,887	977	23,127	6,457	16,302
Great Britain and dependencies,	-	13,101	3,496	21,609												
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,425		
France and dependencies,	-	-	17,984	-	1,171,411	114,708	231	17,195,263	440,559	-	-	-	35,907	31,184	87,361	3,282
Spain and dependencies,	-	23,831	-	36,690	11,669,729	632	885	13,926,808	2,742,997	41	69	5,871	20,001	3,465	2,913	691
Portugal and dependencies,	-	5,831	24,091	98,779	1,538	-	-	604,960	429	-	-	-	329	-	-	9,515
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,028		
China,	114,832	1,059,403	134,021	840,156	28	-	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	
Hayi,	-	-	-	-	2,911,053	199	110	804,396	18,548	-	-	50				
All other countries,	323	1,726	1,442	570	2,367,547	8,916	-	1,273,278	268,154	-	66,870	2,194	31,339	714,735	790	59,303
Total,	115,155	1,103,892	181,040	997,804	19,596,577	251,463	1,259	41,331,226	3,606,260	357	69,317	36,002	88,669	796,964	101,355	89,092

Pounds.



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
FROM	FRUITS.		CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.					Tobacco, manufac- tured.			
	Raisins in jars.	All other raisins.	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.				Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.		Pimento.	Cassia.	
Pounds.																
Russia,	-	-	-	-	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,073	-	191
Sweden and dependencies,	757	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies,	103	-	-	-	-	591	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Britain and dependencies,	22,487	191,715	444	-	-	18,065	45,725	200,853	216	6,676	129	18	210,119	175,935	-	-
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France and dependencies,	19,416	7,714	-	539	9,964	9,964	16,406	-	-	-	34	7,337	-	-	23	-
Spain and dependencies,	142,510	6,245	116	146	1,689	1,689	67,872	60,931	-	-	-	-	3,326	10,152	214	6
Portugal and dependencies,	12,523	68,771	-	-	889	889	4,308	4,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy, -	84	50,444	-	-	-	-	76,397	-	-	1,902	-	-	-	-	56,069	-
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
All other countries, -	33,242	169,761	39,062	177	12,545	12,545	36,902	436,490	5	36	14,725	4,156	171,067	2,724	-	-
Total,	231,122	494,690	39,622	1,294	43,796	43,796	247,610	702,531	221	9,614	14,888	11,511	384,512	189,884	56,306	216

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
FROM	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	POWDER.		Starch.	Glue.	Pewter plates and dishes.	IRON.		Nails.	Spikes.	Quicksilver.	PAINTS.	
				Hair.	Gun.				Anchors and sheet.	Slit and hoop.				Ochre, yellow, in oil.	Ochre, dry yellow.
Pounds.															
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,156	-	179,735	2,880	-	-	-	-	560
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	10,680	-	-	-	-	-	16,801	7,432	15,233	-	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies,	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,066	31,610	4,012	-	-	-	-
Holland and dependencies,	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,011	8,626	-	-	-	-	1,114
Great Britain and dependencies,	28	78,609	-	224	108,798	1,985	40,172	2,145	1,037,498	852,487	432,274	75,976	431	15,207	63,136
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,958	-	36	-	-	-	-
France and dependencies,	33	507	20,081	113	20	331	-	-	-	11,327	71,002	412	-	132	58,505
Spain and dependencies,	754	16,304	18,457	-	-	3,213	-	-	103,623	12,238	2,951	-	44,073	-	1,875
Portugal and dependencies,	6	2,359	-	-	2,475	-	12,742	-	43,251	4,791	1,594	-	161	-	6,352
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	8,317	-	-	32	-	-	5,675	9,028	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti,	-	34,381	72,832	60	28,052	18	1,605	-	11,996	47,091	64,792	1,272	37,392	420	-
All other countries,	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	971	132,160	130,367	397	139,345	5,579	69,675	2,145	1,420,614	987,510	581,894	77,660	82,057	15,759	131,542

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
FROM	PAINTS.		Lead, and manufac- tures of lead.	Seines.	CORDAGE.		Cables.	Steel.	Hemp.	Twine.	Untarred yarn.	Glauber salts.	SALT.		Coal.
	Spanish brown.	White and red lead.			Tarred.	Untarred.							Weighing more than 56 pounds, per bushel.	Weighing 56 pounds, or less, per bushel.	
			Pounds.				Cwt.				Pounds.	Bushels.			
Russia,	-	-	-	-	52,107	1,096	-	-	23,000	1	-	-	25,117	2,778	-
Sweden and dependencies,	-	928	27,019	-	18,971	-	13,544	2,510	2,578	5	-	-	-	19,236	-
Denmark and dependencies,	-	408	5,536	-	66,793	2,250	-	300	707	-	-	-	-	11,304	-
Holland and dependencies,	-	58,286	-	-	-	-	-	2,661	2,624	39	-	-	200,978	1,141,205	84,586
Great Britain and dependencies,	604,225	2,358,171	3,049,670	6,642	264,191	8,545	46,130	13,572	8,726	919	-	331	15,387,613	7,899	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	17,870	-	-	858	235	-	-	-	391,681	33,860	-
France and dependencies,	502	2,082	3,170	501	9,167	28	8,408	798	-	59	-	-	-	186,729	496
Spain and dependencies,	9,388	47,854	31,907	-	538	1,465	-	1,811	120	14	-	-	3,628,267	157,287	-
Portugal and dependencies,	2,218	2,128	7,171	-	864	-	12,762	66	-	23	-	6	5,176,892	-	-
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,801	-
China,	-	111,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,986	13,316
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other countries,	-	17,488	116,197	25	114,359	3,883	16,965	88	-	53	-	41	-	-	-
Total,	616,333	2,602,200	3,240,670	7,168	544,860	17,267	97,809	22,464	37,990	1,125	5	378	24,810,548	1,577,085	98,398



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
FROM	FISH.				GLASS.				Segars.	Foreign lime.	Roots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			CARDS.	
	Dried.	Pickled salmon.	Pickled mackerel.	All other pickled.	Black quart bottles.	Window, 8 by 10.	Window, 10 by 12.	All above 10 by 12.				Silk.	Kid and morocco.	All other.	Wool and cotton.	Playing.
									Quintals.	Barrels.	Gross.					
	Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	331	114	147	-	-	7	-	10	-	-
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	52	799	269	221	76	-	33	4	13	-	-	
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	1	-	164	-	473	-	-	
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	-	13	418	656	228	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Great Britain and dependencies,	2,344	679	431	196	11,529	3,949	1,007	718	293	-	460	15	4,858	458	1,218	
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	95	110	52	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	
France and dependencies,	5	-	-	-	2,326	6	15	-	67	-	56	2,019	3,886	325	-	
Spain and dependencies,	16	-	1	46	433	106	43	6	4,136	-	-	12	2	-	-	
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	10	94	7	19	-	-	7	-	5	-	-	
Italy,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30	-	-	
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	130	-	-	500	-	-	-	
All other countries,	14,036	516	1,003	2,716	230	63	16	12	-	4	395	-	10,466	1,369	5,604	
Total,	16,401	1,195	1,435	2,971	15,128	6,114	1,751	1,316	4,703	4	1,122	2,554	19,743	2,092	6,890	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 26, 1817.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

15th CONGRESS.]

No. 209.

[1st Session.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1816.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 16, 1818.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 15, 1818.*

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States on the 31st of December, 1816, with a letter from the Register of the Treasury explanatory of the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 14, 1818.*

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement to the 31st of December, 1816, of the district tonnage of the United States.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office for the year 1816, is stated at	-	-	Tons. 95ths.
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at	-	-	800,759 63
The fishing vessels at	-	-	522,164 84
			49,294 01

Amounting to	-	-	1,372,218 53
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The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1816 amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage,	-	-	-	865,219 57
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty,	-	-	-	414,594 47
Fishing vessels, the same,	-	-	-	48,147 40
				1,327,961 49

NOTE.—Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States

engaged in foreign trade, not registered,	-	-	11,811 02
Ditto, coasting trade,	-	-	430 82
			12,241 84

Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected,	-	-	1,340,203 38
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The registered tonnage being corrected for the year 1816, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made to Congress the 27th February, 1802, and in conformity with the intimation contained in the Register's letter of the 7th December, 1811, may be considered nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage,

800,759 63

The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1816 on that description of tonnage, and may be considered as nearly the true amount,

414,594 47

Fishing vessels, the same,

48,147 40

The district tonnage of the United States is stated at

1,263,501 55

Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, amounting, as above stated, to 522,164 84 tons, there were employed in the whale fishery,

1,168 00

I beg leave to subjoin a statement, marked A, of the tonnage for the year 1816, compared with the amount thereof as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for 1815, with notes in relation to the increase of the registered and enrolled tonnage, respectively, in 1816. By this statement, it appears that the total amount of new vessels built in the several districts of the United States in 1816, was—

Registered tonnage,	-	-	-	62,206 41
Enrolled do.	-	-	-	69,461 45

Total amount,	-	-	131,667 86
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I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*The Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year 1816.*

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1816, is stated at Tons. 95ths.  
1,372,218 53

Whereof—Permanent registered tonnage, -	-	-	701,477 66	
Temporary do. -	-	-	99,281 92	
Total registered tonnage, -	-	-	800,759 63	
Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage, -	-	-	501,497 41	
Temporary do. do. -	-	-	17,529 03	
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage, (a)	-	-	519,026 44	
Licensed vessels under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade, -	-	-	42,185 70	
Do. do. do. cod fishery, -	-	-	10,246 66	
Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons, -	-	-	52,432 41	
As above, -	-	-	1,372,218 53	
(a) Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade, -	-	-	479,979 14	
whale fishery, -	-	-	1,168 00	
cod fishery, -	-	-	37,879 30	
As above, -	-	-	519,026 44	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 14, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

A.

The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the increase of tonnage from the 31st December, 1815, to the 31st December, 1816, inclusive.

Dr.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
		Tons and 95ths.			
1816. Dec. 31,	To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage, on this day, -	800,759 63	519,026 44	52,432 41	1,372,218 53
	To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for the year 1816, -	22,932 37	447 34	-	23,379 71
	Amount of tonnage lost at sea, as per collectors' returns for the year 1816, -	16,991 59	5,599 82	-	22,591 46
	Amount of tonnage captured during the late war, as per collectors' returns for 1816, -	1,663 16	1,430 30	-	3,093 46
	Amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' returns for 1816, -	5,376 35	1,325 91	-	6,702 31
	To this difference in the registered and enrolled tonnage, which, it is presumed, arises from transfers in 1815, not credited until 1816, -	68,778 00	4,438 71	-	73,216 71
		916,501 20	532,268 67	52,432 41	1,501,202 33

NOTE.—The increase of registered tonnage for the year 1816 is shown as follows:

	Registered vessels.				Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were built, during the year 1816, -	73	111	164	24	62,206 41
There were sold to foreigners, per collectors' returns for 1816, -	6	34	100	15	22,932 37
There were lost at sea, per collectors' returns for 1816, -	23	41	26	8	16,991 59
There were captured during the late war, per collectors' returns for 1816, -	-	7	5	-	1,663 16
There were condemned as unseaworthy, per collectors' returns for 1816, -	11	8	4	2	5,376 35
The difference in favor of the real increase of registered tonnage for 1816, is -	33	21	29	-	15,242 84
	73	111	164	25	62,206 41
The difference in the registered and enrolled tonnage above brought down, -	-	-	-	-	73,216 71
The nominal increase appears to be -	-	-	-	-	4,090 70
					77,307 46



Cr.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
		Tons and 95ths.			
1815. Dec. 31,	By balance, per statement for the year 1815, - -	854,294 74	462,807 22	51,025 77	1,368,127 78
1816. Dec. 31,	Amount of registered and enrolled tonnage built during the year 1816, - -	62,206 41	69,461 45	-	131,667 86
	By this difference, being an increase of the licensed tonnage under twenty tons, - -	-	-	1,406 59	1,406 59
		916,501 20	532,268 67	52,432 41	1,501,202 33

NOTE.—The increase of enrolled tonnage for the year 1816 is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.				Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were built, during the year 1816, - - -	3	22	617	400	69,461 45
There were sold to foreigners, per collectors' returns for 1816, - -	-	1	4	3	447 34
There were lost at sea, per collectors' returns for 1816, - -	-	6	36	36	5,599 82
There were captured during the late war, per collectors' returns for 1816, -	-	1	9	11	1,430 30
There were condemned as unseaworthy, per collectors' returns for 1816, -	-	-	13	14	1,325 91
The difference in favor of the real increase of enrolled tonnage for 1816 is - - -	3	14	555	336	60,657 93
	3	22	617	400	69,461 45
The difference in favor of the increased registered tonnage brought over, -	-	-	-	-	15,242 84
The difference in favor of the increased registered tonnage brought down, -	-	-	-	-	60,657 93
The difference in the licensed tonnage under twenty tons (above) brought down, - - -	-	-	-	-	1,406 59
					77,307 46

Abstract of the tonnage of the shipping of the several districts of the United States on the last day of December, 1816.

Districts.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.		Aggregate tonnage.	Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the			
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.		Coasting trade.	Whale fishery.	Cod fishery.	
Tons and 95ths.											
New Hampshire, Portsmouth,	24,442 32	147 08	5,033 74	168 17	234 73	385 25	30,411 39	3,281 60	-	1,920 31	
Massachusetts, Newburyport,	15,966 78	1,537 54	6,637 93	-	250 59	278 11	24,691 10	5,537 37	-	1,120 56	
Gloucester,	2,793 01	296 61	5,056 45	-	232 21	2,701 76	11,080 14	4,363 63	-	692 78	
Salem,	23,280 10	2,156 08	8,659 89	-	129 49	228 61	34,454 27	6,696 22	-	1,963 67	
Ipawich,	-	-	1,337 77	59 03	46 92	128 36	1,572 18	7,681 84	-	714 91	
Marblehead,	3,332 52	375 90	11,196 00	446 81	203 74	-	15,555 12	7,386 24	-	4,256 57	
Boston,	91,899 26	14,413 75	31,520 44	3,852 45	779 20	955 05	143,430 25	29,724 25	-	5,648 64	
Plymouth,	7,429 21	74 66	11,078 07	-	102 48	123 10	18,807 57	5,191 60	-	4,886 42	
Barnstable,	593 02	246 58	14,139 32	431 85	430 33	123 66	15,964 86	6,818 74	-	7,752 43	
Nantucket,	11,651 63	-	5,394 48	209 79	344 90	-	17,600 90	4,196 54	1,168 00	239 73	
Edgartown,	438 84	-	624 94	-	63 85	-	1,127 73	419 49	-	205 45	
New Bedford,	13,047 49	180 92	9,228 91	28 03	240 72	26 33	22,752 55	8,192 75	-	1,064 19	
Dighton,	1,474 42	1,760 59	4,443 48	-	22 55	7,701 14	7,701 14	4,443 48	-	-	
York,	632 37	126 65	357 53	231 30	39 74	44 64	1,432 38	445 37	-	143 46	
Kennebunk,	8,836 76	462 48	1,246 67	-	47 46	32 32	10,625 79	675 48	-	571 19	
Saco,	2,634 25	-	2,103 82	-	67 19	-	4,825 31	2,103 82	-	-	
Portland,	18,321 63	3,434 88	7,059 02	100 69	719 74	781 18	30,417 29	6,354 11	-	805 69	
Bath,	13,319 87	98 45	6,552 82	-	270 08	387 40	20,628 72	6,185 43	-	367 39	
Wiscasset,	9,693 14	1,061 67	4,503 04	-	127 03	760 73	16,145 66	3,988 55	-	514 44	
Waldoborough,	5,222 82	871 18	12,095 04	-	292 08	1,261 86	19,743 08	11,719 19	-	375 80	
Penobscot,	7,524 10	182 86	9,590 82	-	380 74	933 13	18,611 75	8,713 18	-	877 64	
Frenchman's Bay,	1,671 89	353 48	3,399 28	-	408 78	373 56	6,207 14	3,192 01	-	207 27	
Machias,	521 67	177 31	1,315 07	-	177 44	178 12	2,369 66	1,128 87	-	186 15	
Passamaquoddy,	543 17	5,388 58	201 45	162 83	242 90	-	6,539 08	340 09	-	24 24	
Vermont, Newport,	8,161 74	155 08	2,472 91	123 68	436 70	33 35	11,383 61	2,200 86	-	395 70	
Rhode Island, Bristol,	5,715 13	159 03	1,008 86	-	26 26	-	6,909 33	1,008 86	-	-	
Providence,	9,449 46	598 63	4,362 49	-	65 20	-	14,465 83	4,242 63	-	119 81	
New London,	5,201 19	1,649 42	6,251 77	819 56	415 34	347 86	14,685 29	4,765 87	-	2,305 46	
Middletown,	8,789 84	1,432 46	8,368 19	170 23	739 02	-	19,499 79	8,393 58	-	144 79	
New Haven,	6,986 40	230 85	4,713 24	145 65	333 30	-	12,429 54	4,813 58	-	45 31	
Fairfield,	334 31	-	6,518 53	-	180 55	-	7,033 44	6,518 53	-	-	
Genesee,	187 54	-	-	-	-	-	187 54	-	-	-	
Champlain,	800 71	-	-	-	-	-	800 71	-	-	-	
Hudson,	393 36	-	2,276 36	-	92 19	-	2,761 90	2,276 36	-	-	
New York, New York,	171,781 88	16,704 71	105,681 61	-	5,362 09	87 31	299,617 70	105,681 61	-	328 64	
Sag Harbor,	545 55	67 00	2,858 79	-	156 28	74 53	3,702 24	2,530 15	-	-	
Oswego,	373 36	-	412 21	87 55	54 01	-	927 18	499 76	-	-	
Buffalo creek,	165 85	-	236 67	-	91 20	-	493 77	236 67	-	-	
Sackett's Harbor,	935 25	-	271 83	-	8 92	-	616 10	271 83	-	-	
Oswegatchie,	-	-	83 43	-	-	-	83 48	83 48	-	-	

New Jersey	Perth Amboy,	1,995 44	260 12	7,730 77	189 76	722 37	10,899 56	7,921 58						
	Little Egg Harbor,	-	-	1,970 47	-	61 74	2,032 26	1,970 47						
	Burlington,	-	-	283 42	-	19 19	302 61	283 42						
	Bridgetown,	133 69	-	12,833 86	170 91	1,684 27	14,822 83	13,004 82						
Pennsylvania	Great Egg Harbor,	70 78	140 74	4,782 59	61 70	98 14	5,154 10	4,844 34						
	Philadelphia,	71,093 62	5,998 02	20,511 73	1,744 31	2,482 39	101,830 17	22,256 09						
	Presque'Isle,	532 54	106 47	-	-	5 53	644 59	-						
Delaware	Wilmington,	432 20	66 68	7,842 90	100 72	744 40	9,207 05	7,943 67						
Maryland	Baltimore,	73,824 28	7,361 05	17,959 38	-	2,815 45	101,960 21	17,959 38						
	Chester,	-	-	2,005 18	-	103 66	2,108 84	2,005 18						
	Oxford,	-	57 06	13,950 70	-	1,770 04	15,720 74	13,950 70						
	Vienna,	1,016 93	-	16,004 46	-	2,135 91	19,214 46	16,004 46						
	Havre de Grace,	-	-	1,762 06	244 86	107 86	1,869 92	1,762 06						
	Snow Hill,	816 73	-	6,409 69	-	987 10	8,458 45	6,654 60						
	Annapolis,	-	47 56	2,029 76	-	475 63	2,553 05	2,029 76						
	Nottingham,	-	-	1,476 91	-	63 24	1,540 20	1,476 91						
	St. Mary's,	-	-	2,317 85	-	318 43	2,636 33	2,317 85						
Columbia Dist.	Georgetown,	1,841 47	180 40	4,101 61	41 69	674 29	6,839 56	4,143 35						
	Alexandria,	5,545 92	176 10	4,832 70	-	1,256 57	11,811 39	4,832 70						
Virginia	Hampton,	-	-	1,708 19	-	433 76	2,169 15	1,735 34						
	Norfolk,	14,480 24	3,613 71	8,851 23	27 15	1,968 30	31,628 12	11,565 77						
	Petersburg,	1,006 64	321 49	3,611 68	2,714 54	489 46	5,754 22	3,036 53						
	Richmond,	2,986 55	1,388 55	4,789 32	324 80	57 18	9,943 83	5,541 50						
	Yorktown,	-	-	793 85	24 44	126 87	945 26	818 34						
	East River,	203 08	217 59	1,702 07	-	307 67	2,430 46	1,702 07						
	Tappahannock,	617 77	206 22	5,442 07	518 41	840 63	7,625 20	5,960 48						
	Yeomicko,	-	-	1,541 28	-	446 40	1,987 68	1,541 28						
	Dumfries,	-	-	1,328 33	-	428 57	1,956 90	1,528 33						
	Folly Landing,	817 01	-	1,999 52	-	1,116 94	3,933 52	1,999 52						
	Cherrystone,	230 56	-	1,063 08	-	603 16	1,896 80	1,063 08						
North Carolina	South Quay,	-	-	34 80	-	55 52	90 37	34 80						
	Wilmington,	2,911 00	4,840 49	750 62	430 49	-	8,932 65	1,181 16						
	Newbern,	2,649 40	680 10	1,316 36	-	329 24	4,975 15	1,316 36						
	Washington,	1,474 21	944 90	1,978 46	224 17	560 82	5,182 66	2,202 63						
	Edenton,	385 41	644 59	4,147 58	82 50	1,050 25	6,310 43	4,230 13						
	Camden,	1,617 48	2,254 45	2,383 85	-	842 14	7,098 02	2,383 85						
	Beaufort,	-	587 28	519 93	-	237 27	1,344 53	519 93						
	Plymouth,	723 58	163 88	485 49	65 48	66 77	1,505 35	551 02						
	Ocracock,	59 50	330 86	799 66	17 20	17 20	1,207 32	799 66						
South Carolina	Georgetown,	104 79	111 39	434 33	122 59	-	773 20	556 92						
	Charleston,	16,894 36	6,770 30	11,071 21	1,469 64	267 68	36,473 29	12,540 85						
	Beaufort,	-	-	340 59	560 17	27 47	368 11	340 59						
Georgia	Savannah,	5,136 36	4,597 44	2,369 87	-	112 13	12,776 07	2,930 09						
	Sunbury,	-	-	583 68	-	98 37	1,016 79	583 68						
	Brunswick,	339 69	-	321 49	-	70 76	948 16	321 49						
Ohio	St. Mary's,	453 25	102 56	349 78	-	65 09	590 39	349 78						
	Eric,	175 47	-	53 84	-	17 53	71 42	53 84						
Louisiana	Sandusky,	-	-	53 84	-	17 53	71 42	53 84						
	New Orleans,	5,701 14	2,647 02	3,402 89	560 80	987 91	13,299 86	3,963 74						
Mississippi	Teche,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Michigan	Mobile,	401 45	-	-	-	192 55	594 05	59 10						
	Detroit,	271 56	159 12	-	59 10	8 86	498 69	-						
	Total,	701,477 66	99,281 92	501,497 41	17,529 03	42,185 70	1,372,218 53	479,979 14	1,168 00					37,879 30

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 14, 1818.*



15th CONGRESS.]

No. 210.

[1st Session.]

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1817.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 19, 1818.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 16, 1818.

I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States during the year ending the 30th September, 1817, amounting, in value—

On articles of domestic produce or manufacture, to	-	-	-	-	\$68,313,500
On articles of foreign produce or manufacture, to	-	-	-	-	19,358,069
					<u>\$87,671,569</u>

Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz:

	Domestic.	Foreign.
To the northern countries of Europe,	\$3,828,563	\$2,790,408
To the dominions of the Netherlands,	3,397,775	2,387,543
To the dominions of Great Britain,	41,431,168	2,037,074
To the dominions of France,	9,717,423	2,717,395
To the dominions of Spain,	4,530,156	3,893,780
To the dominions of Portugal,	1,501,237	333,586
All other,	3,907,178	5,198,283
	<u>\$68,313,500</u>	<u>\$19,358,069</u>

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing October 1, 1816, and ending September 30, 1817.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish, dried or smoked,	quintals,	267,514
pickled,	barrels,	44,426
Do.	kegs,	15,551
Oil, spermaceti,	gallons,	11,300
whale and other fish,	do.	460,888
Whalebone,	pounds,	3,668
Spermaceti candles,	do.	201,939
Wood, staves and heading,	M.	28,258
shingles,	do.	88,813
hoops and poles,	do.	2,975
boards and plank,	do.	86,576
hewn timber,	tons,	25,005
lumber of all kinds,	dollars,	-
masts and spars,	do.	-
oak bark, and other dye,	do.	-
all manufactures of,	do.	-
Naval stores, tar,	barrels,	37,120
pitch,	do.	8,378
rosin,	do.	8,038
turpentine,	do.	73,484
Ashes, pot,	tons,	8,348
pearl,	do.	2,191
Skins and furs,	dollars,	-
Ginseng,	pounds,	253,840
Beef,	barrels,	37,889
Pork,	do.	14,462
Hams and bacon,	pounds,	341,419
Tallow,	do.	17,641
Butter,	do.	670,387
Cheese,	do.	394,903
Lard,	do.	926,018
Hides,	No. of,	6,396
Horned cattle,	do.	7,975
Horses,	do.	3,714
Mules,	do.	132
Sheep,	do.	16,848
Hogs,	do.	1,103
Poultry,	dozens,	1,386
Wheat,	bushels,	96,407
Indian corn,	do.	387,454
Rye,	do.	1,702
Oats,	do.	72,854
Barley,	do.	4,093
Beans,	do.	824
Pease,	do.	4,384
Potatoes,	do.	103,211
Apples,	barrels,	16,877
Flour,	do.	1,479,198
Meal, rye,	do.	78,067

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.						Quantity.	Value.	
Meal, Indian,	-	-	-	-	-	barrels,	106,763	\$747,341
buckwheat,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	57	570
Ship stuff,	-	-	-	-	-	cwt.	1,810	13,575
Biscuit, or ship bread,	-	-	-	-	-	barrels,	59,052	413,364
Biscuit, or ship bread,	-	-	-	-	-	kegs,	63,194	50,555
Rice,	-	-	-	-	-	tierces,	79,296	2,378,880
Indigo,	-	-	-	-	-	pounds,	4,071	4,071
Cotton, Sea Island,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	8,101,880	3,240,752
other,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	77,547,448	19,386,862
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	-	hhds.	62,365	9,230,020
Flaxseed,	-	-	-	-	-	bushels,	222,594	278,242
Hops,	-	-	-	-	-	pounds,	3,735	934
Mustard,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	300	156
Wax,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	160,229	48,069
Household furniture,	-	-	-	-	-	dollars,	-	100,743
Coaches and other carriages,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	-	37,290
Hats,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	-	14,148
Saddlery,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	-	14,661
Beer, porter, and cider, in casks,	-	-	-	-	-	gallons,	160,519	40,130
in bottles,	-	-	-	-	-	dozens,	13,511	33,778
Boots,	-	-	-	-	-	pairs,	653	4,571
Shoes, leather,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	17,160	21,450
Candles, tallow,	-	-	-	-	-	pounds,	780,639	156,128
wax,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	8,808	4,404
Soap,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	2,021,487	202,149
Starch,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	350	42
Snuff,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	5,080	2,540
Tobacco, manufactured,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	1,115,874	278,969
Leather,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	60,011	15,003
Lead,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	111,034	9,993
Maple sugar,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	36,454	4,374
Bricks,	-	-	-	-	-	M.	433	2,598
Spirits, from grain,	-	-	-	-	-	gallons,	53,815	40,361
Essence of bark,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	30	22
Linseed oil,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	14,555	14,555
Spirits of turpentine,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	38,491	19,245
Cables and cordage,	-	-	-	-	-	cwt.	13,195	158,340
Iron, pig,	-	-	-	-	-	tons,	200	10,900
bar,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	22	2,552
nails,	-	-	-	-	-	pounds,	473,025	47,303
castings,	-	-	-	-	-	dollars,	-	32,782
all other manufactures of iron, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	do.	-	45,942
Spirits, from molasses,	-	-	-	-	-	gallons,	418,702	250,621
Sugar, refined,	-	-	-	-	-	pounds,	144,409	36,104
Chocolate,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	11,355	2,839
Gunpowder,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	713,045	356,522
Copper and brass, and copper manufactured,	-	-	-	-	-	dollars,	-	8,765
Medicinal drugs,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	-	30,303
Merchandise, and all articles not enumerated, manufactured,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	-	349,237
raw produce,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	-	385,349
Total value of the foregoing statement,						-	-	\$68,313,500

Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing October 1, 1816, and ending September 30, 1817.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.					QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
					Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Value of goods free of duty,	-	-	-	dollars,	-	800,812	800,812
at 7½ per cent.	-	-	-	do.	55,622	10,111	65,733
15 do.	-	-	-	do.	1,094,920	254,755	1,339,675
20 do.	-	-	-	do.	670,809	126,957	797,766
25 do.	-	-	-	do.	4,464,380	856,671	5,321,051
30 do.	-	-	-	do.	669,892	138,983	808,875
33½ do.	-	-	-	do.	326,285	89,439	415,724
40 do.	-	-	-	do.	46,183	21,677	67,860
Wines, Madeira,	-	-	-	gallons,	17,571	1,159	18,730
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	-	-	-	do.	1,559	1,072	2,631
Sherry and St. Lucar,	-	-	-	do.	65,107	3,852	68,959
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases,	-	-	-	do.	25,167	4,964	30,131
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	-	-	-	do.	46,272	6,373	52,645
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	-	-	-	do.	77,114	33,517	110,631
all other,	-	-	-	do.	436,965	19,046	456,011
Spirits, from grain,	-	-	-	do.	48,812	5,634	54,446
from other materials,	-	-	-	do.	262,773	40,649	303,422
Molasses,	-	-	-	do.	9,676	4,781	14,457
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles,	-	-	-	do.	2,090	970	3,060
otherwise,	-	-	-	do.	4,432	1,711	6,143

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
	Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Oil, foreign fishing, spermaceti, - - - - - gallons,	4,839	-	4,839
whale and other fish, - - - - - do.	6,936	3,230	10,166
olive, in casks, - - - - - do.	3,044	460	3,504
Teas, bohea, - - - - - pounds,	102,408	983	103,391
souchong and other black, - - - - - do.	237,504	35,817	273,321
imperial, gunpowder, &c. - - - - - do.	7,363	2,576	9,939
hyson and young hyson, - - - - - do.	126,803	7,792	136,595
hyson skin and other green, - - - - - do.	393,657	800	394,457
Coffee - - - - - do.	8,935,702	1,094,370	10,030,072
Cocoa. - - - - - do.	704,848	276,056	980,904
Chocolate, - - - - - do.	-	100	100
Sugar, brown, - - - - - do.	14,608,917	1,267,351	15,876,268
white, clayed or powdered, - - - - - do.	3,539,826	743,554	4,283,380
candy, - - - - - do.	23,039	83	23,122
loaf, - - - - - do.	11,680	718	12,398
Almonds, - - - - - do.	4,070	1,065	5,135
Fruits, currants, - - - - - do.	80	6,359	6,439
prunes and plums, - - - - - do.	21,281	750	22,031
figs, - - - - - do.	2,330	278	2,608
raisins, in jars and boxes, - - - - - do.	13,269	7,076	20,345
all other, - - - - - do.	8,312	-	8,312
Candles, tallow, - - - - - do.	37,000	-	37,000
wax or spermaceti, - - - - - do.	10,550	-	10,550
Cheese, - - - - - do.	69,449	4,414	73,863
Soap, - - - - - do.	231,356	24,251	255,607
Tallow, - - - - - do.	274,048	3,584	277,632
Spices, mace, - - - - - do.	1,361	191	1,552
nutmegs, - - - - - do.	9,844	464	10,308
cinnamon, - - - - - do.	800	560	1,360
cloves, - - - - - do.	5,383	868	6,251
pepper, - - - - - do.	2,063,516	212,719	2,276,235
pimento, - - - - - do.	154,182	3,269	157,451
Chinese cassia, - - - - - do.	402,529	38,414	440,943
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c. - - - - - do.	-	80,756	80,756
snuff, - - - - - do.	8,748	1,100	9,848
Indigo, - - - - - do.	274,546	20,499	295,045
Cotton, - - - - - do.	1,995,712	49,120	2,044,832
Powder, gun, - - - - - do.	200,493	24,270	224,763
Starch, - - - - - do.	5,791	-	5,791
Quicksilver, - - - - - do.	24,560	-	24,560
Paints, ochre, dry, - - - - - do.	124,117	23,453	147,570
in oil, - - - - - do.	1,305	3,501	4,806
white and red lead, - - - - - do.	185,219	20,822	206,041
whiting and Paris white, - - - - - do.	20,569	-	20,569
Lead, pigs, bars, and sheet, - - - - - do.	1,188,693	28,718	1,217,411
manufactures of, and shot, - - - - - do.	803,971	30,176	834,147
Cordage, cables and tarred, - - - - - do.	436,803	12,494	449,297
untarred, and yarn, - - - - - do.	74,492	1,300	75,792
twine, packthread, and seine, - - - - - do.	12,861	-	12,861
Copper and composition rods and bolts, - - - - - do.	-	39,548	39,548
nails and spikes, - - - - - do.	1,063	4,762	5,825
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 18, - - - - - do.	1,061	-	1,061
nails, - - - - - do.	213,406	35,025	248,431
spikes, - - - - - do.	27,006	-	27,006
bars and bolts, rolled, - - - - - cwt.	23,164	1,266	24,430
otherwise, - - - - - do.	8,060	1,142	9,202
anchors, - - - - - do.	11	-	11
sheet, rod, and hoop, - - - - - do.	1,129	6,370	7,499
Steel, - - - - - do.	2,278	1,003	3,281
Hemp, - - - - - do.	346	-	346
Alum, - - - - - do.	-	3	3
Copperas, - - - - - do.	-	1	1
Salt, - - - - - bushels,	44,105	11,336	55,441
Glauber salts, - - - - - cwt.	25	-	25
Coal, - - - - - bushels,	1,152	-	1,152
Fish, foreign caught, and dried, - - - - - quintals,	-	1,672	1,672
pickled salmon, - - - - - barrels,	-	243	243
all other, - - - - - do.	-	177	177
Glass, black, quart bottles, - - - - - gross,	3,442	253	3,695
window, not above 8 inches by 10, - - - - - 100 sq. ft.	156	26	182
not above 10 inches by 12, - - - - - do.	300	463	763
above 10 inches by 12, - - - - - do.	12	-	12
Duck, Russia, - - - - - pieces,	1,175	213	1,388
ravens, - - - - - do.	1,319	401	1,720
Boots, - - - - - pairs,	271	-	271
Shoes and slippers, silk, - - - - - do.	2,466	-	2,466
leather, for men, &c. - - - - - do.	2,504	74	2,578
Segars, - - - - - M.	1,850	405	2,255
Cards, playing, - - - - - packs,	1,926	-	1,926
Total value of the foregoing statement, - - - - -	\$16,086,146	\$3,271,923	\$19,358,069



*Summary of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to the dominions of each Power.
Russia, - - - - -	\$134,557	\$505,636	\$640,393
Sweden, - - - - -	101,775	59,194	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	314,659	67,095	542,723
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	202,989	243,138	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,053,370	590,727	2,090,224
Holland, - - - - -	2,588,566	1,905,905	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	747,159	310,274	5,785,318
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	62,050	171,364	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	27,164,408	729,605	43,468,242
Scotland, - - - - -	2,980,602	18,243	
Ireland, - - - - -	2,064,114	75,763	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	1,637,827	852,770	
British East Indies, - - - - -	87,621	261,331	
British West Indies, - - - - -	3,802,462	69,105	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	1,391	2,730	
British American colonies, - - - - -	3,691,292	27,527	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	1,451		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	2,021,213	1,324,418	3,345,631
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	6,935,623	1,387,642	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	188,912	307,590	12,434,818
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,470,330	893,240	
French East Indies, - - - - -	4,946		8,423,936
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	117,612	128,923	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	561,809	88,819	1,834,823
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	46,476	47,958	
Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - - - -	88,079	47,672	1,433,714
Floridas, - - - - -	130,789	25,699	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	96,415	206,121	379,709
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	3,606,588	3,477,511	
Portugal, - - - - -	542,822	6,364	302,912
Madeira, - - - - -	448,832	31,271	
Fayal and other Azores, - - - - -	28,656	10,763	8,639
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	65,131	55,289	
Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, - - - - -	415,796	229,899	548,660
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	124,223	1,309,491	
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	86,377	293,332	562,218
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	23,405	279,507	
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	2,435	6,204	3,513,766
China, - - - - -	162,447	386,213	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	161,203	401,015	1,001,246
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	2,729,699	784,067	
Europe, generally, - - - - -	414,166	587,080	167,341
Africa, generally, - - - - -	79,951	87,390	
South Seas, - - - - -	5,779	70,638	76,417
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	117,493	993,346	
Total dollars, - - - - -	-	-	87,671,569

*A summary of the value of exports from each State.*

STATES.						Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	-	\$170,599	\$26,825	\$197,424
Vermont,	-	-	-	-	-	913,201	-	913,201
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	5,908,416	6,019,581	11,927,997
Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	-	577,911	372,556	950,467
Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	-	574,290	29,849	604,139
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	13,660,733	5,046,700	18,707,433
New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	-	5,849	-	5,849
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	5,538,003	3,197,589	8,735,592
Delaware,	-	-	-	-	-	38,771	6,083	44,854
Maryland,	-	-	-	-	-	5,887,884	3,046,046	8,933,930
District of Columbia, (a)	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,102	79,556	1,768,658
Virginia,	-	-	-	-	-	5,561,238	60,204	5,621,442
North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	955,211	1,369	956,580
South Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	9,944,343	428,270	10,372,613
Georgia,	-	-	-	-	-	8,530,831	259,883	8,790,714
Ohio,	-	-	-	-	-	7,749	-	7,749
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	-	8,241,254	783,558	9,024,812
Territories of the United States, (b)	-	-	-	-	-	108,115	-	108,115
Total,						\$68,313,500	\$19,358,069	\$87,671,569
(a) Georgetown,	-	-	-	-	-	\$127,265	\$21,644	\$148,909
Alexandria,	-	-	-	-	-	1,561,837	57,912	1,619,749
Total,						\$1,689,102	\$79,556	\$1,768,658
(b) Michigan Territory,	-	-	-	-	-	\$64,228	-	\$64,228
Mississippi Territory,	-	-	-	-	-	43,887	-	43,887
Total,						\$108,115	-	\$108,115

*A summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1817.*

THE SEA—\$1,671,000.								
Fisheries—								
Dried fish, or cod fishery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,003,000	
Pickled fish, or river fishery, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,)	-	-	-	-	-	-	325,000	
Whale (common) oil and bone,	-	-	-	-	-	\$231,000		
Spermaceti oil and candles,	-	-	-	-	-	112,000		
							343,000	\$1,671,000
THE FOREST—\$6,484,000.								
Skins and furs,						-	688,000	
Ginseng,						-	102,000	
Product of wood—								
Lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts and spars,)	-	-	-	-	-	3,196,000		
Oak bark and other dye,	-	-	-	-	-	186,000		
Naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,)	-	-	-	-	-	245,000		
Ashes, pot and pearl,	-	-	-	-	-	1,967,000		
							5,694,000	6,484,000
AGRICULTURE—\$57,222,000.								
Product of animals—								
Beef, tallow, hides, and live cattle,	-	-	-	-	-	845,000		
Butter and cheese,	-	-	-	-	-	213,000		
							1,058,000	
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, and live hogs,	-	-	-	-	-	537,000		
Horses and mules,	-	-	-	-	-	432,000		
Sheep,	-	-	-	-	-	42,000		
							1,011,000	2,069,000
Vegetable food—								
Wheat, flour, and biscuit,	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,432,000	
Indian corn and meal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,329,000	
Rye and meal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	627,000	
Rice,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,379,000	
All other, (oats, pulse, potatoes, apples, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,000	
								22,954,000
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,230,000
Cotton,*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,628,000
All other agricultural products—								
Indigo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	
Flaxseed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	278,000	
Maple sugar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	
Hops,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
Wax,	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000	
Various items, (poultry, mustard, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	
								341,000

\* Sea Island cotton valued at 40 cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at 25 cents per pound.

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—\$2,202,000.				
Domestic materials—				
Soap and tallow candles,	-	-	-	\$358,000
Leather, boots, shoes, and saddlery,	-	-	-	56,000
Hats,	-	-	-	14,000
Grain, (spirits, beer, and starch,)	-	-	-	118,000
Wood, (including furniture, coaches, and other carriages,)	-	-	-	340,000
Cordage,	-	-	-	158,000
Iron,	-	-	-	139,000
Various items, (snuff, wax candles, tobacco, lead, linseed oil, &c.)	-	-	-	334,000
				\$1,517,000
Foreign materials—				
Spirits from molasses,	-	-	-	251,000
Sugar, refined,	-	-	-	36,000
Chocolate,	-	-	-	3,000
Gunpowder,	-	-	-	357,000
Brass and copper,	-	-	-	8,000
Medicinal drugs,	-	-	-	30,000
				685,000
				\$2,202,000
UNCERTAIN—\$734,000.				
Articles not distinguished in returns—				
Manufactured,	-	-	-	349,000
Raw produce,	-	-	-	385,000
				734,000
Total,	-	-	-	\$68,313,000

Statement of the duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported without being entitled to drawback.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.
Goods paying duties ad valorem, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct.	\$758 32	Spices, nutmegs, - - - -	\$278 40
15 do.	38,213 25	cinnamon, - - - -	140 00
20 do.	25,391 40	cloves, - - - -	217 00
25 do.	214,167 75	pepper, - - - -	16,997 52
30 do.	41,694 90	pimento, - - - -	196 14
33 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	29,813 00	Chinese cassia, - - - -	2,304 84
40 do.	8,670 80	Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff	
Wines, Madeira, - - - -	1,159 00	and segars, - - - -	8,075 60
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	1,072 00	Snuff, - - - -	133 20
Sherry and St. Lucar, - -	2,311 20	Indigo, - - - -	3,074 85
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases, -	3,474 80	Cotton, - - - -	1,473 60
Lisbon, Oporto, &c., - -	3,186 50	Gunpowder, - - - -	1,941 60
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c., - -	13,406 80	Paints, ochre, dry, - - -	234 53
all other, - - - -	4,761 50	in oil, - - - -	52 52
Spirits, from grain, - - -	3,042 36	white and red lead, - - -	624 66
other materials, - - -	20,730 99	Lead, pigs, bar, and sheet, -	287 18
Molasses, - - - -	239 05	manufactures of, and shot, -	603 52
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles, -	145 50	Cordage, cables and tarred, -	374 82
otherwise, - - - -	171 10	untarred, and yarn, - - -	52 00
Oil, foreign fishing, whale and other fish, -	484 50	Copper and composition rods and bolts, -	1,581 92
olive, in casks, - - -	115 00	nails and spikes, - - -	190 48
Teas, bohea, - - - -	127 79	Iron nails, - - - -	1,050 75
souchong and other black, - - -	10,566 11	in bars and bolts, rolled, -	1,899 00
imperial, gunpowder, &c., - - -	1,519 84	otherwise, - - - -	513 90
hyson and young hyson, - - -	3,740 16	sheet, rod, and hoop, - - -	15,925 00
hyson skin, and other green, - - -	264 00	Steel, - - - -	1,003 00
Coffee, - - - -	54,718 50	Alum, - - - -	3 00
Cocoa, - - - -	5,521 12	Copperas, - - - -	1 00
Chocolate, - - - -	3 00	Salt, - - - -	2,834 00
Sugar, brown, - - - -	38,020 53	Fish, foreign caught, and dried, -	1,672 00
white, clayed or powdered, - - -	29,742 16	pickled salmon, - - - -	486 00
candy, - - - -	9 96	all other, - - - -	177 00
loaf, - - - -	86 16	Glass, black, quart bottles, -	364 32
Almonds, - - - -	31 95	window, not above 8 inches by 10, -	65 00
Fruits, currants, - - - -	190 77	not above 10 inches by 12, -	1,273 25
prunes and plums, - - -	23 50	above 10 inches by 12, - - -	
figs, - - - -	8 34	Duck, Russia, - - - -	426 00
raisins, imported in jars, boxes, &c.	212 28	ravens, - - - -	501 25
Cheese, - - - -	397 26	Shoes, leather, for men, &c. -	18 50
Soap, - - - -	727 53	Segars, - - - -	1,012 50
Tallow, - - - -	35 84		
Spices, mace, - - - -	191 00	Total,	\$627,206 37

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 16, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



15th CONGRESS.]

No. 211.

[1st Session.]

## ARREST OF SEAMEN, DESERTERS FROM FOREIGN VESSELS, IN THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 24, 1818.

SIR:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, *January 3, 1818.*

In answer to the inquiries in your letter of the 25th ultimo, with reference to the subject of the resolution enclosed in it, I have the honor to state that in all the maritime states of Europe with which I have been personally conversant, there are magistrates invested with authority to arrest seamen, deserters from foreign merchant vessels in their ports, and to restore them to the masters of the vessels to which they belong, conformably to their contracts in the shipping papers. The process in such cases is (as by their nature it must be, to prove efficacious) immediate and summary; and the masters of American vessels have the benefit of it in common with others. In the city of London, the authority is vested in the Lord Mayor; and at other places in Great Britain, in the ordinary police magistrates. I do not recollect having ever known an instance in which masters of American vessels were denied the benefit of such processes, unless in cases when, by the laws of the country, the deserting seaman was, on other accounts, liable to be detained. The practice is, so far as I have known, the same in every part of the European continent.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THOMAS NEWTON, Esq., *Chairman of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.*

15th CONGRESS.]

No. 212.

[1st Session.]

## IRON IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 24, 1818.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 23, 1818.*

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, directing the Secretary of this Department to lay before that House a statement of the number of tons of bar iron, iron in pigs, cast and rolled iron, that has been imported into the United States annually, and from what countries the same may have been imported, from the 1st of May, 1812, until the 1st of May, 1817; and, if any, what quantity has been exported during the same period; I have the honor to submit two statements from the office of the Register of the Treasury. It may be proper to observe, that of iron in pigs and cast iron, paying ad valorem duties, the quantity imported or exported cannot be ascertained. The other articles enumerated in the resolution, previous to the 1st of July, 1816, were subject also to ad valorem duties; the statements furnished, therefore, embrace only the time which has elapsed since that date.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

*Statement showing the quantity of manufactured iron in bars and bolts imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels, from the 1st of July, 1816, to the 30th of June, 1817.*

WHENCE IMPORTED.	From the 1st of July to the 31st December, 1816.		From the 1st January to the 30th June, 1817.	
	Iron in bars and bolts.			
	Manufactured by rolling.	Manufactured otherwise.	Manufactured by rolling.	Manufactured otherwise.
	Hundredweight.			
Russia, - - - - -	-	110,478	-	3,471
Sweden, - - - - -	-	194,701	200	7,412
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	318	-	5,860
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	5,911	-	5,945
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	530	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	2,749	-	341
Dutch West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	200	173
England, - - - - -	28,771	54,411	8,486	21,576
Scotland, - - - - -	2,379	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	20	87
British American colonies, - - - - -	14	731	309	397
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c. - - - - -	1,398	28,917	-	6,325
France on the Atlantic, - - - - -	14	5,400	-	2
Spain on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	230	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	4	-	-	41
Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	389	-	-	546
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,397
Madeira, - - - - -	128	2,244	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	398
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	959
Italy, - - - - -	-	365	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports, - - - - -	-	79	-	199
All other places, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Total, -	33,097	407,064	9,215	55,129

Previous to the 1st July, 1816, iron in bars and bolts being subject to an ad valorem duty, the quantity imported can only be ascertained subsequent to that period.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 21, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

*Statement of rolled and hammered iron, of foreign manufacture, exported from the United States during the year ending on the 30th September, 1817.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Iron.	
	Rolled.	Hammered.
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	3,997	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	50	207
British East Indies, - - - - -	952	614
British West Indies, - - - - -	200	-
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c. - - - - -	1,490	-
France on the Atlantic, - - - - -	99	-
Spain on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	440
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	7	500
Floridas, - - - - -	6	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	6,276	2,547
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	598	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	50	-
China, - - - - -	743	1,194
Asia, generally, - - - - -	6,934	3,081
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	554	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	969	122
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	1,505	497
Total, -	Cwt. 24,430	9,202

During the year 1816 there were only 199 cwt. of bar iron exported, and that to the Spanish West Indies.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 21, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



15th CONGRESS.]

No. 213.

[1st Session.]

## SHIPS OWNED BY CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WHICH REGISTERS ARE WITHHELD.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 9, 1818.

Mr. SANFORD made the following report:

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures have considered the memorial of Thomas Tenant and George Stiles, of the city of Baltimore, merchants, which was referred to them by the Senate, and they submit the following report:

The memorialists state that they are the owners of two vessels, which are furnished with sea-letters or certificates of property granted before the 26th of March, 1810, and they solicit the Legislature that certificates of registry may be granted to these vessels.

It is not stated when or where these vessels were built, by whom they were built, by whom they were owned in the first instance, who may have been their successive owners, or how or when they came into the hands of the present memorialists. Upon all these points the memorialists are silent. By induction, however, from what is stated, it follows as a necessary conclusion that these vessels were either built in a foreign country, or, if built in this country, had become foreign vessels, by becoming the property of a foreigner before they were purchased by the memorialists.

According to the existing laws, vessels of the United States, registered as such, are those only which are built within the United States; those which are captured in war by our citizens, and condemned as prize; and those which are adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States; and in all these cases they must belong wholly to citizens. If a registered vessel is at any time transferred, wholly or in part, to a foreigner, she loses the character and benefits of a vessel of the United States.

Proceeding, then, upon the facts and principles stated, it results that the Stapleton and the Ann, the two vessels in question, are not registered as vessels of the United States, either because they were built in a foreign country, or because, if built in this country, they have lost their national character by some transfer to a foreigner. In all probability they are vessels of foreign construction, purchased by the memorialists. But it is clear that they were either built in some other country, or, if built in this country, that they have forfeited the character which might result from that fact. They are, therefore, foreign vessels; but their owners are citizens.

The benefits and privileges of vessels of the United States consist principally in the following points:

1. They are entitled to import merchandise from foreign countries upon terms more favorable than are allowed to other vessels; the duties on the goods imported being one-tenth more when the importation is in any other than a vessel of the United States.
2. They are entitled to enter our ports from foreign ports, upon paying a duty of six cents upon each ton of their capacity, while other vessels are required to pay fifty cents a ton.
3. They are entitled to engage in the coasting trade, or the trade between one port of the United States and another, from which all other vessels are excluded.
4. They are entitled to engage in the fisheries with advantages not allowed to other vessels.
5. They are exempted from the duty of fifty cents a ton, denominated light-money, which is exacted from foreign vessels upon entering our ports.

In these cases the advantages of a vessel of the United States are at the same time the disadvantages of a vessel not of that character.

The vessels in question are furnished with sea-letters or certificates of property. The sea-letter or certificate of property is a document which certifies that the vessel described in it is the property of a citizen of the United States. Its use is merely to show that the owner of the vessel is one of our citizens; and its principal object is to show this fact on the ocean or in foreign countries. In our own country it confers no privilege on the vessel, except in the single instance of light-money, which is not charged upon vessels possessing this document.

When, therefore, a vessel is built in the United States, and has continued to be, and is owned wholly by citizens, her character is established by the register or certificate of registry, which confers important advantages. When a vessel is built in a foreign country, or, having been built in this country, has been at any time the property of a foreigner, and the vessel has in either case become the property of our citizens, the fact that her present owners are citizens is certified and shown, as in the present instance, by the sea-letter or certificate of property. But this document gives to the vessel no advantage here, excepting an exemption from light-money; and, though the vessel is owned by citizens, she is regarded as a foreign vessel in all those respects in which particular privileges are conferred by our laws on vessels of the United States.

When these vessels were purchased by the memorialists, they were under an existing disability ever to become vessels of the United States. That disability must have been well known to the memorialists when they became purchasers, because it resulted from public laws and an established system which had long been in force. The vessels were foreign vessels; they were not registered; they never could be registered; and, if they should be employed in the trade of the United States, they must be subject to the disabilities and disadvantages imposed on all vessels not of the United States. Every one of these facts and regulations was known to the memorialists; and, knowing them all, they purchased the vessels. If these disadvantages diminished the value of the two vessels to their former owners, they at least equally diminished their value to the memorialists when they became the purchasers. It is, therefore, not to be doubted that, in the prices which the memorialists gave for these vessels, they paid so much less for them as was supposed to be the difference between the value which these vessels would have borne if they had been registered, and the value which they actually bore unregistered, and incapable of being registered, as they were.

To grant, therefore, to these vessels the capacity of receiving registers now, would be to confer on them new privileges, which were not enjoyed by them before, which were not foreseen or expected by their former owners, or by the memorialists when they became the purchasers; for which the memorialists have paid no equivalent, and for the want of which they have sustained no loss; since, so far as the legal disadvantages of these vessels diminished their value, they so far diminished the consideration for which they were purchased by the present memorialists.

These vessels possess sea-letters or certificates of property; and this is urged as a reason for granting to them registers. If the sea-letter or certificate of property be regarded merely as the proof of facts, it is not perceived



why this proof should give a better claim to a register than the same facts would give in any other case in which they may exist without this formal proof. The sea-letter or certificate of property shows that the vessel is foreign, and that the owner is a citizen. Why, then, has not any other citizen, who is the owner of another foreign vessel, as just a claim to receive a register for his vessel? The facts being the same in both cases, it is not seen why the circumstance that they are shown in one case by this particular document, and in another by different proofs, should constitute a difference in equity between the respective cases in regard to their claims for registers. And if the vessels in question should receive registers, reasons of equity and favor to our own citizens might equally require that registers should also be granted to other foreign vessels held by our citizens.

But the memorialists cite the law of the 26th of March, 1810, which enacted that, after the 30th of June in that year, no sea-letter or document certifying a vessel to be the property of a citizen of the United States should be issued except to those vessels which then had, or were entitled to receive, such documents. The two vessels in question had received their sea-letters or certificates before the 26th of March, 1810; and this fact is considered by the memorialists, in connexion with that law, as constituting a reason for granting registers to these vessels.

If the fact that these vessels possess sea-letters or certificates of property is no reason that they should now receive registers, it appears to be not less true that the fact that these documents were issued before the 26th of March, 1810, constitutes no reason in favor of the application.

Though our laws secure important privileges to vessels of the United States, they still allow our citizens to purchase foreign vessels, and to employ them in commerce, subject to the disabilities and disadvantages imposed on vessels held and employed by foreigners. In the progress of our commerce, it has frequently been found convenient by our citizens to purchase and employ foreign vessels, not only in common with vessels of the United States, but sometimes in preference to them, notwithstanding the disadvantages to which foreign vessels are subjected by our laws. Various causes have, at different times, concurred to produce this effect. The direct commerce between the United States and other countries, in articles of which we and they are reciprocally producers and consumers, has been great and increasing. When the object of the merchant or ship-owner was merely to export a cargo from this country, or when his object was to transport a cargo from one foreign place to another, a vessel of foreign origin, held by a citizen, had almost every advantage which belonged to a vessel of the United States. The neutral position of the United States, while some of the principal commercial nations were at war, enabled us to employ a great amount of tonnage in commerce with those nations in articles produced in foreign countries, and destined for the consumption of other foreign countries. In this commerce, a vessel of the United States had little or no advantage over a vessel of foreign origin owned by our citizens. The wars of other countries, by interrupting their ordinary commerce, had diminished the value of their own vessels; and as our commerce increased, from the same cause, our citizens purchased foreign vessels which had thus been reduced to low prices. It had become a practice, though it was never expressly authorized or required by law, to issue from our custom-houses to a citizen, the owner of a foreign vessel, a certificate stating that the vessel was the property of a citizen of the United States. This document, sometimes called a sea-letter, and sometimes a certificate of property, served, abroad, to evince the fact that the vessel was the property of a citizen of the United States, and so to give it a national character. For these purposes the sea-letter or certificate of property was nearly as useful as the register. From all these causes, many vessels of foreign origin came to be owned and employed by our own citizens; and for these vessels sea-letters or certificates of property had been issued. Thus, a considerable amount of tonnage, in vessels of foreign construction, was brought by our own citizens into competition with our registered tonnage; and, by this competition, the employment and the value of our registered vessels were diminished. The advantages of employing vessels of foreign origin, instead of those of our own construction, depended principally upon the sea-letter or certificate of property, which was furnished, of course, to any citizen who purchased a foreign vessel.

Such was the state of our shipping in March, 1810. To arrest a course of things so injurious to our registered vessels, and to the interests concerned in shipbuilding in our country, the law of the 26th of March, 1810, was enacted. That law prohibited the practice of issuing sea-letters or certificates of property, after the 30th of June in that year, to any vessels except those then entitled to them. It left our citizens free to purchase foreign vessels, but denied to them the right of receiving from our public authorities any official evidence of their property in such vessels.

The law of the 26th of March, 1810, thus distinguished vessels of foreign origin held by our citizens—into those furnished with sea-letters or certificates of property, and those destitute of that document, and incapable of receiving it. This new discrimination was highly favorable to those vessels which were provided with that document. As foreign vessels purchased by citizens after the 30th of June, 1810, cannot receive certificates of property, or any document of that nature, they must navigate without any official document to show the national character of their owners. Such vessels were thus rendered of little value, compared with vessels provided with sea-letters or certificates of property. Those provided with this document were accordingly enhanced in value, as the advantages derived from it were confined to those which then enjoyed or were entitled to enjoy it.

Such was the situation of the two vessels in question, in 1810. These vessels, having sea-letters or certificates of property, were then much enhanced in value, by excluding other foreign vessels purchased by citizens from the advantages of that document. It has constantly since been, as it now is, in the power of the memorialists to avail themselves of these advantages and that enhancement of value.

Yet, because an important advantage was conferred upon these vessels by an act of the Government in 1810, that very act of the Government is now urged as a reason for granting to these vessels still higher and more important advantages.

But the memorialists suggest that the vessels which now possess sea-letters or certificates of property are few in number; and this fact is stated as another reason in support of their application for registers. The committee also believe that the vessels now possessing documents of this kind are not numerous; but they cannot perceive in this fact any good reason for granting registers to the few which may be in this situation. Though it is true that these vessels would form no great addition to the registered tonnage of the United States, yet that truth affords no claim whatever to these vessels, or to their owners, to be preferred to others, in making an addition to the registered tonnage. Any other citizen, who is the owner of a foreign vessel purchased since 1810, though he cannot obtain a certificate of his property in the vessel, has as much reason, and as much equity, to ask a register, as the memorialists, who purchased their vessels while the officers of the customs were allowed to issue certificates of property.

If the sea-letter or certificate of property be a valuable document, affording to the vessel a character highly advantageous in certain respects, and if such documents are now confined to a few vessels, these vessels are the more valuable on that account. If these vessels are few, are thus secured in the exclusive enjoyment of this species of document, and are thus rendered more valuable because they are few, how can the fact that they are few furnish any just pretension to a character still higher, to privileges still greater, and to be placed in the rank of registered vessels of the United States?

The memorialists, not content with their present advantages over others, present themselves to complain of the advantages which registered vessels have over theirs; and the amount of their case in this respect is, that their

vessels are not so valuable as they would be if they were registered, but are more valuable than vessels which have not and cannot receive sea-letters or certificates of property. Hence, they conclude that it is expedient that their vessels should be registered. If such logic is satisfactory to the memorialists, it does not convince the committee. To the committee, it appears that the advantages already possessed by the memorialists are sufficiently great. If these advantages have become greater in proportion as the number of vessels possessing them has become less, and if the number has itself become small, these facts appear to be no reasons for granting to this small number new and higher privileges; on the contrary, they appear to be reasons against the application. The few vessels which remain in this situation must already be old, and they must soon cease to form a distinct class of shipping.

The memorialists proceed to represent that their situation, in respect to these two vessels, has been altered to their detriment by the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain, now in force; and that, by the operation of the convention, these vessels are not only greatly lessened in value, but even rendered almost useless to their owners.

If this representation were true in its utmost extent, and if it were admitted that our Government had, by concluding the convention, incurred an obligation to afford redress to any of its citizens who might suffer by the operation of the convention, the claim of the sufferers would be to receive, and the obligation of the Government would be to give a just indemnity for the injury sustained. It might be a question what the indemnity should be, and how it should be afforded; but still it would be redress for an injury, and not a grant of new rights. If this were such a case, and if here were such an obligation, the proper redress might be a pecuniary compensation from the Treasury, adequate to the injury sustained by the memorialists.

Instead, however, of any such direct redress, the memorialists propose that new commercial privileges shall be granted to their vessels—privileges which are now enjoyed only by registered vessels. They ask for themselves privileges which can be granted only by invading the privileges of others. So far as their vessels would derive additional value from registers, so far would the value of all other registered vessels be impaired. They ask, as equity to themselves, that which can be accorded only at the expense of others. And if their vessels should be registered by a special act of the Government, the owners of all other registered vessels might complain of that act as impairing their rights, and might present a claim for redress, similar to that which, according to the memorialists, has resulted to them from the convention of London.

The convention regulates commerce only between the United States and the British territories in Europe, with a stipulation for the admission of our vessels into certain British ports in the East Indies. By the convention, vessels of the United States are now admitted into the British ports upon terms more favorable to them than those which before existed. The vessels in question are not received as vessels of the United States, either in the British ports or in our own ports. They are received both in our own ports and in the British ports exactly as they were received before the convention, and upon the terms which then existed.

As a remedy for their grievance, the memorialists propose that their vessels should receive registers. Because their vessels cannot trade with British ports upon terms as favorable as those which are secured to our registered vessels, they propose that their vessels should receive registers, which would enable them to go everywhere, and trade with all the world, upon terms as favorable as those which are enjoyed everywhere, and in every branch of commerce, by our registered vessels. Because they cannot trade with Great Britain upon equal terms with registered vessels, they ask leave to trade with all the world upon equal terms with our registered vessels. Because they are subjected to a disadvantage in the competition between their vessels and other vessels, in a particular branch of trade, they desire not only that the particular disadvantage of which they complain should be removed, but they also ask that every other disadvantage to which they are subject should be removed, and that every other branch of trade should be opened to them upon terms as favorable as those secured to registered vessels. On account of the convention of London, they ask not only to be allowed to engage in foreign trade with every part of the world, and to import cargoes from any foreign country whatever, with the benefit of the lower duties, now secured exclusively to registered vessels, but also to engage in our coasting trade and our fisheries. And, on account of the convention of London, which will expire on the 3d of July, 1819, they desire to receive all the benefits of registered vessels, not only during the term of the convention, but also so long afterwards as their vessels shall endure.

If the convention of London is really a grievance to the memorialists, by subjecting their vessels to unequal burdens in the commerce with Great Britain, it is plain that their grievance extends no farther. If this be their grievance, their claim for redress can extend no farther, and the extent of such a claim would be not to elevate their vessels to the rank and privileges of registered vessels, but to receive redress for the precise inconvenience to which they are subjected in one particular respect. In all other respects they stand where they stood before the convention existed, with every right and every benefit which they then enjoyed. And even the particular inconvenience in question must soon cease, with the convention, from which it is supposed to result.

So far, then, as the acts of this Government are in question, the two vessels of the memorialists may now be employed as usefully and beneficially in every branch of trade, excepting only that with the British ports in Europe or in the East Indies, as they could have been at any time whatever. And as the United States have a great foreign commerce with many countries besides Great Britain, the committee cannot give their assent to the suggestion of the memorialists, that vessels like those in question have been rendered almost wholly useless to their owners by the convention of London.

How does the convention of London operate upon the vessels of the memorialists? If the effect of the convention has been to employ more of our registered tonnage in the trade with Great Britain than would have been employed if the convention had not been concluded, that excess of tonnage must have been, at least in the first instance, withdrawn from other branches of foreign trade. Those branches of trade must, consequently, require the employment of new tonnage in place of that which had been withdrawn. Thus, a division of the employments of our registered and unregistered vessels may have in some degree taken place; and thus, unregistered vessels, like those of the memorialists, may have found compensation for their loss of British trade, in the new employment afforded to them by the absence of their registered competitors in the other branches of foreign trade.

But it is said that our navigation has declined, and that our commerce does not now enable us to employ so much tonnage as we formerly employed. If this be so, the fact must be ascribed principally, if not entirely, to causes very different from the convention. Among those causes, the first and the greatest, without doubt, is the altered and peaceful state of the principal commercial nations of Europe. Those nations cherish their own navigation, and are now their own carriers to a great extent. If our ships cannot obtain employment, or employment so beneficial as that which they once enjoyed, the misfortune is general, and falls upon every class of our vessels. The vessels of the memorialists may have declined in value, in common with all our other vessels; but the committee are not prepared to charge this fact to the convention of London.

The committee forbear to pursue these views. They are well aware that if it were requisite or possible to measure exactly the variation in value which the vessels of the memorialists may have undergone by the operation



of the convention of London, it would be necessary to take into the account various and complicated causes, concerning the whole navigation and commerce of the United States, and to estimate the influence which each of those causes may have had upon the desired result. No such attempt is here made or proposed. The tendency of the few suggestions upon this point which have here been made is merely to show, in general, that it is by no means clear that the memorialists have sustained any injury from the convention of London; that, if they have sustained any injury from this cause, it is probably much less than is represented; and that if they have suffered at all from this cause, the amount of their loss is indefinite and unknown.

Let it, however, be conceded that the memorialists have suffered by the operation of the convention of London. The committee then deny that there is any obligation on the part of this Government to afford indemnity to the memorialists on that account.

The convention of London is a law established by the supreme authority, for the regulation of commerce with Great Britain. Its dispositions embrace all the United States, and all our citizens; its regulations are general, and its rules were prospective in their operation. The power of the Government to regulate commerce is undisputed. The object of every treaty of commerce is to institute new regulations between the parties, concerning the commerce of their people. Such regulations necessarily affect the pursuits and interests of all who are engaged in that commerce. Under the new rules of a treaty, one merchant, or one ship-owner, may find himself in a situation to pursue his business with greater advantage than before; another may find his business less profitable than before; and a third may find himself directly or virtually excluded from the particular branch of trade which was before his accustomed and lucrative pursuit. Is the Government bound to indemnify those whose pursuits are thus either entirely interrupted or rendered less profitable than before?

May not the Government prohibit any particular branch of commercial intercourse with a foreign nation? Suppose that it should be the policy of this Government to prohibit the importation of all merchandise from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope. The amount of our tonnage now employed in that trade is very considerable, and, by such a measure, that tonnage would be deprived of its accustomed employment. Would the ship-owners be entitled to demand from the Government an equivalent for the loss of employment thus sustained?

Suppose another case. Let it be imagined that this Government should, in its policy, impose an embargo on all our own ships and vessels, confining them to our own ports indefinitely, or for a limited term. The effect of such a measure would be to render our own vessels useless to their owners for the period of its duration. Such a case would, therefore, seem to present a claim upon the Government for redress of the highest nature, if, indeed, the Government is bound to indemnify the ship-owner who may suffer by its regulations. Yet, is it supposed that even in so eminent an instance the Government is bound to afford indemnity?

But the case now under consideration is by no means so extensive as those which have been stated. This case presents merely the question whether the Government is accountable, by way of indemnity, to one class of persons, whose grievance consists wholly in this—that certain duties imposed on other classes of persons have been reduced?

By the general regulations of our system, it was provided that, upon merchandise imported into the United States in vessels not of the United States, a duty of ten per centum should be paid in addition to the duty which would be chargeable if the importation were in vessels of the United States; and that foreign vessels entering our ports should pay a duty upon their tonnage at the rate of fifty cents a ton, while vessels of the United States were required, in the same case, to pay only six cents a ton. The effect of these discriminating duties was to give to our own registered vessels important advantages. The power of the Legislature to impose these duties, and to establish these discriminations, will not be disputed. If the Legislature had power to establish these discriminating duties, they had power to abolish the duties entirely, to reduce them, or to abolish the discriminations. And if the Legislature should, in its views of the public good, reduce these discriminating duties, or repeal them entirely, would such a measure bind the Government to make compensation or indemnity to those ship-owners who would thus be deprived in future of the benefits resulting to them from the operation of these duties? The committee are of opinion that the Legislature is at liberty to repeal or reduce, as it was to impose, such duties; and that no obligation rests upon the Government to indemnify those who may not gain what they would have gained if the duties had continued in force.

In this case, the repeal of our discriminating duties was not general. By the convention of London, it was agreed that our discriminating duties on the one part, and the discriminating duties of Great Britain on the other, should be mutually relinquished, so that the duties on tonnage and on merchandise should be equal, whether the vessel should be British or of the United States, and whether the importation into the country of either party should be in a vessel of the United States or of Great Britain. This stipulation was carried into effect, on our part, by the act of the 1st of March, 1816, which repealed the higher duties of tonnage and impost, before charged on our part, in the cases specified in the convention. It had also been before provided, by the act of the 3d of March, 1815, that our discriminating duties should cease in respect to any foreign nation which should make a similar relinquishment of its discriminating duties unfavorable to us.

An alteration in the rates of duties in certain cases has thus been made, which, according to the memorialists, is particularly unfavorable to them. According to some opinions, the operation of the convention has been unfavorable to the whole United States; and it is said that our own registered vessels have suffered by its effects. Without discussing this question, it is evident that, if this be so, and if the Government is responsible by way of indemnity to those who have suffered from the effects of the convention, the owners of registered vessels have as just a claim for redress as the owners of vessels which are not registered, according to the degrees of detriment in the respective cases.

If the power to regulate commerce were subject to an obligation or moral necessity, on the part of the Government, to provide equivalents for all those whose pursuits may be less beneficial to them, under a new system of regulations, than they were under a former system, the power itself would be barren and fruitless, and could not be exercised with advantage to the public, even where changes most important to the general welfare might be necessary. If the power to repeal or reduce duties were incumbered with an obligation to afford indemnity or equivalent advantages to all whose pursuits may incidentally suffer from the absence of the duty, or from a lower rate of duty, the Government could never abolish or reduce a duty without subjecting itself to claims for redress from all those whose pursuits would have been more profitable if the duty had continued undiminished. Not only would the Government lose the duty relinquished, but, by the very relinquishment of its revenue, it would become charged with endless claims, as enormous in their amount as they would be indefinite in their character. Duties cannot be imposed or augmented, repealed or reduced, without producing, indirectly, benefits to some and disadvantages to others. Is a new or a higher duty imposed on tonnage, or on merchandise? It is at once the advantage of all whose pursuits are similar to those charged with the duty, but are themselves exempted from its operation, and the disadvantage of those who are directly taxed. Is the same duty afterwards repealed or reduced? The result is reversed. Those who were charged with the duty now receive the benefit of the change; and those



who were exempted from it lose their advantage. Strange, indeed, would be the doctrine, that the Legislature may withdraw a tax at pleasure, but may not withdraw the incidental benefits which those who are not taxed derive from it; that the indirect benefits of a tax to those who are not charged with it are inviolably pledged to them, while the burden may at any time be removed from those upon whom it is imposed. But this is not so. The power to repeal or reduce, is like the power to impose. It is always the same, and is always in the Legislature for the time being. He who derives an incidental benefit from an existing duty imposed on others, knows that his advantage is at all times subject to the will of the Legislature. He knows that, whenever, in the opinion of the Legislature, the public good shall require that the duty shall be increased, reduced, or abolished, such a change will take place. He holds his advantage upon this, and upon no other tenure. He knows that, when the duty shall be reduced or removed, he will have no more right to claim from the Government an equivalent, or the substitution of other advantages, than he had a right to claim from the Government that the duty should be imposed in the first instance. And he knows that he never enjoys his advantage for a moment, upon any other condition than that of being subject, at all times, to the policy and will of the Legislature. The Government makes the regulations which it deems necessary for the public welfare. This high trust is subject to all the restrictions and responsibilities provided by the constitution. It is not among those restrictions and responsibilities that the Government is bound to provide benefits or to afford indemnities to those who may incidentally suffer by the operation of new commercial regulations, or by the relinquishment or reduction of duties before imposed. The Government is, indeed, accountable for these as for all its acts; but its accountability is to the nation and the people, the constituents of the Government, who rejudge its acts, revise its policy, and approve or condemn its measures.

The memorialists say, that "as the United States were about to relinquish, by the provisions of the treaty, that principle of policy in their navigation system which reserved peculiar rights and exemptions to American registered vessels, and to confer on those of Great Britain a mutual participation of those privileges, there could no longer exist any reason why the distinction should be continued between the vessels of American citizens having certificates of registry, and those sailing under sea-letters only;" and they proceed to state, that the policy of our system, in favor of vessels built in our own country, has been abandoned by the stipulations of the convention. The claim of the memorialists to registers is then urged upon the ground of a change of national policy in this respect, and the committee are thus led, by the memorialists themselves, into the policy of our system of navigation.

Whether the convention has, in a general view of all its results, operated favorably or unfavorably to the United States, the committee will not now inquire; but the committee deny that the policy of our system of navigation in favor of vessels built in our own country has been abandoned by the convention. The regulations of the convention relate only to intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the British dominions. Our system, in respect to all the rest of the world, and in respect to our own coasting trade, is not altered or touched by the convention. If, therefore, we have by the convention abandoned the policy of our system of navigation, it is clear that we have abandoned it only in respect to that intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the British dominions which is regulated by the convention. But the policy of our system has not been abandoned by the convention in that intercourse which is the subject of its provisions. British vessels are, indeed, admitted into our ports, under the convention, upon equal terms with our own registered vessels. This is a concession on our part, and, taken by itself, would be a concession at the expense of our own shipping. But it is a concession which is not to be taken singly, for it is compensated by an equivalent concession on the part of Great Britain. In return, our registered vessels are admitted into the ports of Great Britain, under the convention, upon equal terms with British vessels. Thus, the high discriminating duties of Great Britain, operating either to exclude our vessels from her ports, or to charge them with very disadvantageous burdens, were removed in favor of our registered shipping. Thus, the discriminations of the two parties were mutually relinquished; but neither party abandoned, or meant to abandon, the policy of its system of navigation. On the contrary, each party meant to adhere to its policy in that respect. Hence the advantages derived to us from the compact are secured exclusively to vessels of the United States. How, then, is the assertion made, that the policy of our system of navigation, which gives advantages to vessels built in our own country, has been abandoned by the convention? On the contrary, has not our policy, in this respect, been studiously pursued by the convention, since we have confined all the stipulations of the compact favorable to us to vessels of the United States? But though this great and fundamental principle of our policy, that vessels built in our country, and belonging to our citizens, shall enjoy exclusive or superior rights, has not been abandoned by the convention—though it is recognised and enforced by the convention—though it has never been abandoned by our Government—and though it is now, more than ever, seen and felt to be essential to our prosperity, yet the memorialists are not only quite willing, but they even solicit very earnestly, that this same principle should be abandoned in favor of themselves and their own foreign vessels. Though no change of our policy on this subject has taken place, they propose that a change should now take place in their own case. And if registers should be granted to foreign vessels purchased by our citizens, then would a most important change take place, and then, indeed, would the great principle of our system be abandoned.

Was it expedient and wise, in 1810, to impose further restrictions upon the introduction of foreign vessels into our mercantile marine? It was deemed so by the Government; the measure was adopted; and to the policy and expediency of that measure this committee give their fullest assent. But why was such a measure then wise or expedient? Because the introduction of foreign vessels into our mercantile service had already tended materially to diminish the inducements to shipbuilding in our own country, and to injure our registered vessels by interfering with their employment. If this was a great and cogent motive of policy then, is it less so now? Is it not much more so now, when we are told, on every side, that our navigation has declined; that our shipbuilding is declining; and that the vessels, which are in every sense those of our own country, are unemployed or unable to obtain sufficient employment? And has this motive less force when the question is, whether a class of vessels, of foreign origin, which have already received a particular advantage, shall be naturalized and advanced to the full rank of registered vessels, and shall thus be enabled to enter into full competition with our registered vessels so far as the amount of this tonnage, now unregistered, may extend? If it is proper to leave foreign vessels held by our citizens in possession of any advantages which they now enjoy, it appears to the committee that the strongest considerations of public policy require us not to confer upon those vessels any new advantages.

If the committee were now to recommend alterations in the existing laws, they would propose that foreign vessels condemned as prize, or adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of our laws, should be excluded from registry. They would make the rule uniform and universal, that no vessel shall receive a register or any other document, conferring any of the privileges of a vessel of the United States, or any of the rights of national character, except those which are built in the United States, and which belong, and have at all times continued to belong, wholly to citizens of the United States. And the committee would also think it desirable that the flag of the United States should never be borne by any vessel in mercantile service, except those which are built in the United States, and held by our own citizens.

These would be new restrictions upon the admission of vessels of foreign origin into our mercantile marine. If, on the other hand, the committee were now to propose any relaxation of the present system, that which

occurs to them as the least exceptionable would be, that vessels built in the United States, and becoming the property of foreigners, might, when they should afterwards become the property of citizens, receive registers as vessels of the United States, notwithstanding the intervening foreign property. The committee do not mean to express an opinion that such an alteration would be expedient; on the contrary, they entertain a decided opinion that the principle which excludes a vessel built in the United States from a register after she shall have once been transferred to a foreigner is founded on sound policy. But the opinion which they mean to express is, that when a vessel built in this country has been temporarily the property of a foreigner, but is now held by a citizen, her owner has a much better claim to a register than another citizen who has purchased from a foreigner a vessel built in a foreign country, considering the two cases in reference to the policy of our system. In the first case, to give to the vessel a register would be but a rehabilitation. It could only reinstate in the registered class a few vessels which had been, indeed, sold to foreigners, but had still been constructed by our own arts and industry. In the second case, to give to the vessel a register, would be to give a right which was never enjoyed; it would be to introduce into our registered class the vessels of all foreign countries, and would thus subvert our whole system, by destroying the distinctions between vessels built in our own country and those built in other countries, upon which the system itself rests. We might, perhaps, without much injury, relinquish so much of our policy as seeks to promote the building of vessels in our own country for sale to foreigners, and for the service of other countries. But we cannot, without a sacrifice of some of the vital interests of the nation, abandon the policy of building ships in our own country for our own use, and for the service of our own citizens.

The navigation of this country is one of its highest interests, a great source of its prosperity, and one of the strong foundations of its power. As an instrument of commerce, it is, indeed, highly important; but as an instrument of power, it is invaluable and indispensable. If we have learned any thing from our own experience and the events of our own times, we have learned that our power on the ocean must keep pace with our power on the land. Upon our own soil we may, indeed, defy the world; but our home is not merely upon our own soil; it is also upon the ocean. There, too, we live and move; and there, too, we must exhibit our strength and maintain our rights. In the present state of the world, when so much of the power of nations is displayed and exerted on the ocean, it is not less a matter of necessity than of policy that we should display our power on the same theatre. In the future course of this republic, the alternative which will be presented us by other nations will be, that we must maintain ourselves on the ocean by force, or we must retire from that element. Deplorable as the truth may be, it is still true that our rights on the ocean will be respected only so far as we shall teach respect by force, by the ability to resist, and the power to annoy. What, then, are the means by which we may carry our flag and our thunder to distant seas or other shores? And what are the means which shall enable this nation, in its march to greatness and glory, to maintain its rights, wherever they may be disputed, and to teach respect to the most distant nations? Those means are the ships and the seamen of our own country. These precious resources, if properly cherished, will furnish the solid and sufficient materials of our naval power; and these resources are essential to that object. Without them, it would be vain to attempt to maintain an efficient navy. It is, therefore, in the building of ships in our own country, and in the employment of those ships and our own mariners on the ocean, that we see not only the ordinary benefits of industry and commerce, but also one of the deep and strong foundations of national greatness. The proper and beneficial encouragement to shipbuilding, connected as it is with so many arts, is best given by the operation of a system which secures permanent advantages in commerce to vessels built in our country, and employed in our mercantile service. Such is our system. This system is one of the great benefits which have resulted to this country from the present constitution of the United States. It was among the early acts of the present Government; it has been steadily cherished; and experience has afforded the most ample proof of its wisdom and utility. The progressive augmentations of our tonnage furnish the demonstration. Every lesson of experience, every consideration of provident regard for the future exigencies of our country, and every motive of policy, conspire to show that this system should not be relinquished or relaxed.

Such are the views of this subject which the committee have taken. The general conclusions to which they lead are, that the claim of the memorialists to receive registers for their vessels is, on their part, without merit; that it is not supported by any obligation on the part of the Government; and that national policy forbids the extension of the character of registered vessels of the United States to vessels which are not now entitled to that character. These views and these conclusions are submitted to the Senate. Should they be adopted, the prayer of the memorial will be accordingly refused.

*To the honorable the Congress of the United States: the memorial of Thomas Tenant and George Stiles, of the city of Baltimore, merchants, respectfully represents:*

That they are the owners of two vessels, one called the Stapleton, owned by the former of your memorialists, the other called the Ann, owned by the latter; both of which vessels are furnished with certificates or sea-letters, that were granted to them previous to the act of Congress passed in March, 1810, which prohibited the issuing of such documents in future to any other vessels than those already in possession of them, or were then entitled to receive them. Your memorialists represent, that they continued to employ their vessels for several years, under the provisions of the existing laws of the United States, in a way somewhat beneficial to their interest, though not without feeling the disadvantages resulting from the discrimination of tonnage and foreign duties in favor of American built and registered vessels; but, in consequence of the late convention between the United States and Great Britain, by which British vessels are admitted to a participation of all the advantages of American registered vessels, your memorialists are likely to be wholly deprived of the use and employment of their said vessels.

Before the formation of the convention, your memorialists were enabled to enter into a competition with British owners, in obtaining freights and employment for their vessels, as they were equally subject to the burdens of foreign tonnage and duties; but, since the ratification of the convention, the discrimination that formerly existed between American registered and British ships, is entirely removed, and they are respectively entitled to the privileges and exemptions belonging to the vessels of either nation in the ports of the other. The direct consequence of the arrangement made by the convention aforesaid is, to place the vessels of your memorialists, and others similarly circumstanced, upon a more unfavorable footing, even in the ports of the United States, than British vessels. It is confidently believed, if these consequences had been foreseen when the convention was formed, that a provision would have been made to secure to American sea-lettered vessels all the privileges and advantages that were granted by that instrument to British shipping. This was a measure dictated no less by motives of sound policy than of strict justice towards the owners of that class of American property. As the United States were about to relinquish, by the provisions of the treaty, that principle of policy in their navigation system which reserved peculiar rights and exemptions to American registered vessels, and to confer on those of Great Britain a mutual participation of these privileges, there could no longer exist any reason why the distinction should be con-



tinued between the vessels of American citizens having certificates of registry and those sailing under sea-letters only. So long as the United States adopted the policy of encouraging the *build* of their own vessels, by granting them peculiar rights, it was in perfect accordance with that system to retain and continue the discriminating duties and tonnage in relation to vessels of the description owned by your memorialists; but when that policy was abandoned by the stipulations of the late convention, the situation of things was wholly changed, and an opposite plan of conduct became the true interest of the Government of the United States. Besides, your memorialists are led to believe that, on this change of foreign policy taking place, it became imperiously the duty of the Government to guard the property of your memorialists against the injurious and oppressive operation of the provisions of the treaty, since, otherwise, they would be deprived of that equal protection which the constitution and laws secure alike to every citizen of the United States.

Your memorialists would also take leave to suggest another consideration, which they humbly believe to be entitled to some consideration in your deliberations on this subject. They became the owners of these vessels on the faith of the laws then in operation; they had a fair right to calculate that no subsequent act of the Government would subject their property in these vessels to burdens and disadvantages which would have the effect not only to greatly lessen their value, but to render them almost wholly useless to their owners. But such will be the condition of your memorialists, in consequence of the late convention with Great Britain, unless your honorable body will interfere, by authorizing the grant of certificates of registry to those vessels, which may entitle them to the ordinary privileges of American vessels.

Your memorialists are well assured that the number of vessels belonging to the United States which may require this legislative relief is very limited, perhaps not exceeding six, (if so many,) since no such documents could have been issued after the act of Congress passed in the month of March, 1810.

Your memorialists, therefore, with confidence appeal to the justice and liberality of the Government, that they will not be compelled to suffer their vessels to lie rotting at their wharves for want of employment, while British vessels are permitted to enter our ports, and to enjoy those rights and advantages which are denied to the vessels of native American citizens, when neither reasons of policy nor justice demand the sacrifice.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

THOMAS TENANT,  
GEO. STILES.

BALTIMORE, *January 30, 1818.*

15th CONGRESS.]

No. 214.

[1st Session.]

### SURVEY OF THE COAST.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 16, 1818.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

WASHINGTON, *March 16, 1818.*

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 3d of February last, requesting the President to cause to be laid before them "a statement of the progress made under the act to provide for surveying the coast of the United States, passed February 10, 1807, and any subsequent acts on the same subject, and the expenses incurred thereby," I transmit a report from the Secretary, of the Treasury containing the information required.

JAMES MONROE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 28, 1818.*

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, requesting the President of the United States to cause a statement of the progress made under the act to provide for surveying the coast of the United States, passed February 10, 1807, and any subsequent acts on the same subject, and the expenses incurred thereby, to be laid before the Senate, which has been referred by the President to this Department, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports the enclosed communications to and from F. R. Hassler, and a statement of the sums which have been expended in the execution of that service.

Of the appropriations which have been made for this object, \$49,284 25 was on the 31st of December, 1810, carried to the credit of the surplus fund; and the further sum of \$29,720 57 was carried to the credit of the same fund in the year 1815, and the part of the \$50,595 45, now unexpended, which shall be unapplied on the 27th of April next, will be carried to the credit of that fund in the same manner, as the Treasury has no means of avoiding the operation of the law directing all appropriations which are not expended within two years from their respective dates to be carried to the credit of the surplus fund.

Deducting the sums which have been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, it appears that there has been expended, under the several acts directing the survey of the coast, the sum of fifty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and twelve cents.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 3, 1816.*

The correspondence relative to your being employed as superintendent of the survey of the coast, under the act of Congress respecting that object, has been submitted to the President, and your services are engaged on the following terms:

1. The whole of your time, labor, talents, and attention shall be given to the work, as well in relation to the superintendence of the duties to be performed by military or naval officers and assistants, or by draughtsmen and engravers, as in relation to the parts of the work which are to be executed.



2. You will be provided with competent assistance of officers and men from the corps of engineers, and from the navy, with tents and field equipage, with baggage wagons and horses; and you will have the free use of the public instruments and books for the purposes of the survey.

3. The parties of officers, men, and assistants accompanying you will be ordered to conform to your instructions; and all the incidental expenses of the survey, which are of a public nature, will be defrayed by the Government; but your own personal expenses are to be defrayed by you, whether you are employed at home or abroad.

4. Funds will be placed from time to time, upon your requisitions, in the hands of the chief officer of the party accompanying you, to be disbursed, upon your order, in the payment of the expenses of a public nature, and to be accounted for by him at the Treasury once at least in every three months.

5. You will receive, in full of all your services, a compensation at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, and for all your personal expenses an allowance at the rate of \$2,000 per annum, to commence on the 18th day of June, 1816, and to be paid quarterly at the Treasury, upon your drafts.

6. You will make frequent reports of your progress to this Department, and deposit here all the surveys, draughts, notes, charts, maps, journals, and documents, in anywise belonging to the survey of the coast; and you will return the public instruments and books to such place as shall be directed, when they are no longer required for the business of the survey.

7. If at any time it should be necessary to explain the nature and extent of your employment, your communications to this Department, and particularly the article submitted by you on the 12th of July, 1816, will be resorted to.

It only remains to repeat the President's solicitude for a successful and speedy execution of the great national work which is thus confided to you, and to assure you of the esteem with which

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

Mr. F. R. HASSLER, *Philadelphia*.

[The above conditions were assented to by Mr. Hassler, by letter, dated August 21, 1816.]

*First Report to the Treasury Department of the United States upon the survey of the coast.*

The settlement of my accounts upon my mission to London, for procuring the instruments for the survey of the coast, being completed on the 21st of July, 1816, I returned to Philadelphia, to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dallas, upon the beginning of the operations to activate the work of the survey.

Mr. Dallas wished me to proceed immediately, saying that I had no need of any thing more than to request from General Swift, commander-in-chief of the United States engineers, the necessary military assistance; that Major Abert, of the topographical engineers, would accompany me, take the command of the military, and be provided with the necessary funds for the expenditures of a public nature occurring.

The first operation in a work of this kind is to find a proper and well-situated locality to measure a base line of from seven to ten miles in length, if possible, by which all the subsequent triangulations become calculable. Plains of such an extent of solid ground without impediments, are not frequent in any country; and the proper situating of the bases, to evolve a good and advantageous system of triangles from them, requires always much combination, particularly in countries yet much wooded.

It was, therefore, first of all, necessary for me to reconnoitre such localities of the seashore and its neighborhood as, by a general knowledge of the country, might be most likely to present these requisites united, or at least approximate them the nearest.

Such a locality I hoped to find on the low shores of New Jersey or on Long Island, where, in the first place, the triangles should soon extend over New York bay by the means of the highlands of Neversink; or, in the second, over the Sound, by means of the hills of Long Island and Connecticut.

The 27th of July, I left Philadelphia, with the necessary instruments, intending to meet Major Abert in Mount Holly, New Jersey, to request him to accompany me in a tour to the northeastern seashore of this State. His not yet being provided with means and funds to assist me preventing him from coming, I attempted to proceed alone, but accidental impediments prevented also me, and proved to me, at this first outset, that it would be impossible to proceed in the intended work without that kind of assistance which I had required, namely, military.

I returned, therefore, in the high road from Trenton to New York, visiting the eminences which I thought might afford points of triangle to connect the head of the navigation of the Delaware with the New York bay, and attending to the situation of the roads, to see if any one of them might furnish a proper locality for the base line. The result, however, was reduced to the discovery of one well-situated point on the Sand hills about eight miles southwest of New Brunswick, which, projecting towards the eastern plains, is likely to give a good triangle point for the said connexion.

The 1st of August, I arrived at General Swift's, in Brooklyn, on Long Island, to request assistance in soldiers and means of conveyance for the instruments, &c.; which, however, the situation of the military service did not enable him to assist me with. But, upon the general's friendly invitation, three cadets of the Military Academy, Messrs. Kurck, Ennet, and Newton, volunteered their services in the tour which I intended to make over Long Island and Connecticut, to visit Hempstead plains, which the general thought one of the most likely places for a base thereabout, and the hills on both sides of the Sound.

In the company of these young gentlemen I left Brooklyn the 6th of August; visited both shores of Long Island as far as Setauket, and particularly Hempstead plains, and the range of hills through the middle of the island; and, on Connecticut side, from Fairfield to New York.

The hills on Long Island are so much upon one line, and of so near equal elevation, that though some tops of them are free of woods, yet the next wooded hill always covers the view of all the others. Hempstead plains, though not very even, would, however, afford a good ground for the measurement of a base, but it lies too near the hills, so that a base could actually be measured, which would be the largest side of the first triangle, and, therefore, render its length useless. Hempstead Harbor hill, which is the only point presenting itself as a third point to the first triangle, lies only between three and four miles perpendicularly from the most distant line which could be measured in the plain. From this to a hill in Eastwoods, the proportion of the triangle would be advantageous, requiring only to cut way through the wood on the top of Hempstead Harbor hill; but then the next corresponding point which could be obtained would be about White Plains, near the boundary between New York and Connecticut: this lies so far off as to give a too acute-angled triangle.

From there, eastwards, the sides of the triangles crossing the Sound will become of considerable length, and it will require careful research to find distances on the same shore corresponding with them, because the elevations in Long Island are too much wooded, and those of Connecticut do not admit very distant views. The connexion between them might most likely succeed by connecting alternately a point on the hills with one on the shore.

On the west side, towards New York, the equality of the elevated lands northeast of the city will oblige to lay some of the principal points to the west side of the Hudson river, to form the connexion with the bay of New York.

I arrived again in Philadelphia about the 18th of August, and stated, in my letter to the Treasury Department of that date, the necessity to continue reconnoitring till to Cape May, before a plan of operations could be formed for the survey of this part of the country.

In Philadelphia I gave directions upon some wood work to be made for the base measuring arrangements, and received other works that were done.

The cadets who had accompanied me having, of course, returned to the Military Academy, and General Swift and Major Abert not yet being provided with means to assist my further operations, (which means they expected, however, soon to obtain,) I employed the time from this to the 5th of September to effect the removal of my family to Newark, without detriment to the work of the survey.

I had directed Major Abert to meet me in South Amboy, with the instruments, (which I had left under the care of General Swift,) two soldiers, and the necessary conveyance. On his information that he was ready to repair to the place, I met him there on Sunday, the 8th September, provided with a small Jersey wagon, two horses which he had purchased, and two soldiers from the garrison of West Point.

The heavy storms of this month interrupted us here till the 16th, on which day I went to New York, to proceed by water to South Amboy, in order to take a view of the shores of New York bay and the Narrows. The 18th of September we proceeded on our tour over the Highlands of Neversink, Sandy Hook, and Shrewsbury, which I had intended to visit on my first outset from Philadelphia, and from which we had lately been prevented by storms. The Neversink presented us again a chain of elevations of so near equal heights, that the woods on most of them impede greatly the view of one from the other. However, the beach and plain of Long Branch, south of Sandy Hook, appeared to promise better prospects for a base than Hempstead plains; we visited, therefore, all the remarkable hills west of it, and measured the angles of all the prominent points of the vicinity by always observing the whole circle of the horizon with the theodolite, as I had done already in my former excursion, attending particularly to such points as would direct upon the visible extent of the Long Branch shore from the hills which might become the points of the first triangle.

With similar inquiries we proceeded till south of Freehold, or Monmouth court-house, where an apparently lasting storm interrupted us. Our horses had suffered severely by travelling in the heavy sands and marshes; one of them was wounded, and the wagon needed some repairs. Major Abert and I parted, therefore, from one another, appointing to meet again four days after at New Brunswick, at which place we met again the 27th of September. We went to the point on Sand hill, which I had visited before, and put up a temporary signal; but haziness prevented us making any observations, and also to see this signal again from some hills south and east of it, which we visited under way to go to the seashore in an easterly direction, in search of points of connexion towards Trenton first, and again from Shrewsbury to the more southern shore; but, with the exception of a beacon hill between Cranberry and the Burnt tavern, no interesting hill or elevated point appeared; and from this latter place till to the seashore, which we met again at Beaver dams, (the head of Cranberry bay,) thick pine plains fully destroyed every expectation to find either an advantageous triangle point, or a locality for a base line, which remained, of course, yet our principal object, as Long Branch is much more limited than I should properly wish.

We continued our route from there southerly on the beach, outside the bay, until opposite Forked river, where we passed again on the main, having seen almost nothing but fogs and moschetoës. We continued on the main through pine barrens and cedar swamps until Tuckerton, from where we crossed again over to see the two beaches forming Little Egg Harbor inlet, and returned to the main at Leeds point, south of Mullico river, on which last place, under somewhat more favorable weather, we confirmed our former judgment, formed on the information collected and what little we had been able to see, viz: that this country is unfit for a survey on an extensive scale, and can only be surveyed by secondary and detailed operations: this, therefore, indicates again, as the only possible route for the main triangulation, that from the Neversink, through New Jersey, in a southwest direction, to Trenton, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, which I had always had in contemplation as the most proper and advantageous to the general accuracy and speed of the work. However, we continued our route on till Cape May island with regard to the views taken upon this subject.

The shores of the Delaware bay, particularly near its outlet into the sea, seemed, by a general view of their configuration, to hold out some expectations for the main object which we had in view—the finding of an advantageous base; but they were fallacious.

The Jersey shore presented nothing useful for the intended purpose, and only some projecting low points of land useful for a secondary triangulation, in the whole length, till up to Salem, which we were obliged to follow, on account of the impossibility to obtain a passage over the bay.

We crossed the Delaware opposite New Castle, and proceeded to Wilmington, where a consultation with Col. McLane, collector of the State of Delaware, destroyed all hopes of better success on the western shore of the bay; we limited ourselves, therefore, to the visiting of a base of near three miles, measured by Major Roberdeau, from Port Penn northward, which could by no means answer our wishes, and, by giving us an idea of the nature of the ground, showed that we would lose nothing to trust to the informations obtained, and would spend our time better in a speedy return, to inquire nearer into the results of the *reconnoissances* hitherto made, if possible to take advantage of the remainder of the season to go into the detailed inquiries upon the base on Long Branch, &c.

Besides this, the weather proved now so adverse as to frustrate even our desire of a nearer inquiry into the vicinity of Wilmington, where the hill on which Dr. Tilton lives seems to offer a very good point of junction from the Delaware to the head of Chesapeake bay, which is again the proper direction for the main triangulation, in like manner and for the same reasons as mentioned with respect to New York bay and the Delaware.

We arrived in Philadelphia the 16th of October; and I set off immediately for home, to make the necessary platting and comparison of the observations and informations collected in the different *reconnoissances* hitherto related.

The result of these inquiries was, that the plain of Long Branch was the only locality, of all those hitherto visited, giving any probability to allow a base line of only admissible length, to be measured upon in a position to admit a continuance of triangles. In this latter respect, it appeared superior to Hempstead plains, if Polhemus hill, between Colt's Neck and the Academy, would be allowed to be taken as first triangle point, which depended on the length and particular places of the beach visible from this hill; and for this I had some hopes, as a considerable angle was subtended between the northernmost visible point of the beach and the place where high pines made it certain that the view was lost towards the south; the lower intervening woods I hoped could be overseen by a high signal and an elevated stand for the instrument.

More difficulties seemed to be expected in the second necessary requisite, that of determining by the first triangles two points, one near the east, the other near the west end of the Neversink highlands, which would be visible from one another, and present a sufficiently extensive line open to the view of the shores of New York bay, and for the further continuance of the survey north and east of it.



To inquire into the details of these two questions, it became necessary to go again to the place. I went, therefore, to New York, to request of General Swift the necessary assistance, and particularly that of the two soldiers who had accompanied us before, whom I wished to meet me either at Mount Pleasant, Middletown township, on the 8th of October, or at Long Branch on some future day. I wrote also to Major Abert, requesting his presence, with the necessary means of assistance, at the same places mentioned; or, in case he should not be able to come himself, to send me the wagon, with horses, the instruments, and some tools.

By an excursion from home, during the period I staid there, I had also visited the vicinity of Newark, Snake Hill, and Bergen Neck, to ascertain the probability of finding such points as could serve to connect, from the Neversink, and through Staten Island and Long Island, the country northeast of New York, and the further hills of Long Island. This I think possible, in a satisfactory manner.

I went, the 4th of November, upon Staten Island to ascertain the necessary points for the connexion just mentioned under way to the main object for which I had appointed to meet my assistants. I made use, for this intermediate part, of a small pocket instrument, lent to me by General Swift, and took my son with me as assistant. I found several very suitable points for my purpose upon the hills of the northern part of the island, among which, to make a choice will be the task of future arrangements, when the points south of the bay will be determined upon.

A few hours after I had arrived at Mount Pleasant, the appointed day, I received from Major Abert our wagon, with two hired horses, and a driver, together with the instruments and tools required. He could not come himself, for want of funds to defray the expenditures of a public nature which I had mentioned to him. The soldiers, also, did not come, and did not join me afterwards during the course of the following operations. I kept, therefore, my son with me all the time, to have at least his assistance, being much in need of it.

As the Fire Beacon hill, in Mr. Nott's farm, about one mile west of the wooded hill, particularly called Mount Pleasant by the seamen, is hid from the east by the wooded parts of the highlands, I fixed a signal to a tree upon the highest part of Mount Pleasant, which is thickly wooded, to ascertain its position and visibility from the places I was going to visit, as I hoped it might become the western point of the Neversink which I was in quest of; and I observed that, in an easterly direction, it would afford a view of the eastern part of the highlands at a considerable distance, if a way was cut for it through the wood on the spot. Then I proceeded to Polhemus hill, as the first point from the base, and distinguished plainly my signal on Mount Pleasant. Proceeding from thence to Long Branch, I found the southernmost part of the plain intercepted by three marshy creeks or ponds lying in deep hollows; this was the part which had been hidden from the direct view of Polhemus hill by apparently low woods. I proceeded until Deal, where the open plain changes into a thick pine wood, and a large pond, with an inlet from the sea, would, at all events, interrupt all further extent of a base. This I considered to be the southernmost point of view from Polhemus hill, mentioned above. Under an angle corresponding about with the direction towards Polhemus hill, the wood appeared rather lower than on the sides of it; but being without sufficient assistance, I could not erect a high signal to try the effect of it upon this view, or upon that in the direction of the beach itself, which, being much more elevated in the intermediate parts between this and the probable northern end of the base, interrupted naturally also this view from the ground at Simpleman's Height. To ascertain, however, by observation, on my return, in which places a line drawn from this, northwardly, would pass the creeks mentioned, I erected a plank on this spot. Better than two miles to the north of this, in Mr. West's farm, lies a hill, of gentle ascent, and about fifty feet elevation: from this the prospect extends itself pretty freely for most of the interesting points of the vicinity. As to Polhemus hill, however, it was uncertain, because the direction for it falls for about six degrees within more wooded parts of the view. This hill seemed, however, so advantageously placed as to make it desirable to form the south end of the base; therefore, I made a signal and the necessary observations upon it. On the north part of the beach, in Mr. Wardell's farm, I found a point which enjoyed a full view both of Polhemus hill and West's hill, in such a direction from the latter as just to avoid a pond lying near it, and probably admitting good ground on the whole length of the line of a base laid between them, which, therefore, I conceived proper to become the north end of a base.

In searching for a second point of triangles on the east part of Neversink, I came upon Portland hill, enjoying a commanding view over Long Branch and Shrewsbury, with the advantage of seeing the light-house on Sandy Hook. I had every reason to believe a mountain seen towards the west to be Mount Pleasant; and, as far as Eddy's map of the vicinity of New York may be considered as a sufficient approximation to compare with any preliminary rough calculations, seems to agree with it, and also its position, about west, seems to correspond with the remark made there.

If, therefore, Polhemus and West's hills could have been visible one from the other, I considered my first triangle as sketched, and forming the system joined here, No. 1,\* which I made under this supposition. The triangles of it are well enough proportioned and grounded upon a base of about five miles. To ascertain this possibility, I began by erecting, on West's hill, a signal about twenty feet high, in form of a tripod, made of a ladder and two stack-poles, from the top of which the view extended itself more. Then Mr. West volunteered his assistance by firing signals with gunpowder by night, three times, at intervals—about one-third of a pound of powder each time, of which I should have been able to observe the flash on Polhemus hill, where I went with the theodolite, and left it in the position in which it had served for the observation by day. Neither of these two trials succeeding to render the plain visible, Mr. Polhemus assisted me the following night by lighting a torch of tar and hemp on a pole, near the signal upon his hill, while I was upon West's hill, burning simultaneously a tar-barrel filled with shavings and tar mixed; however, also this proved unsuccessful; neither of us saw the signal of the other.

To observe all the signals made in the vicinity, to get the data required for the sketches of triangle systems joined here, I went under way in the various courses which these trials occasioned me upon the intermediate point of Cedar hill, from which all these points are visible, though it lies itself too near the base to serve as a main point of the triangulation, as it would occasion a complicated, long, and not well-proportioned system of triangles. There the circumstance occurred which occasioned my letter of the 18th instant, to which I take the liberty to refer in this respect.†

Polhemus hill is the principal point upon which the first triangles must turn if a base is measured on Long Branch; there is no point in the vicinity which can be substituted for it, as I have convinced myself by a proper investigation on my return here.

In passing over the highlands of Neversink, I visited also Beer's hill, which stands in the range of it, has the view of New York bay, and admits a sight of the light-house of Sandy Hook through the wood, under favor of their present nakedness; but the weather did not allow me any observations.

The invisibility of Polhemus hill from West's hill occasioned me to project new systems of triangles, grounded upon a change of position in the base, which, I think, might be admissible by the nature of the ground, and in re-

\* This sketch, as well as those subsequently referred to in this report, is omitted.

† This letter relates to a suit brought by a Mr. Holmes for a trespass in cutting one of his trees, to be used as a signal.

spect to the view from Polhemus hill. In the direction from there, (in these projects,) to determine the position of this new base, the sea is well visible, and therefore a somewhat high signal should be visible also.

To inquire into the possibility of these plans, I intended to make a longer stay at Long Branch, but was determined to postpone this inquiry on account of the circumstances mentioned in my letter, and the want of sufficient assistance; it being necessary to have night signals made in various places at once. I had intended, also, in case of success, to make the detailed survey of the plain, which is necessary before the actual measurement of the base, in order to lay it out free of impediments, and direct the preparing of the ground for the base: the same reasons made this impossible.

In the triangle system No. 2, the only change made is in the position of the base, which is laid more north and close to the seashore. There remains to inquire if the north point is admissible, so as required, without leading the base through a pond, which is near it, leaving only a narrow beach between it and the sea, and if the view of Polhemus hill remains open over the protraction of Cedar hill. No. 3 is grounded upon the possibility of seeing the light-house of Sandy Hook and Mount Pleasant from this same point; and No. 4 substitutes Beer's hill for Mount Pleasant in the last plan, to avoid the cutting out of view in the woods of Mount Pleasant. This last system is the most preferable, but also the most doubtful. To inquire into the possibility of either one of these systems, the present season of the year is the most favorable, on account of the nakedness of the woods and the clearness of the colder atmosphere; I should like, therefore, to be properly assisted for so doing. I intend to write to Major Abert to that effect as soon as I know him provided with the necessary means.

For, the case of none of the above plans being admissible, I revisited, with proper attention, in my return, the roads between Brunswick and this place, the straightness of which might induce to believe them fit ground for a base line; but they are entirely useless for the purpose, unless I should be obliged to content myself with a line of only four miles between here and Elizabethtown, which would occasion a number of inconveniences and a complication of small triangles.

I arrived again here on the 18th instant, and sent next day the wagon and horses back to Major Abert, keeping the instruments, as the theodolite wants much repair, though in no very essential parts. I had bought the two small common and strong theodolites expressly for similar purposes, as better instruments would have been destroyed by such conveyance.

The telescope I supplied by a ship-glass of mine, after seeing that the better ones of the Government's collection would be too much exposed by the quick travelling.

F. R. HASSLER.

NEWARK, IN NEW JERSEY, November 23, 1816.

*Report upon the operations made in the spring of 1817 for the survey of the coast.*

The locality of Long Branch, on the Jersey coast, which had been visited in detail last fall, with a view to measure there a base line for the survey, having not been found sufficiently advantageous, it occurred to me that a better locality might be furnished by the valley of the Hackensack river, west of the North River mountains.

In a reconnoitring turn, between the 16th and 28th of April, I found that the valley of English Neighborhood and Tinively, at the west foot of the North River mountains, would afford a sufficiently extensive and suitable ground for the measurement of a base line, from which the first triangle point could be laid on the Weasel mountains near Paterson, in the ridge of Newark mountains, first range; presenting to the east a naked rock, those north, to the road from Acquackanonck to the Little Falls of the Passaic.

The first operations becoming necessary, then, were to survey, upon a large scale, the details of the locality, in order to ascertain fully its fitness, and to make a proper choice of the ground through which the base line should pass, and of the places of the end stations; to make the preliminary measurement of this base; and to place the signals of the first triangle scheme to be formed upon it with the approximate measurement of the angles, to direct in a proper choice of stations, with several other works incident to these.

These operations were executed between the 7th May and 10th June last. I made a detailed plan of the part of the plain through which the base shall pass, on the scale of  $\frac{1}{2000}$  with the plane table, as the instrument best adapted to this purpose. Two preliminary measurements of the line were made with a chain constructed for the purpose, giving, by a mean, 30,992 feet, with a very trifling difference between the two measurements; and the signals were placed for the sketch of triangles joined here, (No. 1,) which are to be grounded upon this base on the west of the bay of New York, joining, in the south, those on Neversink, of which I forwarded a sketch last fall.

To plan the continuation of the survey eastward, it became necessary to reconnoitre the part of Long Island from its west end till to Huntington and Babylon, which was done in a turn between the 19th of June and 6th of July; the result of which is the sketch of triangles, No. 2, in which I hope to find a verification base between Fort Lewis and the east end of Gravesend beach. In this turn it would have been very advantageous if I could have obtained the assistance of some more officers or cadets, whom I could now send there to give signals to here, as the junction from here immediately would be the most advantageous, but is uncertain. I abstained from extending this reconnoitring turn to the north shore of Long Island Sound, which would have required about ten days more, on the following considerations:

1. The season was so eminently favorable that I was anxious to take advantage of it, for the trial and adjustment of the instruments and the exact measurement of some triangles, which was also very desirable to give a more certain ground to the planning of further works, than that which was obtainable by the preliminary approximate observations upon objects not sufficiently determinable.

2. My signals are cones, made of sheet tin, having about sixteen inches height by an equal base, and about fourteen inches top, from which they taper off to an obtuse angular top, by which they are nailed on the top of a pole; it was necessary to be sure of their success in proportion to the distances of the stations and the power of the telescopes in my instruments. They have proved to answer very well in a morning or evening illumination, the only one under which objects are distinctly visible, as about noon even steeples become invisible: they present, then, a bright reflection from the sun; and I have seen from here and upon Beer's hill, in the Neversink highlands, at a distance of more than thirty miles in a direct line.

As the point of Weasel mountain, which I am now upon, is the first triangle point after the base ends, and a solid rock, about six hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of the sea, enjoying an extensive eastern view, I selected it for the first point of exact operations and the trials and adjustments of the instruments, which I stated already, in an early letter, as being best done on the first station of the actual survey.

It was to be expected that the instruments would stand much in need of many adjustments after a long voyage over sea and some land travelling, during which they must of course be confined in boxes, and frequently under unequal pressure of their different parts. Indeed, they had all lost every kind of adjustment, and recovered their



free state and spring only after having been several days freed of their boxes. The two feet theodolite seems, besides the loss of the adjustments, to have met with an accident, which has occasioned it to become eccentric, and has, therefore, given me much perplexing work: it will give me still more to bring it right again; I shall use every exertion towards it. Notwithstanding this, the angles which I measured with it give ultimately good results, as the nature of its construction tends very much to correct its own errors.

The eighteen inch multiplying circle, similar to the one I lent for the determination of the northern boundary, depending, by the nature of its construction, very little on its adjustments, has given me the least trouble, notwithstanding its few adjustments were lost also. I shall stand more in need of this instrument in the field than I thought, as I shall have to observe in light-houses, steeples, and high buildings, where the theodolite kind of instruments cannot be used. Besides this, the astronomical observations are to be made by it.

This kind of instrument being best adapted to supply in an observatory (the construction of at least one of which becomes now indispensable to the advancement of the survey) the absence of the mural instrument, I must wish very much that the one lent for the boundary may be returned immediately after that service.

The repeating theodolite, of one foot diameter, being calculated for transportability more than the large instruments, has also suffered more by the voyage than any other; and it has proved that, with proper care and repetition, it gives the angles with as much accuracy as the great theodolite, so that the advantages of the larger instruments over the smaller consist principally in the power of the telescope, which is, of course, proportionable to their size, and will make it preferable for the greatest distances. Besides, when I shall have brought the two feet theodolite fully right again, it will be more expeditive, particularly in a precarious state of the weather.

As far as I have been able to try the reflection circles, and other instruments, they have proved satisfactory; but it was just in this part that my diseased hand and the want of assistance were of most impediment, as far as relates to observations.

F. R. HASSLER.

WEASEL MOUNTAIN, August 6, 1817.

MOST HONORED SIR:

GRAVESEND BEACH, ON LONG ISLAND, December 8, 1817.

It would have been earlier, in the course of my duty, to make you some report upon my proceedings in the survey of the coast, but the favorable weather which has lately prevailed pressed upon me to take advantage of all my time for the work itself. I postponed, therefore, till now, to give you a more determined view of what work I may expect to fulfil in the campaign of this year.

The month of October having been very unfavorable, by almost constant bad weather, my work was so much delayed at that period that it seemed almost to prohibit me to fulfil the plans I had proposed, and of which I had the honor to give you an idea, by the two sketches of triangles forwarded in the earlier part of the season.

While on Staten Island, in the course of last month, the weather cleared up so favorably, with the beginning of the cold, that, my expectations being again raised, I began the work with the second of the two sketches alluded to, including part of Long Island, &c. I have come in it so far as to be now just leaving the second station of the verification base, to go to Rockaway beach to complete that part of this triangle scheme which I contemplate for my task of this year.

Then I shall yet go to the north end of the base in Tinively, where the angles could not be observed while the leaves were on the trees, because the signals to be used show from there only through the tops of the trees of an intermediate wood, through which it would have been difficult to make a proper cut.

At the station of Bergen Neck it was necessary to cut large trees to open the view of a hill on Staten Island in Vice President Tompkins's land, which commands such a favorable prospect over all New York, its harbor to the south of Long Island, as to have become the most favorable to the acceleration of this year's work.

The results of my observations have proved very satisfactory in point of accuracy; as far as the preliminary calculations have led hitherto, the sums of those triangles, of which all three angles are measured, being within about one second in a mean, equal to two right angles; and the distances concluded by various elements agreeing in a mean within about one foot in distances from eight to twenty miles. So that every desirable accuracy is likely to be obtained by the proper combination and reduction of the observations, and their accurate calculation, which must be the work of this winter; and the results will, I hope, enable me to begin next summer the detailed survey of the part of the country in which I have worked this year.

It is, however, necessary for this, that the season, notwithstanding I persevere in the work for the two stations mentioned, in order to obtain all the elements necessary for the accurate calculation of the whole system of this year's work; and I can speak decidedly in this respect, only after the full closure of the campaign, and the execution of the main part of the calculations. I must, therefore, now be satisfied with the above short statement of the manner in which the plan has been acted upon, which I had the honor to communicate to you at the beginning.

F. R. HASSLER.

MOST HONORED SIR:

NEWARK, N. J., December 18, 1818.

Unforeseen expenses occasion me to take the liberty to request the favor to forward me the amount of my compensation for the quarter which will expire the 1st of next March, by a draft of \$1,250 upon any of the banks of this neighborhood; you will oblige me very much by it.

I have just returned from Rockaway, where the bad weather has frustrated me of the hopes to make that station yet this year; which therefore remains postponed to next spring, with some more in that neighborhood.

I intend to take some of the first fair days to make the station at the north end of the base, and shall later make the observations on the station here in the high part of this town. I shall also, in the course of this winter, make a series of latitude observations here, and for that purpose fix a proper sheltered place for observing.

The verification base having agreed in its measurement so exactly with the results of the calculations, the execution of the two stations above mentioned during this winter will enable me to propose the beginning of detailed surveys next spring, though the base in English Neighborhood is not yet measured with the means of accuracy which it is intended to employ by the apparatus intended for it. The possible difference affecting only very large distances, I dare safely postpone this so very important part of the work until next summer.

It becomes, therefore, interesting to know the intentions of the Legislature of this State in respect to the plan I proposed; for which purpose, I shall, in a few days, speak with the Governor, who has, in answer to my letter, said he would propose it, and expected an early decision in what is called the long session, in January.

I have the honor to join here, on a small scale, a sketch of the triangles executed this year, and within which the detailed survey can be begun. In the course of this winter, I shall have the honor to present to you the results of the calculations and the projections of the triangles in the papers to be used for the detailed surveys which I shall now work upon.

I have the honor to be, &c.

F. R. HASSLER.

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

*Statement showing the amount of appropriations for the survey of the coast, the amount of warrants drawn upon those appropriations, and the balance of appropriation remaining in the Treasury applicable to that object; also, the several amounts from time to time carried to the surplus fund.*

<i>Appropriations.</i>					
Appropriated in 1807,	-	-	-	-	\$50,000 00
Appropriated in 1812,	-	-	-	-	49,284 25
Appropriated in 1816,	-	-	-	-	84,441 14
Total appropriations,					\$183,725 39
<i>Expenditures.</i>					
Drawn upon warrants in favor of					
April 7, 1808,	Isaac Briggs,	-	-	-	\$715 75
December 31, 1810,	Surplus fund,	-	-	-	49,284 25
April 8, 1812,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	100 00
June 11, 1812,	Bowie & Kurtz,	-	-	-	8,888 89
June 30, 1812,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,105 62
June 30, 1812,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	186 67
August 12, 1812,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	942 50
August 12, 1812,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,042 50
August 12, 1812,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,042 50
March 5, 1813,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	150 00
June 9, 1813,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	892 50
June 9, 1813,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	2,085 00
February 1, 1814,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,042 50
February 1, 1814,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,042 50
June 4, 1814,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,042 50
1815,	Surplus fund,	-	-	-	29,720 57
June 27, 1816,	James Cox,	-	-	-	7,362 42
July 8, 1816,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,042 50
July 8, 1816,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,042 50
July 8, 1816,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,042 50
July 20, 1816,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	6,572 68
August 12, 1816,	John J. Abert,	-	-	-	1,000 00
August 26, 1816,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,428 57
December 24, 1816,	John J. Abert,	-	-	-	2,000 00
January 6, 1817,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,250 00
January 14, 1817,	John Steele,	-	-	-	104 52
April 5, 1817,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,250 00
April 19, 1817,	John J. Abert,	-	-	-	3,000 00
July 11, 1817,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,250 00
September 30, 1817,	John J. Abert,	-	-	-	3,000 00
October 10, 1817,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,250 00
December 22, 1817,	F. R. Hassler,	-	-	-	1,250 00
Total expenditures,					\$133,129 94
Balance of appropriations remaining unexpended,					\$50,595 45

15th CONGRESS.]

No. 215.

[1st SESSION.]

TONNAGE ENTERED IN THE YEARS 1815 AND 1816; AMERICAN AND BRITISH TONNAGE ENGAGED IN TRADE WITH THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE, AND IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES AND NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, DURING THE YEAR 1816; AND THE QUANTITY OF FOREIGN ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED FOR TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1816.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 20, 1818.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1818.

I have the honor to submit the enclosed statements, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of December last.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

On motion of Mr. Pitkin,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House a statement of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States in the years 1815 and 1816, and, as far as practicable, in the year 1817, distinguishing the nations to whom the foreign tonnage belonged; also, a statement of *American and British* tonnage employed in the trade between the United States and the *British* dominions in *Europe* for each of the said years, distinguishing the amount employed between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the other *British European* dominions.



That the Secretary of the Treasury be also directed to lay before the House a statement showing the amount of British tonnage in the trade between the United States and the *British West Indies*, and between the United States and the *British North American colonies*, in 1815, 1816, and 1817, containing the amount entered in and cleared from the American ports in each of said years.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March 18, 1818.*

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, sundry statements, (marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4,) in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of December 29, 1817.

It is not practicable, within any reasonable time, to furnish the several requisitions for the year 1817. The selections will progress as expeditiously as the state of the accounts for that year will permit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

HON. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The Register respectfully informs the Secretary of the Treasury that the collectors' returns have been examined, and the article of cocoa, in statement No. 4, is found to be correct. The Secretary will be pleased to observe that the whole of the cocoa, except about 140,000 lbs., was exported without the benefit of drawback; of consequence, it must have been more than twelve months in the United States.

No. 1.

Statement of the tonnage of vessels entered into the United States, commencing the 1st January, 1815, and ending the 31st December, 1816, designating the American from the foreign tonnage.

Years.	UNITED STATES VESSELS IN FOREIGN TRADE.			FOREIGN VESSELS.															Foreign, total.
	Registered.	Not registered.	Total.	British.	French.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Dutch.	Austrian.	Hanseatic.	Swedish.	Danish.	Russian.	Prussian.	Carthaginian.	Haytian.	Mexican.	Uncertain.	
1815,	694,754	11,709	706,463	142,710	4,055	14,155	9,488	3,198	567	6,699	15,481	3,042	12,170	940	534	392	—	2,846	216,377
1816,	865,220	11,811	877,031	212,789	10,997	9,650	2,603	5,179	1,029	2,855	7,442	3,394	1,890	171	—	902	186	292	259,379
Total,	1,559,974	23,520	1,583,494	355,499	15,052	23,805	12,091	8,377	1,596	9,554	22,923	6,436	14,060	1,111	534	1,294	186	3,138	475,656

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, March 18, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

No. 2.

Statement of the tonnage of American and British vessels employed in the trade between the United States and the British possessions in Europe during the year 1816.

	American vessels.		British vessels.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From England,	-	102,228	From England,	67,848
From Scotland,	-	3,973	From Scotland,	9,613
From Ireland,	-	21,894	From Ireland,	13,472
From Gibraltar,	-	6,103	From Guernsey,	543
			From other places,	9,364
Total,	-	134,198	Total,	100,840

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, March 18, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Statement of the tonnage of American and British vessels employed in the trade between the United States and the British West Indies and British North American colonies during the year 1816.

American vessels.		British vessels.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
From British West Indies,	-	From British West Indies,	75,704
From British American colonies,	-	From British American colonies,	18,378
		From other places,	17,867
Total,	102,128	Total,	111,949



## No. 3.

Statement showing the quantities of rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa, and sugar imported during the years ending on the 30th day of September, 1815 and 1816.

FROM	1815.						1816.					
	Gallons.			Pounds.			Gallons.			Pounds.		
	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Brown.	White.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Brown.	White.
British East Indies, -	-	-	153,381	-	-	123,496	-	-	590,999	-	2,334,975	4,698
Mauritius, -	1,095,127	184,665	362,798	112,002	1,590,723	-	1,671,641	576,979	230,562	134,788	1,636,339	267,653
British West Indies, -	288,014	103,887	2,590	-	998,664	-	96,200	4,619	1,941,182	6,395	6,266,709	2,183
British American colonies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,928	-	87,931	4,598
Dutch East Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387,353	-	898,872	-
Dutch West Indies, -	99,382	16,010	12,168	-	341,263	-	435,176	583,447	219,048	18,156	1,820,010	1,573
Swedish West Indies, -	533,688	126,759	107,433	1,355	1,775,201	9,298	359,207	146,444	271,319	91,557	2,077,796	35,179
Danish West Indies, -	565,905	1,383	836,769	13,651	2,820,398	-	1,354,372	60,462	818,187	44,951	8,049,143	36,639
French West Indies, -	306,546	1,607,019	1,171,361	114,708	17,195,263	440,559	349,354	1,994,635	405,201	531,976	11,690,341	162,354
Spanish West Indies, -	85,813	2,345,206	11,204,392	632	13,610,827	2,726,760	65,293	4,482,943	11,759,847	91,278	11,347,204	5,558,732
Florida, -	-	176,647	464,662	-	315,753	16,017	7,055	4,261	149,097	-	10,760	5,712
Brazil, -	-	123,565	1,530	-	604,960	429	2,539	355,984	306,961	453,161	1,194,045	126,173
Hayti, -	10,510	46,083	2,911,053	199	804,396	18,548	829	76,486	8,776,143	110,125	950,863	-
West Indies, generally, -	18,044	372	12,251	-	494,012	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	3,003,029	4,731,596	17,240,388	242,547	40,541,460	3,337,945	4,341,666	8,286,260	25,889,827	1,482,087	48,394,988	6,205,494

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, March 18, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 4.

*Statement of the quantity of spirits, molasses, coffee, cocoa, and sugar, of the growth, produce, &c. of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1814, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1817.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1815.					
	Spirits, materials other than grain.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	SUGAR.	
					Brown.	White, clayed, &c.
Gallons.	Pounds.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	303,490	-	140,653	
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	32,284	-	56,000	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-		-		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	39,506	-	1,410	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-		-		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-		-		
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	1,608,170	-	290,047	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-		-		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-		-		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	8,660	-	16,371	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-		-		
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-		-		
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-		-		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	57,747	72,788	167,887	72,212
British East Indies, - - - - -	2,213	-				
British West Indies, - - - - -		-				
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -		-				
British American colonies, - - - - -		-				
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	459	-	1,251,798	-	252	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	581	-	2,310,830	210,594	1,336,437	104,256
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	807,177	941	99,660	168,495
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,713	-	-	17,543		
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -		-				
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	225	-	30,186	504,421	11,548	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	326	-	55,664	9,465		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	15,817	-	-	1,755		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	6,519	-				
Floridas, - - - - -		-				
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -		-				
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	975	-	-	7,480		
Portugal, - - - - -		-				
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	4,099			
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -		-				
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	4,901	-	-	-	1,485	
Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, - - - - -	1,735	-				
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	754,843	-	168,318	162,089
Trieste and other Austrian ports in the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	201,185	-	106,398	
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -		-				
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, &c. - - - - -		-				
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -		-				
China, - - - - -	667	-				
Asia, - - - - -		-				
West Indies, - - - - -		-	-	1,083		
Europe, - - - - -	3,356	-	34,609	236,512	123,197	
Africa, - - - - -	1,672	-	162			
South Seas, - - - - -		-				
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	7,681	11,228	974	-	8,661	371
Total, -	48,844	11,228	7,501,384	1,062,582	2,528,324	659,324



## STATEMENT No. 4.—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1816.					
	Spirits, materials other than grain.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	SUGAR.	
					Brown.	White, clayed, &c.
	Gallons.				Pounds.	
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	795,636	-	654,838	161,815
Sweden, - - - - -	3,223	571	101,320	-	38,354	88,805
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	1,837	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	48,008	8,567	62,536	-	72,971	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	7,327	-	17,127	-	-	225
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	31,302	5,479	2,087,584	-	4,443,842	336,398
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	406	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	982	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	37,530	-	77,555	-	1,060,116	9,646
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, -	-	60	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	46,616	-	738,335	31,052	504,402	93,726
British East Indies, - - - - -	122,302	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	2,443	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, -	517	-	5,294	-	-	7,846
British American colonies, - - - - -	954	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, -	137,493	-	828,727	34,100	1,675,997	38,843
French European ports on the Atlantic, -	5,960	437	1,738,393	34,912	3,238,350	324,809
French European ports on the Mediterranean, -	231	24	417,467	87,547	610,125	122,461
French West Indies and American colonies, -	6,932	-	19,019	-	8,023	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	30,579	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, -	10,565	-	16,648	17,280	624,259	86,374
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, -	4,691	1,024	28,616	132,402	37,005	53,387
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - -	4,638	-	200	-	500	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - -	328	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	250	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	112,653	-	500	4,016	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	6,800	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	32,165	2,073	10,370	-	4,704	3,360
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	5,137	-	81,270	-	1,314	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	1,282	560	1,126	-	-	1,902
Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, -	11,324	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	29,789	939	1,111,013	21,555	1,715,075	795,008
Trieste and other Austrian ports in the Adriatic, -	10,392	-	321,947	39,249	339,222	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, &c. - - -	2,997	-	84,897	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	3,131	-	-	-	36,441	-
China, - - - - -	15,879	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, - - - - -	34,367	-	108,555	-	-	-
West Indies, - - - - -	13,965	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, - - - - -	44,680	-	226,954	29,458	258,680	35,000
Africa, - - - - -	23,400	3,332	13,073	-	31,611	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	10,362	5,942	2,752	-	3,232	-
Total, -	856,637	29,008	8,948,713	431,571	15,359,061	2,159,605

## STATEMENT No. 4.—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1817.					
	Spirits, materials other than grain.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	SUGAR.	
					Brown.	White, clayed, &c.
Gallons.	Pounds.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	636,415	-	1,076,818	174,264
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	26,564	-	186,584	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	672	1,222	510,525	-	98,297	214,896
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	622	-	2,000	-	-	2,800
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	18,924	-	2,671,295	41,079	4,717,038	454,360
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	7,559	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	4,900	-	-	-	9,238	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	107,364	-	271,285	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	43,680	-	-	287,616
Gibraltar, - - - - -	39,043	-	724,106	39,734	1,428,470	324,711
British East Indies, - - - - -	6,655	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	465	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	2,100	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	2,242	-	7,970	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	45,480	-	1,498,345	-	1,254,211	251,857
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	115	-	1,732,337	598,137	1,484,729	331,217
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	3,046	-	14,972	3,010	709,840	92,093
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	3,811	838	43,213	2,315	15,489	2,463
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	1,448	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	18,963	152,242	16,461	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	29,530	-	238	131,828
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	9,182	-	1,406	-	-	10,490
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	208	206	-	100	216	387
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	4,640	-	6,229	-	1,162	1,160
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	35,205	-	8,355	85,527	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	14,039	-	6,476	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	1,716	-	4,055	-	-	26,698
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	7,503	95	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, - - - - -	17,557	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	12,849	-	660,836	5,526	1,716,094	1,217,211
Trieste and other Austrian ports in the Adriatic, - - - - -	10,503	-	405,255	15,390	468,104	314,318
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, &c. - - - - -	4,240	-	289,968	-	118,004	148,669
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	650	-	3,323	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	980	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, - - - - -	7,739	30	184,266	-	-	-
West Indies, - - - - -	5,051	-	-	-	743,438	-
Europe, - - - - -	4,015	-	377,862	37,844	1,547,439	284,342
Africa, - - - - -	1,698	96	6,960	-	3,350	12,000
South Seas, - - - - -	2,143	-	3,400	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	26,422	11,970	4,402	-	9,763	-
Total, -	303,422	14,457	10,030,072	980,904	15,876,268	4,283,380

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, March 18, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

15th CONGRESS.]

No. 216.

[1st Session.]

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1816.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 15, 1818.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1818.

In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 29, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and foreign vessels, together with an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of October, 1815, to the 30th September, 1816.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.



*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1815, and ending the 30th day of September, 1816.*

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.						
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	At 33½ per cent.	At 40 per cent.	DUCK.			WINES.			
								Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Malmsey Madeira.	All other Madeira.	Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	Claret, in bottles.
Dollars.								Pieces.			Gallons.			
Russia,	18	111,454	11,734	979,876	8,353	-	13,333	12,305	11,461	-	-	-	-	70
Sweden,	466	9,072	4,435	366,591	2,801	-	764	182	-	-	-	-	-	4
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	26,442	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	18,170	242,910	101,094	568,177	154,003	-	89,589	111	30	630	30	-	708	1,676
England, Man, &c.	172,342	1,767,043	3,618,152	44,053,165	12,834,036	-	345,777	-	159	-	3,740	5	170	58
Scotland,	-	21,324	6,355	3,289,849	192,352	-	10,509	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	905	167,507	18,808	1,415,290	40,004	-	69,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
Gibraltar,	-	7,829	-	121,056	20,088	-	1,964	-	-	-	531	1,971	-	69
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	32,782	603,933	263,271	1,414,928	88,766	-	195,509	206	111	-	20	-	1,124	1,058
France on the Atlantic,	170,621	1,014,688	161,476	5,350,096	1,698,386	-	49,749	-	-	-	10	59	8,200	90,950
France on the Mediterranean,	2,041	12,728	988	203,833	158,295	-	3,146	111	-	-	-	-	209	31,574
Spain on the Atlantic,	133	5,059	72	60,457	15,093	-	1,033	-	-	-	29	-	1,206	953
Spain on the Mediterranean,	719	11,435	24	36,595	32,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	18,568	122	168,722	21,621	18	108	-	-	-	-	-	24	1,075
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	408	-	42	751	-	-	-	-	-	51	96	-	-
Italy and Malta,	2,499	131,856	1,078	487,934	251,973	-	7,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	370
Trieste, and other Austrian ports,	2,961	32,219	18,171	26,207	6,189	-	25,341	-	-	-	-	11,922	6	-
Total,	403,657	4,158,033	4,205,780	58,569,260	15,525,011	18	814,542	12,915	11,783	630	4,411	14,053	11,647	128,064





## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	SUGAR.							FRUITS.					CANDLES.		
	Chocolate.	Brown.	White.	Candy.	Loaf.	Other refined and lump.	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins, in jars, &c.	All other raisins.	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.	
Pounds.															
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,308	7,777	
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	-	1,000	-	
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	
Holland,	-	104	355	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
England, &c.	-	40	54,102	-	8	44,520	-	-	-	8,115	1,246	47,568	-	46	
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	174,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,023	39,800	-	14,567	412,525	107,955	-	-	
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	12,580	-	46	35	-	-	5,987	5,719	-	50	-	6	75	
France on the Atlantic,	50	-	-	-	-	-	173,988	290	337,457	3,050	2,444	142	-	210	
France on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,421	-	36,307	20,339	84,861	147,503	8,438	762	
Spain on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,846	-	-	29,863	506,836	50,043	-	-	
Spain on the Mediterranean,	-	-	123	-	-	-	136,686	-	376	131,963	680,932	833,950	-	-	
Portugal,	132	-	-	-	-	-	3,244	-	-	3,828	168	-	-	-	
Fayal and other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,124	8,024	17,595	67,281	8,212	144,619	22,750	-	
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,197	23	-	26,548	-	
Trieste and other Austrian ports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	247	12,724	54,603	52	43	218,842	577,332	54,101	397,454	282,218	1,697,313	1,331,780	62,070	8,870	

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.					Tobacco, manufac- tured, other than snuff, &c.	Snuff.	Indigo.	POWDER.		Bristles.
				Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.				Hair.	Gun.	





## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
IRON AND STEEL WIRE.			IRON.					SALT.						
Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.	Nails.	Spikes.	In bars and bolts.			Anchors.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.	Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Cop- peras.	Glauber salts.	Weighing more than 56 pounds per bushel.
				Manufac- tured by rolling.	Manufac- tured otherwise.	Weighting 56 pounds, or less, per bushel.								
WHENCE IMPORTED.														
Pounds.		Cwt.												
-	-	17,079	-	-	31,442	217	1,860	-	107,094	-	437	-	-	20,367
-	-	4,491	-	-	89,097	-	-	2,174	-	-	-	-	-	1,049,747
-	-	-	400	-	5,267	-	-	-	1,258	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	8,755	17,943	-	889	27	80	3,206	82	-	-	1	386,248	20,367
-	68,944	1,875,616	540,100	14,626	28,561	5,329	17,282	15,710	7,351	1,388	-	42	5,950,320	1,049,747
-	-	-	-	404	-	-	-	-	1,067	-	-	82	1,128,212	103,897
-	-	3,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,770	27,100
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	346	-	-	-	-	-	12,969
-	60	2,237	-	-	21,894	-	24	-	-	-	-	2	419,771	14,201
-	-	9,045	-	-	1,108	7	-	-	-	-	-	8	699,389	45,132
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,187,393	514,662
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660,800	85,338
-	-	9,334	-	-	394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,822,569	627,870
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	5,137
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,292
-	-	-	-	-	365	-	-	1,085	-	-	-	-	607,036	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,553	55	-	-	-	-	-
-	69,004	1,929,720	558,443	15,030	179,017	5,780	19,675	24,750	116,907	1,825	3,258	135	24,219,508	2,570,712
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## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	FISH.			Black glass quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.			Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	Playing cards.		
	Coal.	Dried.	Pickled salmon.		All other pickled.	8 by 10.	10 by 12.		Above 10 by 12.	Silk.	Leather.			Children's.	
		Quintals.	Barrels.	Gross.	100 square feet.				Pairs.			1,000.	Packs.		
	Bushels.														
Russia,	-	-	2	-	727	126	-	12	-	203	-	-	-	-	
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	201	624	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Holland,	2,071	-	737	22	136	43	2	91	150	348	-	-	-	-	
England, &c.	228,403	1	9,042	-	4,706	865	1,892	369	307	2,116	69	-	-	666	
Scotland,	30,156	-	2,433	-	515	174	963	36	-	627	350	-	-	-	
Ireland,	55,975	13	200	3	880	69	7	35	-	72	303	-	-	-	
Gibraltar,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	948	-	1,120	2	1,069	556	702	39	1	752	158	2	2,020	-	
France on the Atlantic,	-	-	4,063	98	29	30	49	222	7,844	10,603	1,420	-	5,380	-	
France on the Mediterranean,	-	-	1,307	-	24	22	31	64	105	615	-	-	-	-	
Spain on the Atlantic,	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	12	349	-	-	-	-	
Spain on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal,	2,440	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	50	3,070	2,472	-	5	-	-	
Italy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	
Trieste and other Austrian ports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	319,993	14	19,059	410	8,404	2,509	3,754	918	11,489	18,160	2,300	7	8,068	-	





## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
	SPICES.									CORDAGE.						
	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Cassia.	Tobacco, manufac'd, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	White and red lead.	Lead, and manufact'r's of lead.	CORDAGE.	
															Cables and tarred.	Twine, packthread, and seines.
Pounds.																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481,158	6,531	2,047	66	532,746	-	-	-	62,402
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	584,611	-	-	-	13,178	-	-	-	-
-	3,953	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,768	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,800	171,779	-	-	44,069	20,901	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,027	2,600	-	-	25,550	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
457	-	-	45,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	623	350	-	1,232
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			





## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																		
WHENCE IMPORTED.	SPIRITS.		Molasses.	Beer, ale, and porter.	OIL.		TEAS.				Coffee.	Cocoa.	Chocola- te.	SUGAR.				Almonds.
	From other materials.				Whale, and other fish.		Sou- chong.	Imperial, gunpow- der, &c.	Hyson & young hyson.	Hyson skin and other green.				Brown.	White.	Loaf.	Other refined & lump.	
	Gallons.					Pounds.												
Swedish West Indies,	354,746	145,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,845	91,557	-	2,017,600	35,179	-	45			
Danish West Indies, -	1,345,106	59,491	2	-	-	-	-	-	769,049	44,951	-	7,914,938	30,889	-				
Dutch West Indies, &c.	109,718	212,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,112	18,156	18	1,353,786	1,573	-				
British West Indies, -	11,350	76,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,650	2,328	25	947,732	43,244	-				
British American colonies,	21,661	448	292	2,210	3,698	-	9	4,876	1,519	-	-	10,883	2,183	2,765	8,366	26		
Newfoundland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487	-	-	513	-	-	-	13,844		
French West Indies,	330,395	1,656,943	417	-	220	-	-	-	166,979	453,033	31	5,965,514	75,225	-	-			
Florida, -	6,664	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,827	-	6	6,208	3,705	-	-			
Spanish West Indies,	52,067	3,936,164	-	-	-	97	-	-	10,974,849	90,043	800	10,249,841	4,916,475	8	-	2,950		
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Coast of Brazil,	2,539	279,125	-	-	143	-	-	-	306,341	453,161	-	740,011	116,234	-	-	7,630		
Hayti,	829	75,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,219,458	106,595	51	929,113	-	-	-			
Captured,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,051	-	-	40,648	-	-	-			
Uncertain ports, &c. -	15,545	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total,	2,250,620	6,441,027	915	2,210	4,061	97	9	4,876	21,119,147	1,259,824	931	30,176,787	5,224,707	2,773	8,411	24,450		

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.	FRUITS.					CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.						
	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins in jars.	All other raisins.	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.				Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.	



IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Tobacco manufact'd, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	POWDER.		Glue.	Starch.	PAINTS.				Lead and manufac- tures of lead.	CORDAGE.		
					Hair.	Gun.			Ochre, dry.	Ochre, in oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting and Paris white.		Spanish brown.	Tarred.	Untarred.

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	CORDAGE.		Iron and steel wire, not above No. 18.	Quick-silver.	Nails.	Spikes.	IRON.				Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Cop-peras.	SALT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Twine, pack-thread, and seines.	In bars and bolts.					Anchors.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.	Pounds.	Cwt.					Pounds.	Bushels.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Rolled.	Manufac-tured otherwise.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													









## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Molasses.		Beer, ale, and porter.	Olive oil.	TEAS.			Coffee.	Chocolate.	SUGAR.		FRUITS.				
					Souchong.	Hyson and young hyson.	Hyson skin and other green.			Loaf.	Other refined and lump.	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	
	Gallons.				Pounds.											
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,995
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, &c.	53,620	111,267	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland,	100,706	3,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,027	22,893	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	65	783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,027	7,381	-	-
France on the Atlantic,	-	1,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,438	-	1,422	-
France on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,788	-	-	-	56,322	-	6,854	-
Spain on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	3,363
Spain on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	744	-	-	440
Portugal,	-	108	-	-	-	4,463	9,308	-	-	-	-	-	4,785	7,864	-	38
Italy,	-	-	-	4,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,957	12,574	2,082	5,318
Trieste and other Austrian ports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,791	-	51,554
Total,	154,391	116,304	4,041	4,041	12	4,463	9,308	17,788	344	14,027	22,893	73,425	68,610	10,358	-	71,261

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	FRUITS.		Candles, wax, or spermaceti.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.			Snuff.	POWDER.		Bristles.	Glue.	
	Raisins in jars, &c.	All other raisins.					Mace.	Nutmegs.	Pimento.		Hair.	Gun.			
Pounds.															
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,077
Sweden,	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,024
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	184	-	21,961	2,052	692,203	330	2,946	18,177	571	-	66,231	-	-
Holland,	-	-	-	-	13,869	-	167,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England,	-	13,143	88	-	301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	-	5,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	3,968	-	-	-	737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	8,929	100	-	-	-	-	45	449	-	-	-
France on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	7,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France on the Mediterranean,	-	6,482	-	-	4,671	5,177	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-
Spain on the Atlantic,	-	31,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,514
Spain on the Mediterranean,	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	60,025	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy,	-	2,422	-	-	1,458	31,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports,	-	1,734	-	-	-	26,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,403
Total,	-	124,681	272	59,183	66,467	859,461	330	2,946	18,177	616	534	66,231	1	24,018	-



## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.		Starch.	Pewter plates and dishes.	PAINTS.				Lead and manufactures of lead.	CORDAGE.			Copper nails and spikes.	IRON AND STEEL WIRE.		IRON.
				Ochre, dry.	Ochre, in oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting and Paris white.		Spanish brown.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.		Twine, packthread, and seines.	Not above No. 18.	
Pounds.															
-	Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,047	-	-	-	-	3,167	
-	Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,071	-	-	-	-	-	
385	Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,048	-	-	-	-	16,260	
-	Holland,	-	-	51,867	-	-	324	-	8,318	41	-	-	-	-	
-	England,	5,019	208,667	11,333	1,858,399	915,701	340,482	4,164,772	63,940	1,048	903	812	21	369,936	
-	Scotland,	-	5,097	840	77,564	68,741	840	190,252	18,055	-	-	18	-	41,210	
-	Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	158,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	7,103	-	-	48,871	40	-	-	-	52,562	
-	Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	11,351	7,217	53	13,449	742	-	-	-	426	
-	France on the Atlantic,	-	45,769	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	France on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,207	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	Spain on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	Spain on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,247	-	-	-	
-	Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	Italy,	-	-	-	-	14,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,193	
-	Trieste and other Austrian ports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	Total,	16,108	5,019	259,533	12,339	2,020,573	991,659	341,322	217,799	1,830	903	830	21	487,754	

### IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	IRON.						Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Copperas.	Glauber salts.	SALT.		
	Spikes.	In bars and bolts.		Anchors.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.	Weighing more than 56 pounds per bushel.						Weighing 56 pounds, or less, per bushel.		
		Manufactured by rolling.	Manufactured otherwise.											
													Pounds.	Cwt.
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	1,042	-	59	-	-	-	23,302	-	1,371
Sweden,	7,398	-	16,701	-	-	661	1,481	-	-	-	-	15,406,490	968,060	135,299
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	50	64	21	6,092	-	97	-	-	-	-	40,262
Holland,	812	-	969	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	120,237	15,409	22,817
England,	123,318	17,765	9,699	3,666	17,248	2,882	5,277	660	8,096	4	-	-	-	-
Scotland,	1,229	436	-	26	179	414	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	-	-	-	50	40	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	2,839	25	15	135	-	-	-	3	-	116,582	14,753	-
France on the Atlantic,	4,317	-	-	38	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,293	-
France on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,904	-
Spain on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	602,691	4,088	-
Spain on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,120,377	235,381	-
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533,484	-	1,032
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports,	-	-	-	-	-	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	137,074	18,201	30,208	3,835	17,583	5,441	13,072	816	8,476	116	-	23,923,083	1,295,888	200,781



## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.		FISH.			Black glass quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.			Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			CARDS.		
		Dried.	Pickled salmon.	All other pickled.		8 by 10.	10 by 12.	Above 10 by 12.		Silk.	Leather.	Children's.	Playing.	Wool and cotton.	
		Quintals.	Barrels.		Gross.	100 square feet.			Pairs.			Packs.	Dozens.		
Russia,	-	-	-	6	176	164	82	-	-	-	100	-	-	576	-
Sweden,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	16	-	87	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	1	48	21	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	-	-	45	14,172	1,439	804	2,038	246	83	907	6	-	-	-	-
England,	10	-	51	1,567	385	101	76	-	-	589	18	-	-	-	-
Scotland,	22	-	35	23	32	21	64	133	-	461	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	2	17	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	338	169	124	79	203	-	540	-	-	-	-	-
France on the Atlantic,	-	-	7	394	29	28	746	83	707	2,136	423	1,440	-	-	-
France on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	343	16	10	7	-	-	112	6	-	-	-	8
Spain on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	50	-	-
Spain on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	-	2	43	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy,	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports,	-	-	-	-	221	108	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	34	17	141	17,111	2,488	1,375	3,361	681	802	4,932	453	2,930	-	-	8











## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.		FRUITS.		CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.				Tobacco, manufac- tured, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Gun- powder.
		Raisins, in jars, &c.	All other raisins.	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.				Nut- megs.	Cinna- mon.	Cloves.	Pepper.					
Pounds.																	
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	691	-	-
Danish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	14	-	394	-	-	-	-	25	1,411,818	12	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	-	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies,	-	-	-	413	-	183	668	260	1	3	1	247	29,331	225	-	-	9,091
British American colonies,	-	5,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	584	-	-	-	-
French West Indies,	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,465	-
Spanish West Indies,	-	2,491	-	-	875	-	-	257,361	-	-	-	-	1,742	-	-	27,858	-
Florida,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,759	-
Uncertain ports,	-	1,400	-	-	224	-	30	-	-	223	152	27	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	10,014	400	918	224	1,072	1,092	257,521	1	226	196	299	1,443,475	1,008	691	43,082	9,091

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	PAINTS.				Lead and manufactures of lead.	CORDAGE.			COPPER & COMPOSITION			IRON.				
	Starch.	Ochre, dry.	Ochre, in oil.	White and red lead.		Spanish brown.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred, and yarn.	Twine, packthread, and seines.	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Nails.	In bars and bolts, rolled.	Anchors.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.	Steel.
Pounds.																
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,959	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-
Danish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies,	365	-	728	4,284	-	3,172	3,261	-	5,430	-	1,078	171	189	216	-	131
British American colonies,	-	-	-	127	1,000	12,540	-	-	2,650	1,650	-	702	6	115	1	36
Newfoundland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies,	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
Spanish West Indies,	264	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida,	-	-	-	-	-	905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti,	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Uncertain ports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	628	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	940	336	728	4,411	1,000	16,637	68,848	210	8,080	1,650	1,078	873	407	331	1	355



## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	SALT.		Coal.	FISH.				Black glass quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.		Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Playing cards.
	Weighing more than 56 pounds per bushel.	Weighing 56 lbs., or less, per bushel.		Dried.	Pickled salmon.	Pickled mackerel.	All other pickled.		8 by 10.	10 by 12.		Silk.	Leather.	Children's	
	Pounds.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Quintals.	Barrels.		Gross.	100 sq. feet.		Pairs.			Packs.		
Swedish West Indies,	-	1,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109		
Danish West Indies,	-	3,653	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	81	-	-	4		
Dutch West Indies,	-	6,684	1,425	-	-	-	181	-	-	63	6	-	362		
British West Indies,	-	134,285	3,781	1	32	1	19	-	-	-	185	52	-	108	
British American colonies,	-	4,281	9,216	5,345	5,148	6,164	19	6	-	-	-	-	-		
Newfoundland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-		
French West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	19	-	-	-	817		
Spanish West Indies,	-	44,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Florida,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	-	12	-		
Hayti,	-	9,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17		
Uncertain ports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total,	-	3,031,534	14,422	5,346	5,180	6,165	411	16	10	144	6	197	52	1,309	
														108	

General aggregate of importations from each nation and its dependencies in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1815, and ending the 30th day of September, 1816.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	At 33½ per cent.	At 40 per cent.	DUCK.				WINES.				
								Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Malmsey Madeira.	All other Madeira.	Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	Claret, in bottles.	Sherry & St. Lucar.	All other, in casks.
Dollars.								Pieces.				Gallons.				
Russia,	18	111,454	11,734	1,009,702	8,390	-	13,609	12,305	11,461	-	-	-	-	70	-	1,495
Sweden and dependencies,	654	27,837	10,054	547,830	13,949	-	2,267	182	-	-	14	101	190	86	-	24,088
Denmark and dependencies,	25	14,223	1,899	131,385	10,624	-	1,499	69	111	-	5,837	1,525	55	281	-	12,420
Holland and dependencies,	22,537	258,237	134,193	674,308	183,253	-	92,343	111	30	630	2,219	56	756	1,822	-	424,777
Great Britain and dependencies,	257,589	2,553,395	4,244,175	56,430,985	15,028,531	387,853	541,103	-	181	-	20,604	9,060	754	2,163	39,590	1,158
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	33,679	659,782	275,110	1,804,880	124,683	-	244,835	206	111	-	20	172	1,369	3,559	-	906,361
France and dependencies,	208,226	1,133,422	190,381	5,859,134	2,014,994	7,075	62,884	111	-	-	45	793	9,044	137,339	30	1,141,872
Spain and dependencies,	1,131	109,105	7,810	310,767	97,539	-	2,210	-	110	-	106	-	1,509	2,150	242,904	384,759
Portugal and dependencies,	270	23,171	1,406	259,723	67,147	18	5,682	-	13	-	246,951	14,765	216	1,183	28	437,904
Italy, . . . . .	3,006	135,704	-	609,853	289,344	-	13,586	-	-	-	-	11,922	-	1,908	-	9,080
Trieste and other Austrian ports,	2,961	32,219	18,171	43,734	11,149	-	36,625	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	53,206
Turkey, Levant, &c.	1,047	34,965	-	10,975	181,621	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
China, . . . . .	9,174	322,471	36,220	1,985,153	98,520	-	206	-	-	-	115	-	-	5	-	-
All other countries, . . . . .	584	20,168	1,577	126,814	42,674	-	2,337	-	-	-	606	-	27	5,399	1,402	66,956
Total,	540,901	5,436,153	4,932,730	69,805,243	18,172,418	394,946	1,019,206	12,984	12,017	630	276,517	38,374	13,926	156,001	283,954	3,464,076





## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	SUGAR.					FRUITS.					CANDLES.			Cheese.	Soap.
	Brown.	White.	Candy.	Loaf.	Other refined, and lump.	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins.		Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.		
										In jars, &c.	All other.				
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,308	7,777	-	138
Sweden and dependencies,	2,077,796	35,179	-	-	45	-	-	-	69	87	-	1,000	-	-	2,371
Denmark and dependencies,	8,049,143	36,639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	400	-	184	24	8,533
Holland and dependencies,	2,718,986	6,526	6	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	31,415	337
Great Britain and dependencies,	8,670,168	328,636	110	17,411	250,101	16,049	43,811	-	25,735	442,409	171,590	950	134	58,395	68,755
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	12,580	-	46	35	-	2,027	13,368	5,719	-	50	-	6	75	9,402	6,435
France and dependencies,	13,326,680	162,354	10	-	-	399,644	290	382,092	26,752	94,556	149,583	8,438	972	48,887	125,763
Spain and dependencies,	11,359,611	5,564,590	-	8	-	150,628	3,630	1,483	164,226	1,286,182	885,349	-	-	994	45,444
Portugal and dependencies,	1,194,138	126,173	-	-	-	13,284	7,864	-	9,146	60,243	5,626	-	-	457	20
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,598	19,677	118,835	10,634	449,120	22,750	-	6,461	285,594
Trieste and other Austrian ports,	-	-	-	-	-	97,081	40,791	-	10,696	1,757	12,690	26,548	-	78	105,553
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	4,214	4,044	-	130,516	802	389,096	-	-	-	3,953
China,	134,507	15,493	184	-	-	-	-	15	-	10,968	-	286	390	-	154
All other countries,	1,023,026	-	-	-	-	7,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	48,566,635	6,275,590	356	17,654	250,146	690,557	134,396	408,986	485,975	1,907,836	2,063,454	63,306	9,532	156,113	653,040



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	SPICES.								Tobacco, manufac'd, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	POWDER.		Bristles.
	Tallow.	Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.					Hair.	Gun.	
Pounds.															
Russia, . . . . .	654,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,249
Sweden and dependencies, . . . . .	2,088	-	440	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	1,606	-	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies, . . . . .	1,936	-	-	-	-	-	188	-	-	129	1,252	-	-	-	-
Holland and dependencies, . . . . .	1,349	-	726	-	1,074	481,158	460	6,531	59	36	3,935	-	-	1,250	-
Great Britain and dependencies, . . . . .	1,869,547	1,385	25,346	6	7	698,150	1,460,685	348	3,097	989	604,940	249	-	296,479	482
Hamburg, Bremen, &c. . . . .	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
France and dependencies, . . . . .	-	525	129	8	6,810	290,113	584	6,358	-	113	29,611	13,815	1,899	197	-
Spain and dependencies, . . . . .	1,402,091	-	1,250	-	84	1,845	22,944	-	-	156	26,788	238,712	-	-	-
Portugal and dependencies, . . . . .	84,128	-	137	-	10,984	-	-	-	-	6	-	3,952	-	-	-
Italy, . . . . .	14,768	-	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	802	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	16	155,800	-	171,779	-	-	44,069	-	-	-	-
All other countries, . . . . .	54,966	-	-	224	152	27	-	-	458	-	1,876	53,327	-	9,975	-
Total, . . . . .	4,085,621	2,051	28,503	238	19,292	1,627,093	1,484,861	185,016	3,614	1,439	714,879	310,055	1,899	307,901	4,731

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Glue.	Starch.	Pewter plates and dishes.	PAINTS.				Lead and manufac- tures of lead.	CORDAGE.			Quick- silver.	COPPER AND COMPO- SITION		
				Ochre, dry.	Ochre, in oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting and Paris white.		Spanish brown.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.		Twine, packthread, and seines.	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.
Pounds.															
Russia,	-	2,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	461,593	3,134	139	-	-	583	
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,958	28,071	-	-	-	-	-	
Denmark and dependencies,	-	385	-	24,417	-	800	-	1,913	93,993	-	-	-	-	-	
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	1,225	462,174	-	195,191	8,318	-	3,747	152	-	583	
Great Britain and dependencies,	37,505	16,550	16,270	355,600	23,116	7,097,897	1,579,445	746,964	92,855	9,828	312,801	50,913	24,611	5,676	
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	553	-	-	-	-	53,137	-	-	64,249	1,459	3,149	-	-	-	
France and dependencies,	-	239	-	183,624	2,496	34,950	85,221	1,199	35,896	3,612	45,237	-	-	879	
Spain and dependencies,	2,514	11,644	-	-	851	21,308	-	437	21,272	12,620	1,247	23,645	-	-	
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	15,092	-	-	-	1,076	70	-	-	-	
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	8,344	-	-	-	15,383	3,716	3,645	-	-	
Trieste and other Austrian ports,	5,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	856	-	-	
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,768	-	-	-	-	-	
China,	-	-	-	-	-	20,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
All other countries,	-	1,999	-	-	-	113	-	-	628	210	2,429	-	-	-	
Total,	45,975	33,076	16,270	563,641	27,688	7,714,715	1,664,666	748,600	813,643	47,322	372,871	79,211	24,611	7,138	



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.	IRON AND STEEL WIRE.				IRON.					SALT.							
	Not above No. 13.		Above No. 18.		Nails.	Spikes.	In bars and bolts.		Anchors.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.	Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Coppe- ras.	Glauber salts.		
			Manufactured by rolling.	Manufactured otherwise.													
	Pounds.														Cwt.		Pounds.
Russia,	-	-	-	17,079	-	-	-	31,442	217	1,860	-	108,136	-	-	-	41,048	22,617
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	7,658	-	-	-	105,957	9	148	3,655	661	496	-	-	234,641	10,622
Denmark and dependencies,	1,108	-	-	4,145	-	-	-	5,961	100	64	63	7,350	2	-	-	703,126	48,703
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	-	25,015	-	-	-	1,858	39	80	3,320	82	97	-	1	43,013,208	3,280,722
Great Britain and dependencies,	69,887	57,735	2,310,364	664,647	33,238	38,760	9,895	35,266	19,769	12,648	2,048	11,739	237	-	-	12,969	85,634
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	60	53	54,799	-	-	24,733	25	61	481	1,067	-	-	10	-	-	10,354,068	717,664
France and dependencies,	-	-	12,705	4,317	-	1,113	45	311	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,423,983	1,227,984
Spain and dependencies,	-	-	3,862	5,566	-	-	156	156	208	-	-	155	-	-	-	1,140,520	64,292
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	9,334	-	128	2,244	37	-	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	365	-	-	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports,	-	-	4,193	-	-	-	-	-	2,032	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other countries,	-	-	-	7,332	-	74	18	43	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,512	14,831
Total,	71,055	57,788	2,456,486	704,329	33,366	212,507	10,541	37,989	31,211	130,154	2,643	11,739	251	-	-	76,651,848	5,486,038

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Coal.	FISH.				Black glass quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.			Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	CARDS.	
		Dried.	Pickled salmon.	Pickled mackerel.	All other pickled.		8 by 10.	10 by 12.	Above 10 by 12.		Silk.	Leather.	Children's.		Playing.	Wool and cotton.
Bushels.	Quintals.	Barrels.				Gross.	100 sq. feet.			Pairs.			1,000.	Packs.	Dozens.	
-	-	-	-	-	2	727	126	-	* 12	-	203	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	10	377	788	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	6	482	38	-	30	-	138	-	-	-	-	-
4,867	-	-	1	-	797	157	58	2	188	150	435	144	157	576	-	-
525,909	14,370	5,635	2,281	28,269	7,972	2,034	5,040	883	242	400	5,285	798	619	810	2,020	8
948	-	-	2	1,458	1,238	680	781	833	373	8,657	13,891	1,853	4	6,820	914	-
660	-	-	105	6,196	98	90	833	4	-	30	496	-	13,749	914	-	-
-	3	-	81	122	38	31	4	8	-	-	40	65	487	-	-	-
2,440	-	-	3	179	4	6	8	-	-	-	2,472	-	5	-	-	-
1,032	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	50	3,070	2,472	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	221	108	272	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	84	-	98	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	211	-	2	11	-	331	389	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	535,856	14,373	5,636	7,482	37,325	11,314	3,961	7,137	1,778	12,652	24,736	3,018	14,309	11,142	8	-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*



15th CONGRESS.]

No. 217.

[2d Session.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE MARINE HOSPITALS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 10, 1818.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 9, 1818.*

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 2d instant, referring to this Department the memorial of the governors of the New York hospital, relative to distressed American seamen relieved by that institution, I have the honor to submit the enclosed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Marine Hospital Fund from the year 1802 to the year 1817, inclusive.

From this statement, it appears that the expenditure prior to the year 1811 was considerably below the receipts, but that since that period it has greatly exceeded them. The greatest excess is found to have existed in the years 1816 and 1817. There is no evidence in the possession of this Department which shows the sums expended by hospitals and other charitable institutions upon sick and diseased seamen, which have not been ultimately discharged from the Marine Hospital Fund. It is, therefore, impracticable to present any estimate, entitled to confidence, of the sum which may be annually necessary for the support of sick and diseased seamen in the various ports of the United States. If the years 1816 and 1817 should be considered as the basis of the estimate, an addition of one hundred per cent. would not be more than sufficient to meet the expenses authorized by existing regulations.

Making, however, due allowance for the insalubrity of the year 1817, especially in the southern ports, and for any temporary causes of increased expenditure which may have existed during both years, an addition of one hundred per cent. to the Marine Hospital Fund will probably render it amply sufficient to meet all the expenses which a proper attention to the preservation of the health of that useful but thoughtless class of citizens may require.

The principle upon which the Marine Hospital Fund has been created having been sanctioned by Congress, and ascertained by experience to be extremely beneficial, there can be no doubt of the propriety of rendering it equal to the demands which will be made upon it by the necessities of our seafaring citizens.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HON. JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate pro tem.*

[The following documents were subsequently communicated to the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.]

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1820.*

Enclosed you will receive statements of the receipts and expenditures of the marine hospital from the year 1798 to the 31st December, 1818.

It will be seen by this statement, that appropriations in aid of this fund have at different times been made. They have, it is believed, never been made in anticipation of deficiency, but always after such deficiency had occurred.

The collectors have been particularly directed, as far back as the 18th of June, 1804, not to expend upon sick and disabled seamen a greater sum than what is collected by them, respectively. It is, however, extremely difficult to restrain their expenditure to that sum.

The fund has become entirely inadequate to the object for which it was provided. This has arisen principally from the great increase of expense attending sick and disabled seamen in all the ports of the nation since the close of the late war. The sums collected have also, in some degree, diminished.

This fund is received by the collectors, and expended without, in fact, ever being paid into the Treasury. It is only upon the quarterly settlement of their accounts that an excess of expenditure over the receipts can be ascertained.

In the small ports, where there is no hospital for their reception, it frequently happens that they fall sick, and the expense of nursing and nourishing them, and the charge of the attending physician, greatly exceed the funds collected in such ports. These expenses, however, although generally greatly exceeding the ordinary charges in the hospitals, are necessarily paid.

The act of 1811, it is conceived, necessarily separated the account of the Marine from the Navy Hospital Fund. It directs the latter to be paid, not into the Treasury, but to the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund. It was collected by officers wholly unconnected with the Treasury, and could not, after the separation, be amalgamated with it.

The report of the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund, made during the session of 1817-'18, recommended the reunion of the two funds. That opinion is still entertained by the board.

During the same, or the last session, an increase of fifty per cent. was recommended by this Department of the Marine Hospital Fund, and the arrearage which had then occurred was communicated to the Senate of the United States.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HON. SAMUEL SMITH, *Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means.*

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 17, 1820.*

I have the honor to transmit a general statement (A) of moneys received from the collectors of the customs, under the act of July, 1798; as also of appropriations of moneys made by law in aid thereof, with the annual expenditures on account of marine hospitals, from 1st January, 1802, to 31st December, 1818; also a detailed statement (B) of the expenditures on account of sick and disabled seamen during the year 1818; and a statement (C) of the moneys paid by the Treasurer of the United States for the use of the marine hospital, from the 1st January, 1819, to the 31st December following.

By the statement A, it appears that, at the close of the year 1818, the excess of expenditure beyond the fund was	-	-	-	-	-	\$40,319 34
By the statement C, the actual payments, so far as they had been ascertained in the year 1819, amounted to	-	-	-	-	-	\$84,097 61
The probable product of the fund would only be	-	-	-	-	-	43,097 61
Deficiency in 1819,	-	-	-	-	-	41,000 00
For only six months' deficiency in 1820,	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00
						<u>\$101,319 34</u>

If for twelve months, \$20,000 in addition.

*Product of the seamen's fund paid to the collectors of the customs.*

In 1817,	-	-	\$48,081 88	In 1819, (estimated,)	-	\$43,097 61
In 1818,	-	-	46,911 27	In 1820, (estimated,)	-	40,000 00

I have the honor to transmit, also, copies of the accounts of M. Poiry, secretary and aid-de-camp to Major General De Lafayette during the revolutionary war, and of M. de Vienne—the latter of which, amounting to \$995 40, has been paid at the Treasury, out of the appropriation of \$6,000 for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[NOTE.—For statements A and C, see No. 263, table B.]

B.

*Statement of the expenditures on account of sick and disabled seamen for the year 1818, their amount, and in what manner made.*

PORTSMOUTH.—Sick seamen are provided for in private houses; board, \$2 per week; medicine, &c. a separate charge; 31 were received; physicians' charges, \$169 58; total,	-	-	\$550 22
BOSTON.—Seamen supported in the United States marine hospital; a physician receives a salary of \$1,000 per annum; a steward, \$500, with nurses, cooks, and laborers at various rates; provisions, medicines, &c. purchased as required; 493 were received; the total expenditure for the year, including the sum of \$4,439 16 for repairs of the hospital, was	-	-	12,724 44
PORTLAND.—Seamen received in private houses at from \$2 to \$3, and, in a particular case, at \$7 per week; medicine and attendance form a separate charge; 28 were provided for; physicians' charges, \$129 75; funeral expenses, &c. \$10 50; total,	-	-	733 56
NEWPORT.—Seamen boarded in the marine hospital for \$3 12½ per week; incidental expenses and medical attendance form a distinct charge; 20 were received; physicians' charges, \$204 50; total expenditure,	-	-	376 90
BRISTOL.—Sick seamen provided for in private houses at from \$1 50 to \$3 75 per week; medical attendance, &c. separately charged; 12 were provided for; physicians' charges, \$36 50; total,	-	-	223 45
PROVIDENCE.—Seamen boarded in private houses at \$2 50 per week; a physician receives a salary of \$200 per annum; 24 were received; the total expenditure for the year was	-	-	593 70
NEW LONDON.—Seamen accommodated in private houses at from \$2 50 to \$5 per week; a surgeon receives a salary of \$150 per annum; there is an extra charge in this year of \$38 for medical attendance; 50 were provided for; the expenditure for the year was	-	-	1,471 08
MIDDLETOWN.—Seamen provided for in private houses; board, \$2 50, \$3 50, and \$5 per week; attendance and medicine constitute a separate charge; 3 were provided for; physicians' charges, \$28 91; total,	-	-	109 93
NEW YORK.—Seamen provided for in the New York hospital at \$3 per week for all expenses, (pay of a superintendent, at \$250 per annum, and contingencies excepted;) 690 were provided for; the expenditure for the year was	-	-	11,123 25
PHILADELPHIA.—Seamen are provided for in the Pennsylvania hospital, and all expenses (clothing and funeral expenses excepted) borne for 50 cents per day; 570 were received during the year; \$1,543 95 was expended for clothing, and for funeral expenses \$120; total,	-	-	14,173 56
BALTIMORE.—Seamen supplied by contract with McKenzie & Smith, who engage to furnish every necessary (clothing excepted) for 50 cents per day; 599 were provided for; clothing, \$1,153 75; total,	-	-	20,014 09
ANNAPOLIS.—Seamen boarded in private houses at 50 cents per day; 2 received; physicians' charges \$18; total,	-	-	36 00
GEORGETOWN.—Seamen boarded in private houses; board, in one case, \$10 per week; funeral expenses, \$19 50; physician's charge, \$5; 2 provided for, total expenditure,	-	-	39 49
ALEXANDRIA.—Seamen received in the Alexandria almshouse for \$5 per week for all expenses; 41 were received; total expenditure,	-	-	958 39
NORFOLK.—Seamen accommodated in the United States marine hospital; a physician receives a salary of \$70, with an assistant at \$50 per month; a steward and matron, \$8 each; cost of medicine in the year, \$291 75; the total expenditure for the year, including the sum of \$194 42 for the repairs of the hospital, amounted to	-	-	6,669 10
RICHMOND.—The collector of this port is authorized to afford temporary relief to seamen. There was paid in this year, for the relief of two seamen,	-	-	12 12
TAPPAHANNOCK.—Seamen are taken care of by the keepers of the poor for \$2 50 per week; 4 were provided for; physicians' charges, \$126 54; total,	-	-	234 12
WILMINGTON.—Sick seamen boarded in private houses at \$3 50 per week; separate charge for medicine and attendance; 27 were provided for; funeral expenses, \$12; physicians' charges, \$175 35,	-	-	336 18
WASHINGTON.—Seamen boarded in private houses at \$3 and \$3 50 per week; medical attendance, &c. a separate charge; 11 were provided for; physicians' charges, \$101 75; total,	-	-	333 24



EDENTON.—Seamen received in private houses; board, \$2 and \$3 per week; medical attendance, &c. separately charged; 16 were received in the year; physicians' charges, \$43 63, -	\$229 88
CAMDEN.—Seamen received in private houses at \$3 per week; medical attendance separately charged; 8 were provided for in the year; physician, for medicine and attendance, \$170; total, -	283 29
PLYMOUTH.—Sick seamen boarded in private houses at from \$3 to \$5 per week; medical attendance separately charged; 4 were received; physicians' charges, \$24 50; total, -	44 11
CHARLESTON.—The amount collected in this port is paid to the city treasurer, the corporation engaging to support all those who are objects of charity from this fund. Amount paid by the collector in this year was -	1,861 89
SAVANNAH.—Seamen received in the Savannah poorhouse and hospital at \$4 50 per week for board and attendance; funeral expenses, &c. a separate charge; 249 were received; total, -	2,893 63
NEW ORLEANS.—Sick seamen are provided for in the New Orleans charity hospital, at 75 cents per day for all expenses; a physician receives from the United States a salary of \$1,000 per annum, a director \$12, and an interpreter \$10 per month; 288 were received; total, -	5,726 19
MOBILE.—Seamen provided for in private houses at from \$3 50 to \$5, and, in one case, to \$7 per week; medical attendance, &c. separately charged; 13 were received; physicians' charges, \$224 12; total, -	382 88
Total,	\$82,184 69

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 13, 1820.*

15th CONGRESS.]

No. 218.

[2d SESSION.]

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1818.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 4, 1819.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 1, 1819.*

I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States during the year ending the 30th September, 1818, amounting, in value—

In articles of domestic produce or manufacture, to	\$73,854,437
In articles of foreign produce or manufacture, to	19,426,696
	<u>\$93,281,133</u>

Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz:

	Domestic.	Foreign.
To the northern countries of Europe, -	\$1,554,259	\$1,081,424
To the dominions of the Netherlands, -	4,192,766	3,022,711
To the dominions of Great Britain, -	44,425,552	2,292,280
To the dominions of France, -	10,666,798	3,823,791
To the dominions of Spain, -	4,589,661	2,967,252
To the dominions of Portugal, -	2,650,019	248,158
To the Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, -	2,260,027	1,073,491
To all others, -	3,515,355	4,917,589
	<u>\$73,854,437</u>	<u>\$19,426,696</u>

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

*Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing October 1, 1817, and ending September 30, 1818.*

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish, dried or smoked, -	quintals, 308,717	\$1,080,510
pickled, -	barrels, 55,119	303,155
Do. -	kegs, 7,100	14,200
Oil, spermaceti, -	gallons, 208,467	156,350
whale and other fish, -	do. 986,252	493,126
Whalebone, -	pounds, 9,300	1,581
Spermaceti candles, -	do. 305,142	137,314
Wood, staves and heading, -	M. 25,566	766,980
shingles, -	do. 66,342	199,026
hoops and poles, -	do. 2,905	63,910
boards and plank, -	do. 91,788	1,285,032
hewn timber, -	tons, 26,492	145,706
lumber of all kinds, -	dollars, -	107,167
masts and spars, -	do. -	30,196
oak bark, and other dye, -	do. -	202,310
all manufactures of, -	do. -	193,274
Naval stores, tar, -	barrels, 66,654	166,635
pitch, -	do. 6,498	19,494
rosin, -	do. 5,854	17,862
turpentine, -	do. 102,577	333,375
Ashes, pot, -	tons, 6,400	912,000
pearl, -	do. 2,137	363,290

### STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Quantity.	Value.
Skins and furs,	dollars,	-	\$808,433
Ginseng,	pounds,	542,919	271,414
Beef,	barrels,	36,875	479,375
Pork,	do.	17,553	403,719
Hams and bacon,	pounds,	602,274	102,387
Tallow,	do.	15,080	1,810
Butter,	do.	655,547	131,109
Cheese,	do.	536,097	64,332
Lard,	do.	1,363,663	245,459
Hides,	No. of,	3,397	6,794
Horned cattle,	do.	4,715	160,310
Horses,	do.	2,577	268,008
Mules,	do.	217	12,477
Sheep,	do.	9,770	29,310
Hogs,	do.	524	2,882
Poultry,	dozens,	1,112	3,336
Wheat,	bushels,	196,808	393,616
Indian corn,	do.	1,675,190	1,675,190
Rye,	do.	47,961	47,961
Oats,	do.	75,205	33,090
Barley,	do.	13,076	12,391
Beans,	do.	13,673	27,346
Pease,	do.	22,760	39,830
Potatoes,	do.	160,135	64,054
Apples,	barrels,	68,776	154,746
Flour,	do.	1,157,627	11,576,970
Meal, rye,	do.	107,335	592,343
Indian,	do.	120,029	660,215
buckwheat,	do.	30	263
Bran and shorts,	bushels,	610	220
Ship stuff,	cwt.	2,111	14,777
Biscuit, or ship bread,	barrels,	76,725	441,169
Biscuit, or ship bread,	kegs,	60,709	50,996
Rice,	tierces,	88,181	3,262,697
Indigo,	pounds,	700	700
Cotton, Sea Island,	do.	6,457,335	3,809,828
other,	do.	86,013,843	27,524,430
Tobacco,	hhd.	84,337	9,867,429
Flaxseed,	bushels,	267,843	468,725
Flax,	pounds,	400	60
Hops,	do.	474,396	175,527
Mustard,	do.	1,488	997
Wax,	do.	184,435	55,330
Household furniture,	dollars,	-	99,134
Coaches and other carriages,	do.	-	36,360
Hats,	do.	-	23,749
Saddlery,	do.	-	11,740
Beer, porter, and cider, in casks,	gallons,	119,099	29,775
in bottles,	dozens,	10,236	25,590
Boots,	pairs,	918	6,426
Shoes, silk,	do.	316	316
leather,	do.	32,567	32,567
Candles, tallow,	pounds,	899,437	179,887
wax,	do.	5,355	2,678
Soap,	do.	3,178,457	317,846
Starch,	do.	4,478	537
Snuff,	do.	5,513	2,315
Tobacco, manufactured,	do.	1,486,240	371,560
stemmed,	do.	1,383,029	207,454
stems,	do.	4,364,303	174,572
Leather,	do.	227,520	56,880
Lead,	do.	281,168	22,493
Maple sugar,	do.	52,901	5,290
Bricks,	M.	294	2,058
Spirits, from grain,	gallons,	126,443	88,510
Linseed oil,	do.	10,191	12,739
Spirits of turpentine,	do.	5,235	3,246
Canvass and sail cloth,	pieces,	3	60
Cables and cordage,	cwt.	5,192	69,304
Cards, wool and cotton,	dozens,	681	1,022
Iron, bar,	tons,	22	3,234
nails,	pounds,	213,563	21,356
castings,	dollars,	-	14,963
all other manufactures of iron, or iron and steel,	do.	-	33,426
Spirits, from molasses,	gallons,	260,947	169,616
Sugar, refined,	pounds,	58,993	14,748
Chocolate,	do.	9,234	2,309
Gunpowder,	do.	606,243	151,561
Copper and brass, and copper manufactured,	dollars,	-	33,579
Medicinal drugs,	do.	-	26,887
Wool, merino,	pounds,	60,935	30,467
Buckwheat,	bushels,	20	40
Merchandise, and all other articles not enumerated, manufactured,	dollars,	-	338,487
raw produce,	do.	-	302,108
Total value of the foregoing statement,			\$73,854,437



Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing October 1, 1817, and ending September 30, 1818.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
	Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Value of goods free of duty, - - - - -	dollars, -	1,790,035	1,790,035
at 7½ per cent. - - - - -	do. 106,869	24,281	131,150
15 do. - - - - -	do. 1,722,233	528,480	2,250,713
20 do. - - - - -	do. 612,054	116,614	728,668
25 do. - - - - -	do. 2,489,781	319,848	2,809,629
30 do. - - - - -	do. 94,517	55,682	150,199
33½ do. - - - - -	do. 257,465	111,389	368,854
Wines, Madeira, - - - - -	gallons, 11,050	1,630	12,680
Burgundy, Champaign, &c. - - - - -	do. 1,131	210	1,341
Sherry and St. Lucar, - - - - -	do. 4,310	400	4,710
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases, - - - - -	do. 7,196	1,346	8,542
Lisbon, Oporto, &c. - - - - -	do. 3,121	426	3,547
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. - - - - -	do. 31,629	4,466	36,095
all other, - - - - -	do. 253,852	32,764	286,616
Spirits, from grain, - - - - -	do. 20,125	5,671	25,796
from other materials, - - - - -	do. 99,985	17,684	117,669
Molasses, - - - - -	do. 10,830	648	11,478
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles, - - - - -	do. 4,745	241	4,986
otherwise, - - - - -	do. 130	1,939	2,069
Oil, foreign fishing, whale, &c. - - - - -	do. 13,208	186	13,394
olive, in casks, - - - - -	do. 17,554	5,463	23,017
Teas, bohea, - - - - -	pounds, 22,987	1,349	24,336
souchong and other black, - - - - -	do. 592,023	8,133	600,156
imperial, gunpowder, &c. - - - - -	do. 118,405	1,399	119,804
hyson and young hyson, - - - - -	do. 523,301	22,073	545,374
hyson skin and other green, - - - - -	do. 530,179	12,197	542,376
Coffee - - - - -	do. 5,809,388	286,449	6,095,837
Cocoa, - - - - -	do. 713,216	76,151	789,367
Sugar, brown, - - - - -	do. 17,231,554	930,471	18,162,025
white, clayed or powdered, - - - - -	do. 3,341,868	553,307	3,895,175
loaf, - - - - -	do. 704	-	704
Almonds, - - - - -	do. 47,793	1,348	49,141
Fruits, prunes and plums, - - - - -	do. 6,538	520	7,058
figs, - - - - -	do. 50,867	4,875	55,742
raisins, in jars and boxes, - - - - -	do. 17,406	9,403	26,809
all other, - - - - -	do. 3,658	1,164	4,822
Candles, tallow, - - - - -	do. 52,184	-	52,184
wax or spermaceti, - - - - -	do. -	717	717
Cheese, - - - - -	do. 124,866	6,839	141,705
Soap, - - - - -	do. 78,819	5,500	84,319
Tallow, - - - - -	do. 323,422	9,503	332,925
Spices, mace, - - - - -	do. 297	106	403
nutmegs, - - - - -	do. 600	602	1,202
cinnamon, - - - - -	do. 7,797	5,328	13,125
cloves, - - - - -	do. 19,812	37	19,849
pepper, - - - - -	do. 2,701,388	121,077	2,822,465
pimento, - - - - -	do. 23,323	25,228	48,551
Chinese cassia, - - - - -	do. 127,725	96,585	224,310
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c. - - - - -	do. 2,399	23,280	25,679
snuff, - - - - -	do. 6,478	8,507	14,985
Indigo, - - - - -	do. 324,677	44,952	369,629
Cotton, - - - - -	do. 9,370,904	709,910	10,080,814
Gunpowder, - - - - -	do. 75,731	196,503	272,234
Glue, - - - - -	do. 658	238	896
Quicksilver, - - - - -	do. -	18,264	18,264
Paints, ochre, dry, - - - - -	do. 106,595	4,980	111,575
in oil, - - - - -	do. 224	1,500	1,724
white and red lead, - - - - -	do. 21,293	10,929	32,222
whiting and Paris white, - - - - -	do. 102,845	-	102,845
Lead, pigs, bar, and sheet, - - - - -	do. 1,302,739	38,679	1,341,418
manufactures of, and shot, - - - - -	do. 27,440	5,636	33,076
Cordage, cables and tarred, - - - - -	do. 155,809	-	155,809
untarred, and yarn, - - - - -	do. 1,122	-	1,122
twine, packthread, and seines, - - - - -	do. 4,996	520	5,516
Copper and composition nails and spikes, - - - - -	do. -	1,851	1,851
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 18, - - - - -	do. -	3,696	3,696
above No. 18, - - - - -	do. 19,031	1,707	20,738
nails, - - - - -	do. 288,103	22,109	310,212
spikes, - - - - -	do. 39,975	-	39,975
bars and bolts, rolled, - - - - -	cwt. 6,863	589	7,452
otherwise, - - - - -	do. 9,032	296	9,328
anchors, - - - - -	do. 472	85	557
castings, - - - - -	do. 158	-	158
sheet, rod, and hoop, - - - - -	do. 2,325	984	3,309
Steel, - - - - -	do. 1,617	688	2,305
Alum, - - - - -	do. -	14	14
Salt, - - - - -	bushels, 23,186	4,550	27,736
Coal, - - - - -	do. 1,050	64	1,114
Fish, foreign caught, and dried, - - - - -	quintals, -	90	90
Glass, black, quart bottles, - - - - -	gross, 591	190	781
window, not above 8 inches by 10, - - - - -	100 sq. ft. 355	20	375
not above 10 inches by 12, - - - - -	do. 276	114	390
above 10 inches by 12, - - - - -	do. -	49	49
Boots, - - - - -	pairs, 515	-	515
Shoes and slippers, silk, - - - - -	do. 504	156	660

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
	Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Shoes and slippers, leather, for men, &c.	1,414	296	1,710
Segars, - - - - -	2,321	194	2,515
Cards, playing, - - - - -	-	1,584	1,584
Duck, Russia, - - - - -	492	170	662
ravens, - - - - -	794	87	881
Holland, - - - - -	6	-	6
Russia sheetings, brown, - - - - -	240	-	240
white, - - - - -	10	-	10
Lions, - - - - -	-	1	1
	No. of,		
Total value of the foregoing statement, - - -	\$15,628,097	\$3,798,599	\$19,426,696

*Summary of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to the dominions of each Power.
Russia, - - - - -	\$87,138	\$353,881	\$441,019
Sweden, - - - - -	110,658	6,513	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	278,846	69,299	465,316
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	94,034	94,158	1,729,348
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	983,583	557,573	
Holland, - - - - -	3,501,920	2,764,943	7,215,477
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	637,283	208,643	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	53,563	49,125	46,717,832
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	30,944,698	1,162,737	
Scotland, - - - - -	3,896,226	62,676	3,333,518
Ireland, - - - - -	2,230,573	13,841	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	10,112	-	14,490,589
Gibraltar, - - - - -	1,357,599	760,702	
British West Indies, - - - - -	3,488,653	15,374	7,556,913
British East Indies, - - - - -	92,813	274,779	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	49,178	-	2,898,177
British American colonies, - - - - -	2,355,700	2,171	
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	2,260,027	1,073,491	130,551
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	8,414,543	2,651,702	1,138,477
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	304,902	694,875	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,895,108	456,095	493,708
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	52,245	21,119	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	521,635	84,326	226,287
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	77,763	10,299	
Teneriffe and other Canaries, - - - - -	194,715	57,311	1,758,698
Floridas, - - - - -	129,735	35,874	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	134,044	398,978	622,462
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	3,531,769	2,380,464	
Portugal, - - - - -	1,323,837	7,642	2,587,018
Madeira, - - - - -	486,186	10,172	
Fayal and other Azores, - - - - -	25,605	13,449	723,794
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	57,249	18,699	
Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, - - - - -	757,142	198,196	200,957
Hayti, - - - - -	94,298	36,253	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	101,173	1,037,304	46,882
Trieste, and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	23,859	469,849	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	25,582	200,705	504,110
China, - - - - -	432,504	1,326,194	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	85,754	536,708	504,110
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	2,147,826	439,192	
Europe, generally, - - - - -	394,794	329,000	504,110
Africa, generally, - - - - -	117,713	83,244	
South Seas, - - - - -	4,648	42,234	504,110
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	87,204	416,906	
Total dollars, - - - - -	-	-	93,281,133



*A summary of the value of exports from each State.*

STATES.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
New Hampshire, - - - - -	\$114,233	\$16,415	\$130,648
Vermont, - - - - -	240,069	-	240,069
Massachusetts, - - - - -	5,698,646	6,299,510	11,998,156
Rhode Island, - - - - -	534,288	493,003	1,027,291
Connecticut, - - - - -	574,500	3,064	577,564
New York, - - - - -	12,982,564	4,889,697	17,872,261
New Jersey, - - - - -	25,957	-	25,957
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	5,045,901	3,713,501	8,759,402
Delaware, - - - - -	30,181	1,344	31,525
Maryland, - - - - -	4,945,322	2,625,412	7,570,734
District of Columbia, (a) - - - - -	1,264,734	138,717	1,403,451
Virginia, - - - - -	6,941,414	74,832	7,016,246
North Carolina, - - - - -	948,253	-	948,253
South Carolina, - - - - -	11,184,298	256,664	11,440,962
Georgia, - - - - -	10,977,051	155,045	11,132,096
Louisiana, - - - - -	12,176,910	747,399	12,924,309
Mississippi, - - - - -	84,764	12,093	96,857
Michigan Territory, - - - - -	85,352	-	85,352
Total, - - - - -	\$73,854,437	\$19,426,696	\$93,281,133
(a) Georgetown, - - - - -	\$66,794	\$25,000	\$91,794
Alexandria, - - - - -	1,197,940	113,717	1,311,657
Total, - - - - -	\$1,264,734	\$138,717	\$1,403,451

*A summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1818.*

THE SEA—\$2,187,000.			
Fisheries—			
Dried fish, or cod fishery, - - - - -	-	\$1,081,000	
Pickled fish, or river fishery, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,) - - - - -	-	317,000	
Whale (common) oil and bone, - - - - -	\$495,000		
Spermaceti oil and candles, - - - - -	294,000		
		789,000	
			\$2,187,000
THE FOREST—\$5,691,000.			
Skins and furs, - - - - -	-	808,000	
Ginseng, - - - - -	-	271,000	
Product of wood—			
Lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts and spars, &c.) - - - - -	2,598,000		
Oak bark and other dye, - - - - -	202,000		
Naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,) - - - - -	527,000		
Ashes, pot and pearl, - - - - -	1,275,000		
		4,612,000	
			5,691,000
AGRICULTURE—\$62,897,000.			
Product of animals—			
Beef, tallow, hides, and live cattle, - - - - -	648,000		
Butter and cheese, - - - - -	195,000		
		843,000	
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, and live hogs, - - - - -	754,000		
Horses and mules, - - - - -	280,000		
Sheep, - - - - -	29,000		
Wool of sheep, - - - - -	30,000		
		1,093,000	
			1,936,000
Vegetable food—			
Wheat, flour, and biscuit, - - - - -	-	12,463,000	
Indian corn and meal, - - - - -	-	2,335,000	
Rye and meal, - - - - -	-	640,000	
Rice, - - - - -	-	3,263,000	
All other, (oats, pulse, potatoes, and apples,) - - - - -	-	347,000	
			19,048,000
Tobacco, - - - - -	-	-	9,867,000
Cotton,* - - - - -	-	-	31,334,000
All other agricultural products—			
Indigo, - - - - -	-	1,000	
Flaxseed, - - - - -	-	469,000	
Maple sugar, - - - - -	-	5,000	
Hops, - - - - -	-	178,000	
Wax, - - - - -	-	55,000	
Various items, (poultry, mustard, &c.) - - - - -	-	4,000	
			712,000

\* Sea Island cotton valued at 59 cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at 32 cents per pound.

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—\$2,439,000.					
Domestic materials—					
Soap and tallow candles,	-	-	-	\$498,000	
Leather, boots, shoes, and saddlery,	-	-	-	108,000	
Hats,	-	-	-	24,000	
Grain, (spirits, beer, and starch,)	-	-	-	146,000	
Wood, (including coaches and other carriages,)	-	-	-	328,000	
Cordage and canvass	-	-	-	62,000	
Iron,	-	-	-	73,000	
Various items, (snuff, wax candles, tobacco, lead, linseed oil, &c.)	-	-	-	800,000	
					\$2,039,000
Foreign materials—					
Spirits from molasses,	-	-	-	170,000	
Sugar, refined,	-	-	-	15,000	
Chocolate,	-	-	-	2,000	
Gunpowder,	-	-	-	153,000	
Brass and copper,	-	-	-	34,000	
Medicinal drugs,	-	-	-	27,000	
					400,000
					\$2,439,000
UNCERTAIN—\$640,000.					
Articles not distinguished in returns—					
Manufactured,	-	-	-	-	338,000
Raw produce,	-	-	-	-	302,000
					640,000
Total,	-	-	-	-	\$73,854,437

Statement of the duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported without being entitled to drawback.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.
Goods paying duties ad valorem, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct.	\$1,821 07	Spices, cinnamon,	\$1,332 00
15 do.	79,272 00	cloves,	9 25
20 do.	23,323 80	pepper,	9,686 16
25 do.	79,962 00	pimento,	1,513 68
30 do.	16,704 60	Chinese cassia,	5,795 10
33 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	37,129 66	Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff	
Wines, Madeira,	1,630 00	and segars,	2,328 00
Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish,		Snuff,	1,020 84
&c.	210 00	Indigo,	6,742 80
Sherry and St. Lucar,	240 00	Cotton,	21,297 30
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases,	942 20	Gunpowder,	15,720 24
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.,	213 00	Glue,	11 90
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.,	1,786 40	Quicksilver,	2,191 68
all other,	8,191 00	Paints, ochre, dry,	49 80
Spirits, from grain,	3,062 35	in oil,	22 00
other materials,	9,018 84	white and red lead,	327 87
Molasses,	32 40	Lead, pigs, bar, and sheet,	386 79
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles,	36 15	manufactures of, and shot,	112 72
otherwise,	193 90	Cordage, twine, packthread, and seines,	22 00
Oil, foreign fishing, whale and other fish,	27 90	Copper and composition nails and spikes,	74 04
olive, in casks,	1,365 75	Iron and steel wire, not above No. 18,	184 80
Teas, bohea,	162 37	above No. 18,	153 63
souchong and other black,	2,558 57	nails,	663 27
imperial, gunpowder, &c.,	825 41	anchors,	130 50
hyson and young hyson,	10,595 04	in bars and bolts, rolled,	883 50
hyson skin and other green,	4,025 01	hammered,	133 20
Coffee,	14,322 45	sheet, rod, and hoop,	2,460 00
Cocoa,	1,523 02	Steel,	688 00
Sugar, brown,	27,914 13	Alum,	14 00
white, clayed or powdered,	22,132 21	Salt,	1,137 50
Almonds,	41 44	Coal,	3 20
Fruits, prunes and plums,	15 60	Fish, foreign caught, and dried,	90 00
figs,	146 25	Glass, black, quart bottles,	273 60
raisins, in jars and boxes,	282 09	window, not above 8 inches by 10,	50 00
all other,	23 28	not above 10 inches by 12,	478 50
Candles, wax or spermaceti,	43 02	Shoes, silk,	46 80
Cheese,	615 51	leather, for men, &c.	74 00
Soap,	165 00	Segars,	485 00
Tallow,	95 03	Cards, playing,	475 20
Spices, mace,	106 00		
nutmegs,	361 20		
		Total,	\$428,184 52

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 31, 1818.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



15th CONGRESS.]

No. 219.

[2d Session.]

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1817.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 14, 1819.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 13, 1819.

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1817, together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 13, 1819.

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to the 31st December, 1817, of the district tonnage of the United States.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office for the year 1817, is stated at	-	-	Tons. 95ths.
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at	-	-	809,724 70
The fishing vessels at	-	-	525,029 59
	-	-	65,157 07
Amounting to	-	-	1,399,911 41

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1817 amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage,	-	-	765,742 37
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty,	-	-	468,999 54
Fishing vessels, the same,	-	-	62,508 94
			1,297,250 90

NOTE.—Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United

States engaged in foreign trade, not registered,	-	-	12,185 86
Ditto, coasting trade,	-	-	2,207 51
			14,393 42

Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected, - - 1,311,644 37

The registered tonnage being corrected for the year 1817, according to the mode prescribed for the government of the collectors of the several districts, as stated in the communication made to Congress the 27th February, 1802, and in conformity with the intimation contained in the Register's letter of the 7th December, 1811, may be considered nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage, - - - 809,724 70

The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1817, on that description of tonnage, and may be considered as nearly the true amount, - - - 468,999 54

Fishing vessels, the same, - - - 62,508 94

The district tonnage of the United States is stated at - - 1,341,233 28

Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to 809,724 70 tons, there were employed in the whale fishery, - - - 4,874 41

I beg leave to subjoin a statement (marked A) of the tonnage for the year 1817, compared with the amount thereof as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for 1816, with notes in relation to the decrease and increase of the registered and enrolled tonnage, respectively, in 1817. By this statement, it appears that the total amount of new vessels built in the several districts of the United States was—

Registered tonnage,	-	-	34,614 10
Enrolled do.	-	-	51,779 27
Total amount of new vessels,	-	-	86,393 37

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

*Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year 1817.*

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1817, is stated at				Tons. 95ths.
				1,399,911 41
Whereof—	Permanent registered tonnage,	-	708,165 30	
	Temporary do. do.	-	101,559 40	
	Total registered tonnage,	-	809,724 70	
	Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage,	-	520,815 56	
	Temporary do. do.	-	14,982 59	
	Total enrolled and licensed tonnage,(a)	-	535,798 20	
Licensed vessels	under 20 tons employed in the coasting trade,	-	43,571 62	
Do.	do. do. cod fishery,	-	10,816 79	
	Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons,	-	54,388 46	
	As above,	-	1,399,911 41	
(a) Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade,				481,457 92
	whale fishery,	-	349 92	
	cod fishery,	-	53,990 26	
	As above,	-	535,798 20	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 13, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

A.

The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the increase of tonnage from the 31st December, 1816, to the 31st December, 1817, inclusive.

Dr.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
		Tons and 95ths.			
1817.					
Dec. 31,	To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage, on this day,	809,724 70	535,798 20	54,388 46	1,399,911 41
	To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for the year 1817,	14,175 26	52 74	-	14,228 05
	To amount of tonnage lost at sea, as per collectors' returns for the year 1817,	17,230 29	3,443 11	-	20,673 40
	To amount of tonnage captured, as per collectors' returns for 1817,	3,395 46	238 04	-	3,633 50
	To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' returns for 1817,	7,054 21	1,357 37	-	8,411 58
	To this difference, which, it is presumed, arises from the transfers of enrolled vessels to the account of registered tonnage, and from corrections,	-	29,916 20	-	29,916 20
		851,580 02	570,805 71	54,388 46	1,476,774 24

NOTE.—The decrease of registered tonnage for the year 1817 is shown as follows:

	Registered vessels.				Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for 1817,	15	16	49	15	14,175 26
There were lost at sea, as per collectors' returns for 1817,	28	27	33	10	17,230 29
There were captured, as per collectors' returns for 1817,	9	3	2	1	3,395 46
There were condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' returns for 1817,	13	11	6	2	7,054 21
	65	57	90	28	41,855 27
There were built during the year 1817,	32	69	113	18	34,614 10
The difference against the real increase of tonnage is	33	-	-	10	7,241 17
	65	69	113	28	41,855 27
Amount of the decreased registered tonnage brought down,	-	-	-	-	7,241 17
Amount of increase in favor of the enrolled tonnage,	-	-	-	-	39,446 74
					46,687 91
The difference of enrolled tonnage, above, brought down,	-	-	-	-	29,916 20
The real and nominal increase appears to be, as compared with 1816,	-	-	-	-	27,692 83
					57,609 08



## Cr.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
		Tons and 95ths.			
1816. Dec. 31,	By balance, as per statement rendered for the year 1816, -	800,759 63	519,026 44	52,432 41	1,372,218 53
1817. Dec. 31,	By amount of registered and enrolled tonnage built during the year 1817, -	34,614 10	51,779 27	-	86,393 37
	By this difference in the registered tonnage, which, it is presumed, arises from the transfers of enrolled vessels to the account of registered tonnage, -	16,206 24	-	-	16,206 24
	By this difference, being an increase of the licensed tonnage under twenty tons, -	-	-	1,956 05	1,956 05
		851,580 02	570,805 71	54,388 46	1,476,774 24

NOTE.—The increase of enrolled tonnage for the year 1817 is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.				Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were built during the year 1817, - - - -	2	17	446	376	51,779 27
There were sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for 1817, -	-	-	1	1	52 74
There were lost at sea, as per collectors' returns for 1817, -	-	4	32	20	3,443 11
There were captured, as per collectors' returns for 1817, -	-	-	4	2	238 04
There were condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' returns for 1817, -	1	-	15	9	1,357 37
The difference in favor of the real increase of enrolled tonnage is -	1	13	394	344	46,687 91
	2	17	446	376	51,779 27
Real increase of the enrolled tonnage brought down, - - - -	-	-	-	-	46,687 91
Real increase brought over, - - - -	-	-	-	-	39,446 74
The difference in the registered tonnage, above, brought down, -	-	-	-	-	16,206 24
The difference of the licensed tonnage under twenty tons, above, brought down, - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,956 05
					57,609 08

Abstract of the tonnage of the shipping of the several districts of the United States on the last day of December, 1817.

Districts.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.		Aggregate tonnage.	Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the		
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.		Coasting trade.	Whale fishery.	Cod fishery.
Tons and 95ths.										
New Hampshire,	17,110 49	169 30	4,841 73	168 17	278 85	377 31	22,946 00	2,873 35	-	2,136 55
Massachusetts,	14,856 40	1,759 79	8,085 84	-	266 70	239 60	25,208 48	5,182 71	-	2,903 13
Gloucester,	2,089 52	222 42	5,520 33	-	138 31	2,569 42	10,540 10	1,923 48	-	3,596 80
Salem,	25,297 18	1,872 06	8,741 24	-	126 45	223 68	36,170 66	7,088 73	-	1,652 46
Ipswich,	231 29	-	1,469 00	53 73	30 25	126 02	1,910 34	789 75	-	732 93
Marblehead,	3,507 07	299 51	7,748 74	528 94	186 52	53 01	12,323 89	2,439 63	-	5,838 10
Boston,	93,940 26	12,971 65	30,130 42	3,238 74	751 26	775 92	141,828 40	24,974 29	-	8,414 87
Plymouth,	7,937 66	74 61	12,385 01	-	111 52	117 43	20,626 33	6,058 08	-	6,326 88
Barnstable,	317 67	216 40	15,420 22	55 89	416 65	139 69	16,566 67	6,003 63	93 70	9,378 73
Nantucket,	13,111 54	249 16	5,273 90	178 48	312 81	-	19,126 04	4,905 45	256 22	290 71
Edgartown,	329 51	47 39	5,599 93	-	63 56	19 11	1,018 60	263 45	-	294 48
New Bedford,	11,853 38	31 57	9,905 38	28 03	151 28	55 18	22,024 87	7,541 22	-	2,392 19
Dighton,	1,627 48	479 90	4,300 14	-	16 64	-	6,424 26	4,220 49	-	79 60
York,	454 19	-	3,688 19	231 30	62 58	44 64	1,161 00	364 14	-	235 35
Kennebunk,	7,365 73	314 91	1,218 60	-	-	85 39	8,984 73	663 18	-	555 42
Saco,	2,434 21	-	2,567 02	-	-	62 47	5,063 70	2,539 75	-	27 22
Portland,	18,310 54	2,564 68	7,224 50	100 69	693 09	835 25	29,728 85	6,509 46	-	815 73
Bath,	16,258 86	508 60	7,245 55	-	169 69	492 61	24,675 46	6,422 46	-	823 09
Wiscasset,	8,820 20	442 88	4,515 51	-	34 40	1,003 43	14,816 52	3,939 05	-	576 46
Waldoborough,	5,053 07	637 76	11,011 91	-	221 35	1,271 68	18,215 87	10,667 50	-	344 41
Penobscot,	7,312 53	349 42	10,063 07	-	467 83	943 22	19,136 17	8,071 30	-	1,991 72
Frenchman's Bay,	1,039 69	229 56	3,736 19	-	446 47	376 11	5,828 12	3,372 42	-	363 72
Machias,	529 43	374 07	1,575 24	-	114 38	214 87	2,808 09	1,263 89	-	311 30
Passamaquoddy,	723 00	6,415 90	27 09	162 83	253 78	23 00	7,605 70	165 68	-	24 24
Vermont, (no returns.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island,	8,179 25	67 55	2,829 29	-	392 78	81 62	11,550 59	2,339 35	-	489 89
Newport,	6,248 37	136 03	1,282 03	-	96 74	-	7,763 22	1,215 23	-	66 75
Bristol,	12,593 67	344 13	4,285 63	-	45 31	-	17,268 79	4,186 01	-	99 63
Providence,	-	-	-	481 31	418 44	472 51	12,837 09	4,441 42	-	2,776 20
New London,	4,066 64	661 73	6,736 31	-	713 30	-	18,400 32	8,494 82	-	20 17
Middletown,	8,672 84	499 09	8,515 04	-	391 52	-	12,218 51	4,886 18	-	-
New Haven,	6,709 86	230 85	4,886 18	-	165 88	-	7,702 67	7,250 31	-	-
Fairfield,	286 43	-	7,250 31	-	7 67	-	312 48	189 57	-	-
Genesee,	115 19	-	189 57	-	-	-	865 06	-	-	-
Champlain,	865 06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson,	403 46	-	2,912 03	249 94	103 05	-	3,668 53	3,162 02	-	-
New York,	173,618 61	18,691 75	108,220 79	-	5,558 32	131 82	306,221 44	108,220 79	-	430 74
Sag Harbor,	1,376 26	-	2,601 90	-	201 87	62 87	4,243 05	2,171 16	-	-
Oswego,	713 46	-	379 60	-	67 77	-	1,160 88	379 60	-	-
Niagara, (no returns.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buffalo creek, 4th quarter 1816,	165 85	-	236 67	-	91 20	-	493 77	236 67	-	-
Sackett's Harbor,	706 45	-	458 12	-	43 20	-	1,207 77	458 12	-	-
Oswegatchie,	-	71 38	142 57	-	17 00	-	231 00	142 57	-	-



New Jersey,	Perth Amboy,	1,966 52	260 12	7,725 62	-	764 36	10,716 67	7,725 62
	Little Egg Harbor,	-	-	1,870 35	-	115 42	1,985 77	1,870 35
Pennsylvania,	Burlington,	-	-	631 22	-	86 06	717 28	631 22
	Bridgetown,	210 06	-	13,691 79	134 52	1,634 14	15,670 56	13,826 36
	Great Egg Harbor,	-	-	4,445 83	-	89 59	4,535 47	4,445 83
	Philadelphia,	72,796 11	7,075 84	20,275 39	1,387 42	2,627 04	104,161 85	21,662 81
Delaware,	Presque Isle,	555 23	106 47	-	-	5 53	667 28	-
	Wilmington,	449 77	66 68	8,535 94	79 10	775 17	9,906 79	8,615 09
	Baltimore,	72,844 84	8,713 27	20,466 15	-	2,879 82	104,904 18	20,466 15
	Chester,	-	-	1,114 62	-	45 40	1,160 07	1,114 62
Maryland,	Oxford,	-	57 06	14,826 48	-	1,733 00	16,559 48	14,826 48
	Vienna,	1,016 93	-	16,127 87	-	2,196 13	19,398 09	16,127 87
	Hayre de Grace,	-	-	2,134 88	-	107 86	2,242 79	2,134 88
	Snow Hill,	350 39	-	6,396 42	244 86	905 15	7,896 87	6,641 33
Columbia Dist.	Annapolis,	-	-	1,883 70	-	475 13	2,358 83	1,883 70
	Nottingham,	-	-	1,383 13	-	63 24	1,646 37	1,583 13
	St. Mary's,	-	-	2,585 48	-	290 80	2,876 33	2,585 48
	Georgetown,	2,097 19	492 73	4,756 14	84 26	661 75	8,092 17	4,840 40
Virginia,	Alexandria,	6,004 91	948 87	4,846 17	-	1,341 67	13,141 72	4,846 17
	Hampton,	-	-	1,708 19	27 15	483 76	2,169 15	1,735 34
	Norfolk,	13,021 07	3,718 42	9,263 46	2,532 64	2,121 39	30,657 08	11,796 15
	Petersburg,	1,886 05	479 09	3,881 37	325 05	531 73	7,103 34	4,206 42
North Carolina,	Richmond,	3,836 38	1,746 56	5,159 14	727 08	102 67	11,571 88	5,886 22
	Yorktown,	-	-	660 21	24 44	174 21	858 86	684 65
	East River,	283 58	217 59	1,930 54	-	332 84	2,764 65	1,930 54
	Tappahannock,	1,035 67	289 81	5,381 01	-	842 70	7,549 29	5,381 01
South Carolina,	Yeoconico,	-	-	2,189 30	-	502 18	2,691 48	2,189 30
	Dumfries,	-	-	1,775 75	-	428 87	2,204 67	1,775 75
	Folly Landing,	824 90	-	2,176 35	-	1,133 01	4,134 31	2,176 35
	Cherrystone,	227 81	-	1,085 39	-	633 14	1,946 39	1,085 39
Georgia,	South Quay,	-	-	75 02	-	55 52	130 54	75 02
	Wilmington,	2,528 64	5,235 77	935 02	639 75	27 90	9,367 23	1,574 77
	Newbern,	2,614 24	729 24	1,592 48	-	361 18	5,297 19	1,592 48
	Washington,	1,679 33	979 38	1,864 38	325 92	648 22	5,497 33	2,190 35
Ohio,	Edenton,	740 94	538 23	4,562 43	82 50	1,058 30	6,982 50	4,644 93
	Camden,	1,819 29	2,101 77	2,757 41	-	2,757 90	7,627 90	2,757 41
	Beaufort,	161 48	347 04	215 84	-	294 94	1,019 40	215 84
	Plymouth,	795 13	117 00	458 75	34 67	96 01	1,501 61	493 47
Louisiana,	Ocracock,	-	229 79	704 56	-	17 20	951 60	704 56
	Georgetown,	-	-	533 09	-	-	533 09	533 09
	Charleston,	18,413 11	5,911 74	11,385 27	1,242 29	297 91	37,250 42	12,627 56
	Beaufort,	-	65 93	422 64	-	48 22	536 84	422 64
Mississippi,	Savannah,	6,336 18	5,298 48	2,260 39	977 90	172 22	15,045 27	3,238 34
	Sunbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Brunswick,	435 32	-	618 63	101 69	93 37	1,249 11	720 37
	St. Mary's,	103 75	537 92	219 82	66 41	94 00	1,040 38	286 28
Michigan,	Erie, (Cuyahoga,)	202 87	-	376 39	-	65 09	644 40	376 39
	Sandusky,	139 72	-	50 81	-	89 63	280 26	50 81
	New Orleans,	6,790 02	4,198 84	7,627 83	446 09	1,305 30	20,368 18	8,073 92
	Teche,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	Mobile,	438 08	-	129 45	-	214 59	782 17	129 45
	Detroit,	415 79	140 21	54 67	-	19 46	630 23	54 67
		708,165 30	101,559 40	520,815 56	14,982 59	43,571 62	1,399,911 41	481,457 92
								349 92
								53,990 26

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 13, 1819.*

15th CONGRESS.]

No. 220.

[2d Session.]

## COASTING TRADE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 22, 1819.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 24, 1818.

In reply to your letter of the 3d instant, enclosing a resolution of the Senate instructing the Committee of Finance "to inquire into the expediency of such alterations in the laws concerning the coasting trade as shall authorize ships and vessels of twenty tons and upwards, licensed to trade between the different districts of the United States, to carry on such trade between the said districts, in the manner, and subject only to the regulations required to be observed in carrying on trade from district to district in same State, or from a district in one State to a district in the next adjoining State," I have the honor to state that, by the provisions of the act of 1793, regulating the coasting trade, the master of a vessel licensed for that trade, destined from a district in one State to a district in the same or an adjoining State, is not obliged to deliver a manifest of the cargo, or obtain a permit previous to his departure, or to report to the collector of the district to which he is bound, if such vessel shall not have foreign articles on board exceeding the value of eight hundred dollars; but when such vessel shall have on board foreign articles exceeding that amount, or shall be destined from any district in the United States to a district other than in the same or an adjoining State, the master, without regard to the nature or amount of the cargo, is obliged to deliver a manifest, obtain a permit previous to his departure, and make report to the collector of the port of destination, verify the manifest, and swear that the foreign goods (if any on board) have been legally imported, and that the duties thereon have been paid or secured.

The distinction presented in the act of 1793 was probably founded—

1st. Upon the idea that the commercial intercourse between districts of the same and of adjoining States ought to be particularly fostered, and that this could be most properly effected by exempting it from the expense and delay to which that between more distant States might be subjected. And,

2d. That the security of the revenue required that the intercourse between districts other than in the same or an adjoining State should be subjected to most of the regulations imposed upon vessels arriving from foreign ports.

Without denying that there is some force in the reasons upon which I have supposed the distinction to have been founded, I may be allowed to observe that the great difference in the extent of the several States renders the benefit intended to be conferred by it very unequal in different sections of the Union. The citizens of Massachusetts prosecute the coasting trade, exempt from the necessity of clearing and entering, from Passamaquoddy to the western boundary of Rhode Island, whilst the citizens of Connecticut are confined to the ports of that State and of New York and Rhode Island. An inspection of the map of the United States will exhibit other inequalities in other sections.

If the security, which it is supposed is derived from this distinction, to the revenue depends upon the proximity of the ports to which it is applicable, the value of that security may be easily estimated. A licensed vessel, without clearing or entering, may sail from any district in North Carolina to the northern limits of Georgia or Virginia, which comprises more than one-third of the whole coast of the Atlantic States. It is presumed that, when smuggling is attempted by vessels engaged in the coasting trade, it more frequently occurs between adjoining districts than between those which are more distant. The facility with which combinations may be formed, and the promptitude and punctuality with which assistance may be given in the execution of enterprises of this nature, furnish stronger temptations to engage in them in districts in the neighborhood of each other than in those which are remote. But the act regulating the coasting trade has now been in operation nearly twenty-five years; no particular complaint has been made against it; the conclusion is therefore strong that its effects have generally been beneficial. It is worthy of great consideration, whether an act, which has been tested by the experience of the fourth of a century, should be radically changed, when it is not alleged that any practical evil has resulted from its operation. But for this consideration, from the reflection which I have been able to bestow upon the subject, I should be induced to believe that the division of the United States into sections for the purpose of coasting trade might be abolished, not only with safety, but with advantage both to commerce and to the revenue, by substituting in its place the obligation to clear and enter whenever foreign merchandise to the value of five hundred dollars should constitute a portion of the cargo.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. JOHN W. EPPES, *Chairman of Committee of Finance, Senate.*

15th CONGRESS.]

No. 221.

[2d Session.]

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1817.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 10, 1819.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 9, 1819.

In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 29, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importations of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and foreign vessels, and an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of October, 1816, to the 30th of September, 1817.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.



*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1816, and ending the 30th day of September, 1817.*

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
WHENCE IMPORTED.										DUCK.			WINES.						
										Russia.	Ravens.	Hol-land.	Madeira.	Burgundy, &c.	Claret, in bottles, &c.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.
										PIECES.			GALLONS.						
At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	At 40 per cent.	Dollars.													
Russia,	5,533	464,348	11,654	521	5,973	-	22,067	16,798	12	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	314
Prussia,	26	185	10,003	15	946	-	155	78	196	14	2,615	336	7	196	57	-	-	-	1,204
Sweden,	4	5,993	4,509	106	19	-	17	20	95	9,832	-	323	121	4,544	17	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway,	2,192	172	79	-	30,331	-	838	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	33,864	286,952	179,641	67,508	538,730	-	40	-	36	-	-	60	-	165	-	-	-	-	5,788
England, Man, and Berwick,	527,789	3,904,010	4,917,528	12,333,114	8,056	-	-	-	-	26	-	523	9,540	4,560	-	-	-	-	129,046
Scotland,	6,224	150,430	95,119	459,958	27,684	-	-	-	-	33	437	735	-	4	-	-	-	-	223,297
Ireland,	571	737,576	36,725	103,714	9,736	-	-	-	-	3,048	2,893	45,402	-	114	-	-	-	-	32,711
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	531	1,539	5,498	1,393	-	-	-	-	-	686	9,442	63,612	176	5,431	5,431	-	-	42,364
Gibraltar,	415	31,610	235,422	22,866	988	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,313
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	68,847	837,801	235,422	22,866	397	-	482	214	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,889
French European ports on the Atlantic,	223,256	2,223,647	599,285	228,102	407,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,909
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	18,666	37,586	4,584	1,993	18,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,374
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	31	5,449	394	28	1,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,345
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	112	8,734	157	-	968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	5,159	7,544	1,362	323	397	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores,	1,356	9,276	153	36	1,244	-	567	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy,	13,254	98,057	16,022	6,510	102,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	3,196	68,300	35,571	1,826	18,367	224	-	-	-	-	12	1,124	-	30,334	58,207	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	5,850	211,608	278	3,890	5,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	916,345	9,129,809	5,880,025	13,236,008	1,188,648	224	24,400	17,250	353	18,515	6,653	58,110	73,280	101,843	65,904	-	-	-	563,554





## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
SUGAR.			FRUITS.					CANDLES.			Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.		
Candy.	Loaf and other refined.	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins, in jars and boxes.	All other raisins.	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.	Mace.				Nutmegs.	Cloves.	
Pounds.																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,022	8,087	43	213	5,035,582	-	140	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	95,825	-	-	-	998	-	-
947	772	-	-	55	25,903	-	15	-	20	99,167	8,332	406,671	-	26,318	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,782	-	153	6,155	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	732	462	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	94,768	-	380	98	261,245	155,141	2,754	-	-	-	-	197	-	-	-
633	-	23,942	-	-	-	-	-	17,390	24	1,039	-	-	786	1	-	3,332
326	-	32,027	-	35,908	386	287	-	1,925	1,294	15,773	20	7,946	-	-	-	-
20	-	32,027	-	3,503	9,726	48,432	97,059	8,646	-	608	10,337	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	5,629	-	-	113	147,888	-	173	-	-	-	29,855	-	-	-	-
-	-	33,933	-	-	34,907	543,020	581,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,068	-	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	9,382	-	-	43,997	13,992	24,390	12,340	-	-	475	35,910	96	-	-	-
-	-	-	3,415	-	70	122	4,851	17,341	-	1,069	50,194	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2,512	-	259,920	45	86,421	-	1,245	121	61,442	-	-	-	-	-
1,970	772	200,749	5,927	39,846	375,412	1,015,046	1,117,311	94,373	10,692	214,529	137,830	5,515,964	1,080	27,437	-	3,332
Total,																

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
		SPICES.			Snuff.	Indigo.	Gunpow- der.	Bristles.	Glue.	PAINTS.			LEAD.		CORDAGE.		
		Pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.						Dry ochre.	Ochre in oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting and Paris White.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.
Pounds.																	
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314,380	26,976	
Prussia,	-	-	-	1,567	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,015	-	
Sweden,	-	-	-	3,587	12,500	-	108	-	-	-	12,650	-	29,824	-	-	-	
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	42	45,760	-	10,775	4,338	14,127	1,054,463	1,054,463	386,542	1,363,998	1,154,956	16,741	374	
Holland,	28	-	-	-	22,100	-	-	-	2,184	39,756	39,756	-	-	-	455	-	
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,958	1,318	-	3,390	-	1,400	-	-	-	
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	6,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,018	-	135,361	-	-	-	
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	896	-	-	-	11,841	-	288,835	6,675	17,828	5,653	
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	6,490	6	-	26,216	29	162	7,437	7,437	66,561	71,366	15,534	6,987	-	
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	2,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,714	-	-	-	908	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,797	-	-	182,589	-	-	10,941	
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy,	-	-	5,889	892	17,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,492	1,466	-	-	-	
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	28	2,158	5,889	810	19,724	97,793	88,707	61,607	389,969	16,473	1,216,575	470,595	2,074,839	1,178,073	361,406	43,944	











## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.												
	FRUIT.		Wax or spermaceti candles.	Soap.	Mace.	Nutmegs.	SPICES.				Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars.	Indigo.	Cotton.
	Jar, and all other raisins.	Cinnamon.					Cloves.	Pepper.	Cassia.				
Pounds.													
Dutch East Indies,	-	-	25	39,917	65	2,959	-	2	286,613	-	540	2,621,359	
British East Indies,	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	2,943,909	63,382	272,890		
French East Indies,	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,932		
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,430	664,447	-		
Asia, generally,	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,793	-	55,004		
Danish East Indies,	-	-	-	5,914	-	-	-	-	20,522	-	2,851		
Bourbon and Mauritius,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,228	666	-		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries,	5,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Madeira,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	714	-	-		
Cape de Verd islands,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-		
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	664	-	-	-	-	504	-	-		
Africa, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total,	5,500	31	-	46,495	66	2,964	2	2,244	3,668,713	728,495	355,217	2,621,359	

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.												
	Dry ochre.	CORDAGE.		IRON.			Alum.	Salt.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	
		Untarred, and yarn.	Twine, packthread, and seines.	Bars & bolts, rolled.	Bars and bolts, hammered.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.			Silk.	Leather.	Children's.		
Pounds.													
Dutch East Indies,	542	2,763	136,663	-	-	-	-	93	-	3	1,052	-	5
British East Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	-	45	-	95	48
French East Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally,	-	263	-	193	27	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	38
Total,	542	3,026	136,663	193	1,186	6	673	208,181	48	1,758	395	-	91



## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, UNCERTAIN PORTS, &amp;c.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	DUCK.		WINES.					SPIRITS.				
						Russia.	Ravens.	Madeira.	Burgundy, &c.	Claret, in bottles, &c.	Sherry & St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.	From grain.	From other materials.	
Dollars.						Gallons.											
Swedish West Indies, -	168	9,195	15,887	4,832	1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,059	6	136,870
Danish West Indies, -	9,425	94,012	19,850	41,284	6,392	-	-	-	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	1,742	1,822	917,440
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	1,703	7,381	2,018	1,800	1,106	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	184	322	163,865
British West Indies, -	906	5,347	2,142	1,364	1,833	2	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	66	102	65,364
British American colonies, -	4,546	37,365	29,265	115,677	9,374	-	-	6	140	-	-	-	-	-	657	486	107,347
French West Indies, -	199	14,299	6,066	6,376	4,997	298	-	100	173	-	-	-	-	-	967	19	238,008
Florida, -	22	14,620	1,612	2,902	2,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	596	31	3,048
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	1,999	3,547	1	-	512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	56,303	192,944	28,410	12,083	22,636	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	206	17,778
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	2,688	29,718	447	2,334	1,490	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,755	-	11,015
Hayti, -	34,614	86,837	21,389	84,330	7,512	-	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	4,030	73	653
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	1,553	14,696	5,851	3,931	30	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	368	-	5,376
Total, -	112,573	496,818	141,783	277,833	64,531	368	111	2,771	141	11,703	640	4,407	8,946	119,732	3,528	1,656,795	

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
	Molasses.	BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.		OIL.		Sour-chong.	Imperial, gunpow-der, &c.	Hyson and gunpow-der, &c.	Hyson skin and other green.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Choco-late.	SUGAR.			
		In bottles.	Otherwise.	Sperma-ceti.	Whale and other fish.								Olive.	Brown.	White.	Candy.
Pounds.																
Swedish West Indies, -	87,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,252	39,062	55	
Danish West Indies, -	65,795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,807,069	2,945,469		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	654,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,945,469	881,286	1,117	
British West Indies, -	54,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,810	43,530	43,530	
British American colonies, -	29,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,770,525	3,107	3,107	
French West Indies, -	2,856,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,990	198,701		
Florida, -	5,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	5,511,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,409,838	6,405,015		
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	238,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,537,088	205,246		
Hayti, -	88,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,070,560	218,240		
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,198	-		
Total, -	9,592,721	428	114	274	12,259	563	144	99	1,040	1,908	25,779,385	1,142,132	53,424,085	7,114,018	55	

## ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.					OIL.			TEAS.					Cocora.	Choco- late.	SUGAR.			
	Molasses.	In bottles.	Otherwise.	Sperma- ceti.	Whale and other fish.	Olive.	Sou- chong.	Imperial, gunpow- der, &c.	Hyson and y'ng hyson.	Hyson skin and green.	Coffee.	Brown.	White.			Candy.			
Gallons.																	Pounds.		
Swedish West Indies, -	87,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,722	-	-	-	-	1,732,252	-	55	
Danish West Indies, -	65,795	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	486,126	131,168	7	11,807,069	39,062	-	-		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	654,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	164,110	92,567	21	2,945,469	1,117	-	-		
British West Indies, -	54,523	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,456	52	-	881,286	43,530	-	-		
British American colonies, -	29,686	314	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	1,521	10,762	594	40	198,810	218,240	-	-		
French West Indies, -	2,856,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,703	42,167	92	7,770,525	3,107	-	-		
Florida, -	5,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	124	55,972	-	-	67,990	198,701	-	-		
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	5,511,701	58	-	-	-	563	-	-	-	-	16,011,063	154,127	797	24,409,838	6,405,015	-	-		
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	238,134	-	-	-	6,932	-	-	-	812	-	27,547	197,829	-	1,537,088	205,246	-	-		
Hayti, -	88,235	-	-	2	-	-	34	-	90	-	8,685,147	508,667	99	2,070,560	218,240	-	-		
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,677	14,961	-	3,198	-	-	-		
Total, -	9,592,721	428	114	274	12,259	563	144	99	1,040	1,908	25,779,385	1,142,132	1,056	53,424,085	7,114,018	-	55		

IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	SUGAR.		Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	FRUITS.		RAISINS.		CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.	
	Loaf.	Other refined & lump.				Figs.	Jar and box.	All other.	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.	Mace.				Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.
			Pounds.													
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	933	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	50	-	6,415	-	-	3,635
Danish West Indies,	-	-	111	-	100	335	2,028	-	-	-	-	-	5,368	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies,	-	-	-	19	-	-	1,780	370	204	-	-	94	-	2,857	470	4
British American colonies,	1,617	1,322	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	28	58	-	-	161	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Spanish West Indies and American colonies,	77	150	3,488	383	4,125	-	10,056	-	775	923	18	-	18,971	335,717	55	3,996
Coast of Brazil, &c.	-	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495,836	-	139
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1,694	1,472	5,230	402	4,225	335	13,914	370	1,007	1,031	112	-	30,915	834,880	680	3,817
																3,999

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	SPICES.			Tobacco, manufac'd, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Gun-powder.	Glue.	PAINTS.		LEAD.		Cables and tarred.		
	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.							Cassia.	Dry ochre.	White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.		Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manuf'rs of lead.
				Pounds.												
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	3,464	24	-	-	-	-	-	3,615	-	-	3,461
Danish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	400	30,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,907	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies,	-	-	-	-	70	24,377	115	-	-	-	-	-	53,172	-	-	-
British West Indies,	-	-	15,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	803	-	-	-
British American colonies,	4	565	1,184	16	6,219	165	1,361	2,998	4	4,897	1,204	8,912	239	-	-	1,685
French West Indies,	749	1,692	-	-	17	11,994	123,705	-	-	17,346	-	-	7,860	-	-	3,384
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	119	-	338	2,915	-	12	-	28	-	-	696	-	-	528
Spanish West Indies and American colonies,	-	-	13,716	-	-	19,814	38,524	30,356	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,155
Coast of Brazil, &c.	663	1,306	18,027	118	2,759	85,252	1,568	-	-	14,546	-	-	27,743	-	-	55,122
Hayti,	50	-	-	-	-	2,876	129,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,469	446
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1,734	3,563	49,540	134	6	9,803	292,991	33,366	129	40,712	25,937	1,204	137,035	13,381	-	70,781





*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1816, and ending the 30th day of September, 1817.*

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
	At 8½ per cent.	At 16½ per cent.	At 22 per cent.	At 27½ per cent.	At 33 per cent.	At 40 per cent.	DUCK.		WINES.					Gallons.						
							Russia.	Ravens.	Madeira.	Burgundy.	Claret, &c. in bottles.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.						Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.
Dollars.							Piecés.													
Russia,	-	5,474	99	-	29	-	150	50												
Sweden,	-	531	-	-	-	-	-	-	522											
Denmark and Norway,	-	3,882	236	-	4	-	309	99												
Holland,	1,569	5,828	20,093	4,255	2,188															
England, Man, and Berwick,	101,589	541,085	1,157,929	971,519	165,848	1,025	-	68	329	-	997	128	5,752	25	286					
Scotland,	1,444	380,518	239,030	1,015,302	10,317	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	71							
Ireland,	399	250,661	14,019	21,118	5,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	3,535					
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	1,568	671	2,077	245	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	57	72						
Gibraltar,	-	702	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,882					
Hamburgh, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	6,550	219,560	39,493	7,177	6,328	-	499	100	-	198	347	-	46	-	7,856					
French European ports on the Atlantic,	41,190	200,035	116,352	43,676	58,660	-	8	14	81	1,353	8,629	-	-	1,214	64,844					
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	965	9,212	7,348	4,326	6,308	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	19,221					
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	3,025	157	-	3,883	-	-	-	-	-	228	13,389	-	-	6,172					
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	559	613	1,409	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,887					
Portugal,	-	704	3,020	-	2,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,076							
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	1,890	124	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	76	-	-	5,386						
Italy, -	2,818	19,265	1,023	56	16,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Total,	157,083	1,644,553	1,601,025	2,069,506	277,662	1,025	966	331	1,166	1,698	10,369	13,517	76,664	7,279	162,756					



## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	SPIRITS.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.		OIL.			SUGAR.		Almonds.	FRUITS.		CANDLES.		Cheese.
	From grain.	From other materials.	In bottles.	Otherwise.	Sperma-ceti.	Whale and other fish.	Olive.	Candy.	Loaf.		Prunes and Jar raisins. plums.	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.		
Pounds.															
Gallons.															
Russia,	2,391	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	
Sweden,	320	2,938	41,483	11,958	100	98	-	116	-	-	-	126	12	23,026	
Denmark and Norway,	1,186	481	1,673	900	-	-	-	-	1,808	-	-	3,420	-	1,687	
Holland,	-	644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,666	-	2,324	
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hamburgh, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	328	-	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	
French European ports on the Atlantic,	2,919	42,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,300	816	8,763	-	26,974	
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	304	-	1,444	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	33,828	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,536	-	-	
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	913	-	432	-	-	
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy,	5,529	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,748	-	460	-	2,167	
Total,	12,673	47,464	43,181	13,040	100	98	6	116	1,808	24,265	1,156	19,879	12	55,718	

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.			Snuff.	Gunpow- der.	Bristles.	Glue.	PAINTS.			LEAD.			
			Mace.	Nutmega.	Pepper.					Dry ochre.	Ochre, in oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufact's of, and shot.	
Pounds.																
Russia,	-	80,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,529	-	-	-	-
Sweden,	-	50,962	-	-	-	-	176,224	-	57,917	46,577	8,867	343,168	8,867	628,321	401,893	202,289
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	876	57,223	91	700	2,380	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	700	8,028	1,653	119,068	1,653	-	13,748	19,056
Ireland,	1,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,513	1,853
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	208	-	432	-	-	-	-	102	28	208,040	55	152	33,573	-	-	1,162
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy,	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,757	-	-	-
Total,	2,660	188,189	523	700	2,380	30	201,236	102	68,918	262,645	10,575	477,674	661,894	421,154	225,480	-



### IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	CORDAGE.			COPPER & COMPOSITION		IRON AND STEEL WIRE.		IRON.				Steel.		Hemp.	
	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, pack-thread, and seines.	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.	Nails.	Spikes.	In bars and bolts, rolled.	In bars and bolts, hammered.	Anchors.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.		
Pounds.															
Cwt.															
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,813	-	-	98	6,199
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	806	-	-	12,311	-	6	16	
Denmark and Norway,	3,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,929	-	-	-	156
Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,564	18,637	-	-	-	-	132	
England, Man, and Berwick,	131,557	955	12,732	14,408	10,302	2,650	364	211,184	96,103	5,979	16,835	432	629	205	164
Scotland,	-	-	14,500	-	-	-	-	15,614	-	1,103	522	-	3		
Ireland,	-	-	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	20,055	-	60	-	-	180	-	6,324	-	608	5,500	-	-	341	476
French European ports on the Atlantic,	7,585	6,703	30,480	-	-	-	-	5,554	-	6	2	-	-		
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,364	-	-	-	-	-		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	668
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,397	-	-		
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-		
Italy,	24,800	-	1,467	-	-	-	-	11,468	-	-	-	-	-		
Total,	187,237	7,658	59,679	14,408	10,302	2,830	364	261,878	114,760	7,696	60,464	432	638	821	7,663

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.		Alum.	Copperas.	Salt.	Coal.	FISH.			Black glass quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.			Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Playing cards.
						Dried.	Pickled salmon.	All other pickled.		8 by 10.	10 by 12.	Above 10 by 12.		Silk.	Leather.	Children's.	
		Cwt.		Bushels.		Quintals.	Barrels.		Gross.	100 square feet.			Pairs.			Packs.	
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	11	5,638	633	483	1,685	362	42	2,554	62	-
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	64	595	82	46	-	24	1	6	15	-
Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	25	40	35	-	-	8	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	280	2,634	417,170	146,050	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Scotland,	-	-	163	6,948	60,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	-	-	-	9,314	13,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	7,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	440	229	144	90	106	-	120	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	25,157	1,200	-	-	73	717	229	166	583	71	1,503	3,529	1,230	896
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	491	100	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	15,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	36,642	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610	410	-
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy,	-	6	-	1,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	286	2,797	520,006	221,453	34	2	193	7,421	1,198	879	2,393	629	2,049	7,169	1,717	896



## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.				ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.				
	At 8½ per cent.	At 16½ per cent.	At 27½ per cent.	At 33 per cent.	WINES.				Pounds.
	Dollars.				Madeira.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	Hyson skin tea.	
					Gallons.				
British East Indies, -	3,367	9,820	9,433	136	826	373	-	2	146,183
Madeira, -	-	6	-	13	2,134	-	6,189		
Cape de Verd islands, -									
Total, -	3,367	9,826	9,433	149	2,960	373	6,189	2	146,183

  

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.					CORDAGE.		Salt.
	SUGAR.		Cheese.	Cassia.	Indigo.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread, &c.	
	Brown.	Candy.	Pounds.					Bushels.
British East Indies, -	287,059	24	22	30,505	2,254	2,723	47,247	
Madeira, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,092
Cape de Verd islands, -								
Total, -	287,059	24	22	30,505	2,254	2,723	47,247	4,092

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, AMERICAN COLONIES, &amp;c.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
	At 8½ per cent.	At 16½ per cent.	At 22 per cent.	At 27½ per cent.	At 33 per cent.	At 40 per cent.	Russia duck.	WINES.					SPIRITS.			
								Madeira.	Burgundy.	Claret, &c. in bottles.	Sherry & St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.	From grain.	From other materials.
Dollars.								Gallons.								
							Pieces.									
Swedish West Indies, -	-	253	178	-	475	-	-	-	25	21	-	-	13,134	-	-	2,939
Danish West Indies, -	-	225	-	28	50	-	-	-	-	1,527	-	776	-	-	-	31,319
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	-	541	33	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,318
British West Indies, -	2,692	74,336	10,640	13,388	6,642	-	1	8,963	8	207	24	2,633	4,650	-	-	2,025,738
British American colonies, -	6,794	47,587	8,170	20,789	4,448	-	-	130	-	-	-	1,621	477	348	944	182,926
French West Indies, -	4,122	8,982	907	1,875	5,496	-	-	176	-	4,795	-	-	-	16,686	-	9,027
Florida, -	-	454	26	4,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	3,226	175	366	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,883	-	-	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	12,649	47,798	7,830	8,823	10,399	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	730	7,124	65	18,477
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	4,354	12,485	-	371	689	-	-	-	-	-	1,634	-	-	11,974	-	-
Haiti, -	1,218	14,252	2,544	2,569	2,774	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, -	-	1,069	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	465	1,397	620	4,652	837	39	-	330	-	4	223	899	-	34	-	43
Total, -	32,294	212,605	31,123	57,321	32,256	39	1	9,660	33	6,599	1,881	9,812	18,991	36,398	1,009	2,272,686



## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Molasses.	Beer, &c. bottled.	Whale and other fish oil.	Hyson tea.	Hyson skin tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Choco- late.	SUGAR.			FRUITS.		CANDLES.	
									Almonds.	Figs.	Jar raisins.	Tallow.	Wax and spermaceti.		
														Brown.	White.
Pounds.															
Gallons.															
Swedish West Indies, -	3,518	-	-	-	-	328	-	-	300,259	-	-	-	-	-	8,437
Danish West Indies, -	2,118	-	-	-	-	206	-	-	243,696	-	-	-	-	-	28
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	6,195	-	-	-	-	9,213	-	75	26,079	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, -	1,286,317	-	-	-	-	1,053,769	166,739	12	11,552,212	15,223	569	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, -	143,048	12	4,813	163	312	11,858	-	22	199,163	1,972	-	126	-	250	16
French West Indies, -	105,712	-	-	-	-	3,729	5,992	15	1,641,755	796	-	-	-	105	-
Florida, -	-	-	-	-	-	17,795	-	-	1,640	4,457	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	309,382	-	194	-	-	1,062,023	87,784	-	1,112,989	551,149	-	2,878	302	4,500	-
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	4,543	-	14,167	-	-	-	-	-	579,047	181,985	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, -	7,015	-	-	-	-	229,145	26,732	206	91,590	30	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	18,293	4,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	708	1,653	-	132,590	138,120	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	1,867,848	12	19,174	163	312	2,407,067	293,566	330	15,881,020	893,732	569	3,004	302	4,946	16
															8,465

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.						Manufactured tobacco.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Gunpowder.	PAINTS.	
				Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pimento.	Pepper.	Cassia.						Dry ochre.	White and red lead.
Pounds.																
Swedish West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	5,067	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, -	-	-	106,321	-	-	-	517,088	15	-	-	2	-	-	70	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	929	22	-	-	50	-	2	4,215	980	217
British West Indies, -	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, -	24	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies, -	-	-	3,294	-	-	10,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	97	-	3,597	-	-	-	-	12,567	-	-	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	-	24,419	79,627	-	730	38	80,037	37	138	-	3,510	61,511	96,439	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	-	-	268,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,650	-	-	-
Hayti, -	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,172	50	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	46	24,862	458,225	62	827	10,490	601,651	74	138	160	3,877	79,145	109,263	4,335	980	217

Pounds.





## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
	Glauber salts.	Salt.	Coal.	FISH.			GLASS.			SHOES AND SLIPPERS.		Segars.
				Dried.	Salmon.	Pickled. Mackerel.	All other.	Black bottles.	Window. 8 by 10. 10 by 12. Above 10 by 12.	Boots.	Leather. Children's.	
	Cwt.	Bushels.	Quintals.	Barrels.	Gross.	100 square feet.	Pairs.	1,000.	Packs.			
Swedish West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Danish West Indies, -	-	387	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	118
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	81	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20
British West Indies, -	79,373	7,325	-	6	104	-	85	5	3	28	-	1
British American colonies, -	1,453	19,917	3,377	5,206	2,187	-	306	4	-	11	164	24
French West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	20
Florida, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	3,355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,274
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	1,297	150	-	-	-	-	46	6	8	5	35	9
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Hayti, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
West Indies, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	7	85,559	27,679	3,377	3,943	5,206	2,291	555	15	11	33	41
												495
												5
												1,551
												24

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 8, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



General aggregate of importations from each nation and its dependencies, in American and foreign vessels, commencing on the 1st of October, 1816, and ending on the 30th of September, 1817.

VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.				
WHENCE IMPORTED.														
At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	At 33½ per cent.	At 40 per cent.	DUCK.			WINES.				
							Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Madeira.	Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	Claret, in bottles, &c.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	
Dollars.										Gallons.				
							Pieces.							
Russia,	5,533	469,822	11,753	521	6,002	-	22,217	16,848						
Prussia,	26	185	10,003	15		-								
Sweden and dependencies,	172	15,972	20,574	4,938	3,420	-	155	78	12	522	25	24		
Denmark and dependencies,	18,901	99,004	20,165	87,185	6,995	10,661	326	119	233	2,091	7	2,916		
Holland and dependencies,	37,136	306,761	201,934	72,619	34,355	-	838	-	196	43	2,719	367	7	
Great Britain and dependencies,	834,371	7,090,244	6,514,247	15,893,072	776,227	2,573,120	227	110	95	26,152	155	2,150	9,906	
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	75,397	1,077,361	274,915	30,043	34,012	-	981	314	50	33	635	1,082		
France and dependencies,	307,546	2,524,235	464,542	287,208	501,973	-	306	114	-	3,603	4,936	78,262	140	
Spain and dependencies,	71,675	280,627	40,171	28,695	43,114	-	-	5	-	-	-	481	77,362	
Portugal and dependencies,	17,571	65,043	5,202	3,064	7,840	-	655	104	-	150,123	-	76	1,696	
Italy, - - - - -	16,072	117,322	17,045	6,566	118,390	-	-	-	-	96	21	1,124		
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	3,196	68,300	35,571	1,826	18,367	224	-	-	-	-	-	69		
Turkey, Levant, &c.	5,850	211,608	278	3,890	5,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Morocco and Barbary States,	4	1,459	-	1,120	-	-	-	200	-	2,866	-	-		
China, - - - - -	41,255	1,564,210	170,328	1,058,794	21,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
All other countries, - - - - -	40,308	190,750	40,281	103,810	18,131	6	30	-	-	579	30	252	223	
Total, -	1,475,013	14,082,963	7,827,009	17,583,366	1,596,236	2,587,571	1,288	25,735	17,892	586	186,108	8,528	86,803	
													89,334	

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.				WINES.			SPIRITS.		BEER, ALE, & PORTER.		OIL.			TEAS.			
	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.	From grain.	From other materials.	Molasses.	In bottles.	Other-wise.	Sperma-ceti.	Whale and other fish.	Olive.	Bohea.	Souchong, &c.	Imperial, gunpowder, &c.	Hyson and young hyson.	Hyson skin and other green.	
Gallons.																	
Russia,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	52	32	
Prussia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	
Sweden and dependencies,	51	13,134	6,059	6	139,809	91,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denmark and dependencies,	2,297	1,816	24,876	1,822	948,759	67,913	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Holland and dependencies,	196	643	3,420	254,518	171,704	660,394	7	-	272	-	-	1,685	218	-	18	263	
Great Britain and dependencies,	21,069	7,185	143,567	6,362	2,439,556	1,513,574	100,613	33,680	110	10,238	-	-	112	9,384	187	1,841	
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	50	-	7,856	328	6	-	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
France and dependencies,	352	2,181	407,534	4,708	610,806	2,982,307	22	-	-	27	1,066	-	-	-	27	-	
Spain and dependencies,	5,672	169,790	194,365	302	75,428	5,826,832	58	-	-	194	563	-	34	99	18	124	
Portugal and dependencies,	123,605	98,355	30,911	216	13,274	243,039	-	-	-	21,099	4,253	-	-	-	812	-	
Italy, -	38,996	-	24,982	5,529	12,549	-	-	-	-	-	1,732	-	-	-	-	-	
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	57	-	3,374	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3,421	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	33,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	444,771	2,142,843	389,794	2,099,019	1,984,175	
China,	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	442	-	240	-	
All other countries, -	1,584	4,478	2,547	534	6,071	95,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	194,187	297,582	882,836	274,325	4,418,129	11,480,948	100,714	33,862	384	31,558	11,035	446,456	2,143,667	399,277	2,100,511	1,986,435	



### AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

[illegible]

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
	CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.					Tobacco, manufact'd, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.		
	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.				Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.				Pimento.	Cassia.
Pounds.															
Russia,	20,022	8,087	42	213	5,115,586	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	5,631		
Prussia,	-	-	-	6,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sweden and dependencies,	-	50	-	11,282	50,962	625	3,655	-	-	20,522	297	-	400		
Denmark and dependencies,	-	22	95,963	-	-	65	3,957	-	268	286,641	-	-	511		
Holland and dependencies,	-	8,522	127,251	58,052	573,542	289	27,027	5	2,142	2,946,891	534,516	93,903	2,485		
Great Britain and dependencies,	25,968	24	1,141	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	397		
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	17,390	1,294	42,655	10,565	11,240	1,218	-	-	14,533	6,920	2,158	666	19		
France and dependencies,	20,778	981	18	43,390	445,199	55	19	4,823	701	1,343	115,496	256	6,607		
Spain and dependencies,	976	-	-	475	764,819	-	-	-	-	714	-	-	1,568		
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	3,236	50,264	35,910	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	892		
Italy,	12,800	1,245	121	61,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	17,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,430	-	664,447	-		
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	664	-	-	201	-	156	380,297	882	-	-		
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
All other countries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total,	115,275	20,231	270,444	242,762	6,997,258	2,349	35,000	4,828	17,800	3,674,758	653,349	765,161	2,491		
													14,520		
													639,099		
													57,880		



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.		PAINTS.				LEAD.		CORDAGE.			COPPER & COMPOSITION						
		Cotton.	Gun- powder.	Bristles.	Glue.	Dry ochre.	Ochre in oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, pack- thread, and seines.	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	
Pounds.																	
Russia,	-	-	50,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314,380	26,976	6,496	-	-	-
Prussia,	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,615	-	3,461	346	1,294	-	-	-
Sweden and dependencies,	24	-	-	-	10,782	-	-	-	-	42,907	-	8,255	332	339	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,996	-	-	-	-	543	-	3,133
Holland and dependencies,	115	12,500	108	-	-	-	26,179	1,651,977	1,016,067	1,920,421	1,389,533	172,715	7,147	328,540	34,709	40,060	-
Great Britain and dependencies,	2,632,722	276,367	10,775	130,190	215,655	26,831	11,841	24,955	100,134	294,348	8,528	37,883	-	2,033	-	769	-
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	-	12	896	-	62	-	-	-	-	79,226	19,604	19,449	12,356	61,844	-	-	-
France and dependencies,	-	6	26,318	57	452,006	317	-	-	-	228,902	100	12,426	47,429	679	1,782	-	-
Spain and dependencies,	258,668	30,368	-	125	16,343	-	28	-	-	22,400	-	55,122	-	1,467	-	-	-
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,222	1,466	-	24,800	-	-	-	-	-
Italy, -	-	17,427	-	-	-	-	1,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	-	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,666	51,631	2,819	5,933	496	263	-	-	-	-	165
All other countries,	142,084	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	3,023,613	336,730	88,809	130,654	694,848	27,048	1,739,941	1,207,054	2,679,100	1,423,698	648,987	94,849	404,101	36,491	44,127	-	-

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
	IRON AND STEEL WIRE.		IRON.			Anchors.	Sheet, rod, and hoop iron.	Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Copperas.	Glauber salts.	Salt.	Coal.	
	Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.	Nails.	Spikes.	In bars and bolts.										
					Rolled.	Hammered.									
							Pounds.					Cwt.			
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	123,835	-	1,936	98	57,763	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	806	-	200	181,572	249	66	615	-	280	3	-	5,444	387
Sweden and dependencies, - - - - -	-	-	2,090	-	-	13,798	52	-	17	1,144	-	-	-	2,750	-
Denmark and dependencies, - - - - -	-	-	7,974	18,657	200	1,717	120	-	1,119	-	7	-	-	23,483	13,406
Holland and dependencies, - - - - -	-	36,755	1,636,008	331,949	32,975	42,624	819	7,810	7,676	953	628	7,088	-	1,996,661	635,950
Great Britain and dependencies, - - - - -	92,625	24,589	6,479	-	608	17,718	-	-	451	1,000	-	-	-	99,817	1,200
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c. - - - - -	180	3,676	10,866	-	20	199	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,231	9,439
France and dependencies, - - - - -	-	606	3,889	23,005	4	1,175	76	-	218	-	-	-	-	484,052	-
Spain and dependencies, - - - - -	441	378	-	-	-	5,979	10	-	242	668	-	-	-	19,852	-
Portugal and dependencies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Italy, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	660	-	11,468	-	-	-	-	-	2,519	-	-	-	-	3,530	-
Turkey, Levant, &c. - - - - -	-	-	436	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	580	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other countries, - - - - -	-	-	19,465	-	193	199	90	7	-	1	-	-	29	5,618	-
Total, - - - - -	93,906	66,004	1,699,531	373,611	34,200	389,016	1,424	9,967	12,955	61,529	1,501	7,091	29	2,879,438	660,382



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	FISH.			GLASS.				Boots.	SHOES.			Segars.	Playing cards.	
	Pickled.		Black bottles.	Window.		Silk.	Leather.		Children's.					
	Dried.	Salmon.		Mackerel.	All other.					8 by 10.	10 by 12.			Above 10 by 12.
			Quintals.					Barrels.				Gross.	100 square feet.	
	Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	314	99	-	-	71
Prussia,	-	-	-	-	100	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	9	169	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	168	1,344	300	310	-	310	-
Holland and dependencies,	677	-	-	293	156	65	210	-	1,580	372	385	-	385	-
Great Britain and dependencies,	3,911	4,403	5,346	11,008	4,180	1,788	565	1,250	7,387	753	648	-	648	482
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse Towns, &c.	6	-	-	8	1,140	499	106	-	144	-	2	-	2	216
France and dependencies,	12	-	-	74	292	299	219	5,279	14,526	3,861	106	-	106	2,386
Spain and dependencies,	4	-	-	-	6	8	30	494	285	-	-	-	13,357	93
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	7	20	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Italy,	-	-	-	2	2	5	805	5,920	3,701	586	-	-	-	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other countries,	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	169	6	2	2,131	-	2,131	-
Total,	4,610	4,403	5,346	16,948	6,080	2,754	1,971	13,325	29,293	5,973	17,020	-	17,020	3,177

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 8, 1819.

15th CONGRESS.]

No. 222.

[2d Session.]

COMMERCIAL PRIVILEGES ENJOYED BY THE NETHERLANDS TO BE EXTENDED TO  
PRUSSIA, HAMBURGH, AND BREMEN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 11, 1819.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

FEBRUARY 11, 1819.

I transmit to Congress, for their consideration, applications which have been received from the minister resident of Prussia, and from the Senates of the free and Hanseatic cities of Hamburg and Bremen, the object of which is that the advantages secured by the act of Congress of 20th April last to the vessels and merchandise of the Netherlands should be extended to those of Prussia, Hamburg, and Bremen. It will appear from these documents that the vessels of the United States, and the merchandise laden in them, are in the ports of those Governments, respectively, entitled to the same advantages in respect to imposts and duties as those of the native subjects of the countries themselves. The principle of reciprocity appears to entitle them to the return of the same favor on the part of the United States, and I recommend it to Congress that provision to that effect may be made.

JAMES MONROE.

PRUSSIA.

[TRANSLATION.]

*The Minister Resident of Prussia to the Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, November 14, 1818.

The undersigned, minister resident of His Majesty the King of Prussia, had the honor, on the 21st of November last, to address to the Secretary of State a note, in conformity with the orders of his Government, proposing to the Government of the United States, in relation to the commerce between the two nations, the adoption of the principle of perfect reciprocity, as established by the act of 3d March, 1815.

This subject was recommended to the Congress by the President of the United States, in his message of 19th March last, conjointly with similar propositions, made by the Government of the Netherlands, and by the Hanse Towns of Hamburg and Bremen. But the act of Congress of 20th April, regulating this object, applied only to the commerce of the Netherlands. By the President's proclamation of 25th July last, the same principle was adopted in regard to Bremen, and, by a subsequent proclamation, of the 1st of August, as to Hamburg; with this difference, that these proclamations only speak of the produce and manufactures of those two towns, whereas the act of the 20th April declares that not only the produce and manufactures of the kingdom of the Netherlands imported into the United States in Dutch vessels, but such produce and manufactures, generally, as can only be, or most usually are, shipped from a port or place in the kingdom of the Netherlands, should be subjected to no higher import duties than if imported in vessels of the United States.

Now, the cities of Hamburg and Bremen, more favorably situated for commerce with the United States than the ports of Prussia on the Baltic, are the chief ports of export of the Prussian trade; consequently, the adoption of the principle of perfect commercial reciprocity between the states of Prussia and the United States would have but a very partial effect if the produce and manufactures of Prussia exported in Bremen and Hamburg vessels did not enjoy similar advantages on importation into the United States in Prussian bottoms.

The object of the present note having been specially recommended to the undersigned in a memoir of the Chancellor of State of His Majesty the King of Prussia, an extract of which was annexed to the note of the 21st of November above referred to, and subsequently by His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had the honor to address the Secretary of State anew, and to repeat the request stated in his aforesaid note. He has to add, that the Government of Prussia the more confidently expects that the Government of the United States will adopt suitable measures to terminate this affair, as in the ports of Prussia there exists no discrimination, on this point, between Prussian vessels and those of the United States and their cargoes.

The undersigned eagerly avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurances of his highest consideration.

F. GREUHM.

[TRANSLATION.]

*Mr. Greuhm to Mr. Adams.*

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1818.

The undersigned, minister resident of His Majesty the King of Prussia, conceives that he cannot better fulfil the orders of his Government relative to the re-establishment and extension of the commerce of the states of Prussia with the United States, than by transmitting to the Secretary of State the copy of a memoir, in the form of an instruction, addressed to him at his departure from Berlin by His Majesty's Chancellor of State, the Prince of Hardenberg.

He begs leave to recommend it to the suitable attention of the Secretary of State, until he can favor him with the honor of a conference on the subject of its contents, and he avails himself of this occasion to tender to him the assurances of his highest consideration.

F. GREUHM.

[TRANSLATION.]

BERLIN, June 30, 1817.

With a view to extend the commercial relations of Prussia and the United States of America, by promoting the exchange of their produce and manufactures, and thereby rendering the trade of the two nations reciprocally as beneficial as possible, Mr. Greuhm shall propose to the Government of the United States—



1st. That Prussian vessels shall be subjected in the ports of the United States to no other imposts, charges, and duties than are paid by American vessels.

2d. That articles of Prussian manufacture imported into the United States in Prussian vessels shall pay no higher duties than those imported in American vessels.

Mr. Greuhm is therefore authorized to declare to the Government of the United States that the Government of Prussia is willing to establish a perfect reciprocity in this respect; that is to say, that vessels of the United States shall pay in the ports of the Prussian states no other imposts, charges, and duties, than those paid by Prussian vessels, as well for ships as for cargoes, provided Prussian vessels and cargoes shall enjoy the same favors in the ports of the republic.

This principle of perfect reciprocity having already been formally and generally established by the act of 3d of March, 1815, (copy of which is annexed,) no other formality will consequently be necessary than an authentic declaration on the part of Prussia to obtain the adoption of it in her favor by the United States.

The commerce between the United States and Prussia will by this measure be rendered direct and immediate, and be exempt in future from the necessity of resorting to the intervention of any foreign nation for that purpose; and thus the Americans, instead of importing Prussian goods through the medium of the Hamburgers and others, will send their own ships and cargoes directly to Stettin, Dantzic, &c. for those goods. It will further tend to promote their national navigation, by opening a new and beneficial channel of trade. Coming themselves to procure such Prussian goods as they may want, and receiving them from the first hand, they will obtain them of better quality and at more moderate prices.

THE PRINCE OF HARDENBERG.

HAMBURGH.

[TRANSLATION.]

*The Burgomasters and Senate of Hamburg to the President of the United States.*

PRESIDENT:

The blessings of peace having been restored to the world, and Hamburg having resumed her pristine liberty and independence, it was amongst our foremost and most ardent wishes not only to renew our friendly intercourse with the Government of the United States, but, if possible, to make it more intimate and extensive. It is with a view of expressing these sentiments that we take the liberty of addressing your excellency, in full confidence that the friendship which the Government of the United States has formerly shown to us and our citizens is not changed by the severe misfortunes of which our city has been the victim of late years. We presume to rely the more on those sentiments, as we require the support of friendly Powers, and in particular of mercantile states, in order to raise us again to our former useful importance. It will be an object of our greatest care to improve our friendly relations with the Government of the United States, and nothing would give us more satisfaction than the mercantile intercourse, which connects our town with the United States, assuming the greatest importance, and resting upon the most solid foundation. To promote this desirable object, we have, immediately after the reorganization of the constitutional Government of this republic, caused the custom-house laws to be reported, and the duties to be determined as moderate as possible. These custom-house laws, which establish for the inhabitants of the United States, in respect of their ships, goods, and importations, a perfect equality with our own citizens and the importations under our own flag, have passed, and have already been promulgated last year. We are led, however, to dwell upon them at present, and to refer to these laws, the board of trade of this place having called our attention to an act of Congress, dated the 3d of March, entitled "An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States," desiring we might give to your excellency the assurance required by the said act of Congress of the 3d of March. To this effect, we certify to your excellency by these presents:

That, by virtue of the existing laws of Hamburg, and particularly the custom-house laws, the American ships, their loading, and importations, are not subject, in our city and its port, to any higher duties on the tonnage and on the goods than our own Hamburg ships, their loading, and importations; and beg leave to request that your excellency may please to order that the trade and navigation of this city, as much as respects German produce and manufactures, may be relieved from the additional burdens which have till now been exacted; and that they may be admitted to the same privileges which have been bestowed on the trade and navigation of other nations in amity with the United States.

We have the honor to sign, with the sentiments of high consideration and respect, your excellency's most obedient servants, the Burgomasters and Senate of the free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

WILHELM AMSINCK, *Burgomaster, President.*

T. H. HEISED, *Secretary.*

Given the 13th of November, 1815.

*Mr. Buck to the Secretary of State.*

HAMBURGH CONSULATE GENERAL,

SIR:

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1818.

Under date of the 25th May last, I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of the same month, conveying to me the exequator as consul general for the republic of Hamburg. At the same time, I took the liberty to renew my application to be informed from your Department of the determination of his excellency the President of the United States relative to the act of Congress of March 3, 1815, as far as it may interest the commerce with Hamburg; but till now I still remain without any communication on that subject.

The certificate which accompanied the letter of March 3, 1817, from the Senate of Hamburg, testifying that, in the city and port of Hamburg, American ships, their loading, and importations, are perfectly treated on the same footing as, and in every respect equalized with, our own Hamburg ships, their loading, and importations, in regard

to the custom-house and all other duties and tonnage, I had the honor to transmit to the Department of State, and afterwards delivered the duplicate in person. This I understood at the time was fully satisfactory, and wanted only the determination of his excellency the President of the United States to entitle the city of Hamburg to the privileges prescribed in the act of Congress under date of March 3, 1815.

I observe now a proclamation, under date of the 24th of July last, on the same subject, relative to the Hanseatic city of Bremen, which induces me to a renewal of my application to give the same relief to the trade and navigation of Hamburg.

In expectation of a speedy favorable reply,

I have the honor to remain, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. N. BUCK, *Consul General for Hamburg.*

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

*Mr. Buck to the Secretary of State.*

HAMBURG CONSUL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1819.

SIR:

Since I last had the honor of conferring with you on the subject of the commercial relations between the free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg and the United States of America, further advices have been received by me; in consequence of which, I take the liberty of addressing this letter to you.

I am instructed, sir, by the Senate of Hamburg, to express to you that they have received the communication of the President's proclamation of the 1st of August, A. D. 1818, by which all discriminating duties on the tonnage and merchandise of the respective states are abolished; that the Senate of Hamburg also derive the highest satisfaction from the manifestation of liberal and amicable dispositions on the part of the United States to their republic; and that the continuation of those friendly dispositions will always be duly appreciated by them.

But I am also instructed by the Senate of Hamburg to represent to you, sir, that the concluding part of the proclamation of the President, in which it is stated that the aforesaid discriminating or countervailing duties on merchandise imported "are repealed so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg," has given to the Senate of Hamburg sincere cause of objection and regret, as they cannot but perceive in the said modification a most injurious operation in relation to their carrying trade and peculiar interests, and which would, in its necessary tendency, almost destroy totally the basis on which the Senate of Hamburg determined on the abolition of all discriminating or countervailing duties, and would almost entirely exclude their shipping from the ports of the United States.

This objection, sir, is considered by the Senate of Hamburg has being further strengthened, by perceiving that the more favorable stipulation has been entered into by the United States, in relation to the same subject, with the Government of the Netherlands; the injurious consequences of which the Senate of Hamburg are most sensibly aware of.

In addition, sir, I take the liberty of communicating to you that I am instructed by the Senate of Hamburg to have a conference with you on the above subject, and to receive from the Government of the United States a statement of their views and decisions in relation to the same.

I consequently take the liberty to request of you that the subject of the above communication will be laid before the President of the United States, with a hope that the Congress of the United States will pass an act that will meet the views of the Senate of Hamburg, to extend to them the privilege that such goods, produce, or manufactures, as most usually are first shipped from Hamburg, may be considered as their native productions when imported in Hamburg vessels into the ports of the United States.)

With great consideration, I have the honor to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my particular respect, and, in the expectation of your answer,

I remain, with great regard, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. N. BUCK,

*Consul General of the Republic of Hamburg in the U. S. of America.*

THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State of the U. S. of America.*

BREMEN.

*Mr. Wichelhausen to the Secretary of State.*

SIR:

BALTIMORE, January 26, 1819.

I had the honor of addressing you on the 2d and 28th December, 1818, to which, however, I have not been favored with an answer.

I understand the collector of this port received yesterday a letter from the Treasury Department, stating circulars would be issued in a few days to give directions that *Swedish* vessels should be put on the same footing with American vessels, and that goods in Swedish vessels should pay no more duty than goods in American vessels. Permit me to hope that this opportunity will be seized by the Treasury Department to include the necessary instructions respecting the duty upon goods in Bremen vessels. The collector of this port appears to be decidedly of opinion that the Treasury Department, by the act of Congress of 3d March, 1815, is fully authorized to give the desired construction to that law, and direct the collectors accordingly.

The request of the Bremen Government being founded upon equity and justice, the Senate of Bremen was confident in the hope it would be granted by the American Government without delay.

I did not think it necessary to proceed again to Washington for the purpose of communicating with you in person on a subject which I understood required no further discussion. However, if it is not acceptable I should address you in writing, I beg to be instructed, and I shall do myself the honor to wait upon you at Washington.

With the highest consideration, I remain, sir, your very humble servant,

H. D. WICHELHAUSEN.

THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State, Washington.*



[TRANSLATION.]

*The Burgomasters and Senators of the Free Hanse Town of Bremen to the President of the United States.*

SIR:

We have been informed by Mr. Wichelhausen, who had the honor to present to your excellency our letter of the 20th January, 1818, of the proclamation you were pleased to issue on the 24th July last, for the purpose of giving effect to the act of Congress of 3d March, 1815, in favor of Bremen vessels entering American ports.

By this formal equalization of duties, and the simultaneous reimbursement of such as have been paid since the 12th May, 1815, so far as they exceed the equalization decreed by law, the American Government has given a new and signal proof of that spirit of justice which characterizes its proceedings. We offer to your excellency our sincere acknowledgments for this evidence of your good-will towards us, and for your favorable reception of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Wichelhausen.

We presume, however, that your excellency will not hesitate to direct that the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1815, be made applicable to all such products and manufactures as, by the general course of trade carried on here, are exported from our port. The very terms of that act, referring to the products or manufactures of the nation to which the foreign vessels belong, seem most clearly to designate articles of the growth or industry of Germany, as composed of a body of States, of which Bremen forms an integral part, and to stipulate the equalization of duties in favor of such goods when exported in Bremen vessels. The treaty concluded with the Government of the Netherlands, extending the equalization of duties "to such produce or manufactures as can only be, or most usually are, first shipped from a port or place in the kingdom," &c., as well as the tenor of the American act of navigation of 1st May, 1817, seem to remove all doubt as to a correspondent application of the act of Congress to goods shipped from our port.

It is only in this view that the object of the act can be attained of removing all the obstacles which have hitherto obstructed the commerce of the Americans with foreign nations. It appearing to be highly interesting to both nations to favor, as much as possible, the trade carried on between the American ports and that of Bremen, we have submitted to your excellency the evidences of our sincere desire to grant the most special favors to the American commerce, and we therefore flatter ourselves that we shall receive the most unqualified proof of the establishment of that reciprocity which forms the avowed principle of the wise policy of the American Government—a policy eminently calculated to render their country prosperous and happy.

With these sentiments, inspired by a full and entire confidence, we recommend anew to your excellency the interest of our city; and we renew to you the assurances of the very high consideration with which we have the honor to be, sir,

Your excellency's most devoted Burgomasters and Senators of the free Hanse Town of Bremen.

GEORGE DE GRONING, *Burgomaster presiding.*

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 223.

[1st Session.]

## COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 14, 1819.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1819.

I transmit, herewith, to the Senate a collection of the commercial regulations of the different foreign countries with which the United States have commercial intercourse, which has been compiled in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of March 3, 1817.

JAMES MONROE.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, March 3, 1817.

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be collected, digested, printed, and laid before the Senate, at the next session of Congress, so much of the treaties, laws, and regulations of the different foreign countries with which the United States have commercial intercourse, as relates to import, export, tonnage, light-money, pilotage, and port duties; to bounties and drawbacks; to colonial trade and navigation; to the national character of mariners; and to the ships, papers, and navigation of such foreign countries, respectively; specifying the comparative footing of national and foreign ships employed in any branch of such commercial intercourse.

Attest:

CHARLES CUTTS, *Secretary.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The various duties payable in England were first reduced to order in the time of Charles II. by the establishment of a book of rates, in which the duties were graduated according to the supposed value of the goods. This book, with some additions, continued in force till the consolidation act of 1787 made an entire change in the system. It repealed all the existing duties, and substituted a tariff, in which specific duties were imposed, without the establishment of any rate upon a great variety of articles enumerated; and such as could not properly be subjected to

this mode were charged with a duty according to their declared value. The addition of new duties occasioned a second consolidation act in 1803, and a third in 1809, which last is now in force. By this act all former duties were abolished, and the present tariff established. It divided the duties into two classes—the permanent, and the temporary or war duties; the first of which were to be paid into the consolidated fund, and applied as heretofore, and the second placed in the exchequer, at the disposition of Parliament. The war duties were originally declared to be laid during the continuance of the war, and six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace; but, by act of Parliament in 1814, the war duties on imported goods were continued until the 5th of July, 1815. In the year 1815 they were continued until the 5th of July, 1816, except the duties on the importation of tobacco and of cotton wool in British built ships, and of cotton wool from the dominions of Portugal in Portuguese ships.

In 1816 the war duties were made permanent and perpetual.

The following table exhibits the amount of duty payable on each article imported, together with the excise duties and the drawback allowed on exportation.

By acts of Parliament in 1813 and 1814, an additional duty of twenty-five per cent. of the permanent duty was laid on all imported goods, except raw silk, wine, sugar, tea, and cotton wool; other exceptions have been added, so that now an additional fourth of the permanent duty of customs, as marked in the first column, is payable on all the articles in the following table, except barilla, bones of cattle and other animals, oak bark, &c. used in tanning leather, raw silk, sugar, tea, cotton wool, tobacco, butter, cheese, citrate of lime, rape cake, rape, cole, hemp, flaxseed, and linseed.

# OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.		Permanent.						Originally war duty, now permanent.		
		Duty.			Drawback.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Acacia, - - - - -	per lb.	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	0	5
Acorns, - - - - -	do.	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0	0	1½
Adiantum, - - - - -	do.	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0	0	1½
Agaric, - - - - -	per cwt.	1	4	0	-	-	-	0	8	0
Agates, polished, or otherwise manufactured, the 100%. value, -	-	37	10	0	-	-	-	12	10	0
rough, or unmanufactured, the 100%. value, -	-	20	0	0	13	6	8	6	13	4
Alkali, not otherwise enumerated, the 100%. value, -	-	20	0	0	13	6	8	6	13	4
Alkanet root, - - - - -	per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
Alkekengi Baccæ, - - - - -	do.	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
Alkermes, confectio, - - - - -	per oz.	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
syrup, - - - - -	per lb.	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	6
Almond paste, the 100%. value, -	-	37	10	0	-	-	-	12	10	0
Almonds, bitter, - - - - -	per cwt.	1	0	0	0	13	4	0	6	8
Jordan, - - - - -	do.	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
of any other sort - - - - -	do.	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
Aloes, Socotorina, directly from the place of their growth, -	per lb.	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	6
not directly from the place of their growth, -	do.	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
of any other sort, - - - - -	do.	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3
Alum, - - - - -	per cwt.	0	11	0	0	7	4	0	3	8
plume, - - - - -	per lb.	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
roch, - - - - -	per cwt.	0	7	0	0	4	8	0	2	4
Amber, rough, - - - - -	per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
not otherwise enumerated, the 100%. value, -	-	37	10	0	25	0	0	12	10	0
Ambergris, - - - - -	per oz.	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Ambra liquida, - - - - -	per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	4	0	1	2
Anacardium, - - - - -	do.	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	0	5
Anchovies, - - - - -	do.	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0	0	1½
Angelica, - - - - -	do.	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
Annatto, - - - - -	per cwt.	1	5	0	-	-	-	0	8	4
Antimonium, crudum, - - - - -	do.	0	7	6	-	-	-	0	2	6
preparatum, or stibium, - - - - -	per lb.	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
Apples, - - - - -	per bush.	0	2	0	-	-	-	0	0	8
dried, - - - - -	do.	0	4	3	-	-	-	0	1	5
Aquafortis, - - - - -	per cwt.	0	9	0	-	-	-	0	3	0
Arangoes, from Europe, under license for exportation to Africa, the 100%. value, -	-	2	0	0	-	-	-	0	13	
Argol, - - - - -	do.	0	3	0	-	-	-	0	1	0
Aristolochio, - - - - -	per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
Arrow root, or powder, - - - - -	do.	0	0	3	-	-	-	0	0	1
the produce of any of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, -	do.	0	0	1½	-	-	-	0	0	0½
Arsenic, - - - - -	per cwt.	0	9	0	-	-	-	0	3	0
Asafoetida, directly from the place of its growth, -	per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
not directly from the place of its growth, -	do.	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
Asarum root, - - - - -	do.	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0	0	1½
Ashes, Fechia, - - - - -	per cwt.	0	4	6	-	-	-	0	1	6
pearl and pot, in a British built ship, - - - - -	do.	0	3	6	-	-	-	0	1	2
not in a British built ship - - - - -	do.	0	4	0	-	-	-	0	1	4
of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, -	do.	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	4
soap, weed, and wood, - - - - -	do.	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	4
not otherwise enumerated, the 100%. value, -	-	20	0	0	13	6	8	6	13	4
Asphaltus, - - - - -	per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
Asses, - - - - -	each,	2	2	0	-	-	-	0	14	0
Bacon, or hams, - - - - -	per cwt.	2	17	6	-	-	-	0	19	2
Balls, washing, - - - - -	per lb.	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	4
Balm of Gilead, - - - - -	do.	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Balsam, artificial, - - - - -	do.	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Canada - - - - -	do.	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now permanent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balsam Capaiba, or Capivi - - - - - per lb.	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 5
natural - - - - - do.	0 2 6	0 1 8	0 0 10
not otherwise enumerated, the 100% value, - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Balustia, - - - - - do.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Bandstring twist, - - - - - per doz. knots,	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Barilla, in a British built ship, - - - - - per cwt.	0 8 6	0 5 8	0 2 10
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 9 0	0 5 8	0 3 0
Bark, oak, - - - - - do.	0 0 4½	- - -	0 0 1½
black oak, or quercitron, for the purpose of dying, imported from any country not in Europe, in casks of not less than 150 pounds nett, - - - - - do.	0 0 6	- - -	0 0 2
otherwise imported, the 100% value, - - - - -	20 0 0	13 6 8	6 13 4
red mangrove, in casks containing not less than 150 lbs. nett, do.	0 0 4½	- - -	0 0 1½
otherwise imported, the 100% value, - - - - -	20 0 0	13 6 8	6 13 4
not otherwise enumerated, do. - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
By 55 Geo. 3, c. 95, § 1, the duties of customs payable by law upon the importation into Great Britain of any solid vegetable extract from oak bark, and other vegetable substances used in the tanning of leather, and for no other purpose whatever, shall cease; and in lieu of the duties hereby repealed, there shall be paid for such solid vegetable extract from oak bark and other vegetable substances to be used for the purpose of tanning leather, and no other purpose whatever, - - - - - per cwt.			
0 3 0			
Basket rods, the bundle, not exceeding three feet in circumference at the band, - - - - -	0 2 0	- - -	0 0 8
Baskets, hand baskets - - - - - per doz.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
not otherwise enumerated, the 100% value, - - - - -	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
Bast ropes, - - - - - per cwt.	0 3 9	- - -	0 1 3
Battery, - - - - - do.	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Bellium, directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
not directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - do.	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 4
Beads, amber, - - - - - do.	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
coral, - - - - - do.	0 10 0	0 6 8	0 3 4
crystal, - - - - - per 1000,	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
jet, - - - - - per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8
not otherwise enumerated, the 100% value, - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Beans, kidney or French beans, - - - - - per bushel,	0 0 6	- - -	0 0 2
Beer, mum, the barrel of 32 gallons, - - - - -	0 14 0	0 9 4	0 4 8
spruce, do. do. - - - - -	0 17 0	0 11 4	0 5 8
or ale of all sorts, the barrel of 32 gallons, - - - - -	0 8 9	0 5 10	0 2 11
mum beer and ale, the barrel of 32 gallons, also subject to excise, - - - - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -
Benjamin, - - - - - per lb.	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 4
Berries, bay, - - - - - per cwt.	0 7 0	- - -	0 2 4
juniper, - - - - - do.	0 7 0	0 4 8	0 2 4
myrtle, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 4½	0 0 3	0 0 1½
yellow, for dyers' use, - - - - - per cwt.	0 18 0	- - -	0 6 0
for dyers' use, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - do.	0 15 0	- - -	0 5 0
not for dyers' use, not otherwise enumerated, the 100% value, - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Bezoar stones, - - - - - per oz.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
Birds, singing birds, - - - - - per doz.	0 5 0	- - -	0 1 8
Bitumen judaicum, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Blacking, - - - - - per cwt.	2 5 0	- - -	0 15 0
Bladders, - - - - - per doz.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
Bole ammoniac, or Armenian bole, - - - - - per cwt.	0 5 0	0 3 4	0 1 8
Bones of cattle and other animals, and of fish, except whale fins, the 100% value, - - - - -	1 0 0	- - -	- - -
Books, bound, - - - - - do.	4 2 0	- - -	1 7 4
unbound, - - - - - do.	3 1 6	- - -	1 0 6
Borax, refined, - - - - - per lb.	0 1 0	- - -	0 0 4
unrefined, or tincal, - - - - - do.	0 0 4½	0 0 3	0 0 1½
Botargo, - - - - - do.	0 0 7½	- - -	0 0 2½
Bottles, of earth or stone, - - - - - per doz.	0 2 0	- - -	0 0 8
of glass, covered with wicker, the dozen quarts, - - - - -	0 13 9	- - -	0 4 7
of green or common glass, full or empty, not of less contents than one pint, and not being vials, the dozen quarts, - - - - -	0 5 0	- - -	0 1 8
of glass, not otherwise enumerated, the 100% value, - - - - -	72 0 0	- - -	24 0 0
common glass bottles, not being vials, also subject to excise, - - - - - per cwt.	0 8 2	- - -	- - -
of stone, not exceeding two quarts, also subject to excise, do.	0 2 6	- - -	- - -
flasks in which wine or oil is imported are exempt from duty.			
Bowls, or buckets, of wood, - - - - - per doz.	0 1 3	- - -	0 0 5
Boxes, dressing, the 100% value, - - - - -	37 10 0	- - -	2 10 0
nest boxes, the gross, containing twelve dozen nests, each nest containing eight boxes, - - - - -	0 17 6	0 11 8	0 5 10
pill boxes, the gross, containing twelve dozen nests, each nest containing four boxes, - - - - -	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
sand boxes, the gross, containing twelve dozen boxes, - - - - -	0 5 6	0 3 8	0 1 10
snuff boxes, the 100% value, - - - - -	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
not otherwise enumerated, the 100% value, - - - - -	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
Bracelets, or necklaces of glass, the gross, containing twelve bundles or deckers, each bundle or decker containing ten necklaces, - - - - -	0 6 0	- - -	0 2 0

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now per- manent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brass, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value, -	37 10 0	-	12 10 0
Bread or biscuit, - - - - - per cwt.	0 2 6	-	0 0 10
Bricks, - - - - - per 1000.	0 14 0	0 9 4	0 4 8
Brimstone, or sulphur vivum, viz.			
rough, in a British built ship, - - - - - per cwt.	0 9 6	0 6 4	0 3 2
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 10 0	0 6 4	0 3 4
in rolls, in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 12 6	0 8 4	0 4 2
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 13 0	0 8 4	0 4 4
in flowers, in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 15 9	0 10 0	0 5 3
CUSTOM DRAWBACK.			
when used in making and preparing oil of vitriol, 9-10ths of the duty.			
Bristles, dressed, in a British built ship, - - - - - per doz. lbs.	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 2 8
rough or undressed, in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 2 3	0 1 6	0 0 9
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 2 6	0 1 6	0 0 10
Bronze figures, - - - - - the 100l. value,	37 10 0	-	12 10 0
Brooms, flag or whisk, - - - - - per doz.	0 0 6	-	0 0 2
Bugle, great, - - - - - per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8
small or seed, - - - - - do.	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
great, to be warehoused, - - - - - per 12 lbs.	0 1 0	-	0 0 4
small or seed, to be warehoused, - - - - - do.	0 2 0	-	0 0 8
When taken out of such warehouse to be used in Great Britain—			
great, - - - - - per lb.	0 2 0	-	0 0 8
small or seed, - - - - - do.	0 3 0	-	0 1 0
Bullion and foreign coin, if gold or silver, duty free.			
Bulrushes, - - - - - per load of 63 bundles,	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
Busts or figures of marble or stone, not otherwise enumerated,			
the 100l. value,	37 10 0	-	12 10 0
Butter, in a British built ship, - - - - - per cwt.	1 0 0	-	-
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	1 5 0	-	-
Cables, tarred or untarred, whether in use or otherwise, - - - - - do.	0 13 6	-	0 4 6
Calamus aromaticus, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Callivances, - - - - - per bushel,	0 0 6	-	0 0 2
Calicoes, printed, painted, stained, or dyed, imported from Eu- rope under license for exportation to Africa, - - - - - the 100l. value,	2 10 0	-	0 16 8
Calves' velves, - - - - - per cwt.	0 7 3	0 4 10	0 2 5
Camomile flowers, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
Camphor, refined, directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - do.	0 1 3	-	0 0 5
not directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - do.	0 2 6	-	0 0 10
unrefined, directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
not directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - do.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
Cancrorum oculi, - - - - - do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
Candles, spermaceti, - - - - - do.	0 1 6	-	0 0 6
tallow, - - - - - per cwt.	2 0 0	-	0 13 4
wax, - - - - - per lb.	0 1 6	-	0 0 6
Candlewick, - - - - - per cwt.	2 16 0	-	0 18 8
Canella alba, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Canes, ratans, - - - - - per 1000,	1 1 6	0 14 4	0 7 2
reed, - - - - - do.	0 16 9	0 11 2	0 5 7
walking, - - - - - do.	2 10 0	1 13 4	0 16 8
Cans of wood, - - - - - per doz.	0 1 3	-	0 0 5
Cantharides, - - - - - per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8
Capers, - - - - - do.	0 0 4½	0 0 3	0 0 1½
Capita papaverum, - - - - - per 1000,	0 2 3	0 1 6	0 0 9
Caps, cotton, - - - - - the 100l. value,	54 0 0	-	18 0 0
worsted, - - - - - do.	37 10 0	-	12 10 0
Cardamons, - - - - - per lb.	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 5
Cards, playing, - - - - - the dozen packs,	2 10 0	-	0 16 8
Carmine, - - - - - per oz.	0 2 6	-	0 0 10
Carpets, Turkey, under four yards square, - - - - - the carpet,	0 15 0	-	0 5 0
four yards square, and not exceeding six yards square, - - - - - do.	3 0 0	-	1 0 0
exceeding six yards square, - - - - - do.	5 0 0	-	1 13 4
not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - the 100l. value,	37 10 0	-	12 10 0
Carriages of all sorts, - - - - - do.	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Casks, empty, - - - - - the tun of 252 gallons,	0 15 0	-	0 5 0
Cassia buds, - - - - - per lb.	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 4
fistula, - - - - - do.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
lignea, - - - - - do.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
Castor, - - - - - do.	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Catlings or lustrings, - - - - - the gross of 12 doz. knots,	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 1 4
Caviare, - - - - - per cwt.	0 7 6	-	0 2 6
Chalk, - - - - - the 100l. value,	20 0 0	-	6 13 4
Cheese, in a British built ship, - - - - - per cwt.	0 10 6	-	-
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 13 0	-	-
Cherries, - - - - - do.	0 8 6	-	0 2 10
dried, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 4½	-	0 0 1½
China root, directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
not directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - do.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
China ware or porcelain, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - the 100l. value,	50 0 0	-	16 13 4



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now per- manent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cider, the tun of 252 gallons,	7 10 0	5 0 0	2 10 0
also subject to excise, do.	17 17 0		
Cinders, the chalders of 36 bushels, Winchester measure,	0 13 9	- - -	0 4 7
Cinnabaris nativa, per lb.	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 5
Cinnamon, the produce of and from any British plantation in America, do.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
imported under license, do.	0 5 6	0 3 8	0 1 10
Citrate of lime, per lb. avoirdupois,	0 1 6		
Citron, preserved with salt, the 100l. value,	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Civet, per oz.	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Clocks, the 100l. value,	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
Cloves, the produce of and from any British plantation in Amer- ica, per lb.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
imported under license, do.	0 3 6	0 2 4	0 1 2
Coals, the chalders of 36 bushels, Winchester measure,	1 8 0	- - -	0 9 4
Cobalt, the 100l. value,	20 0 0	13 6 8	6 13 4
Cochineal, per lb.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
dust, do.	0 0 3	- - -	0 0 1
Cocoa nuts, do.	0 0 3	- - -	0 0 1
of the growth or produce of any British plantation in America, also subject to excise, do.	0 1 10		
all other cocoa nuts, do.	0 3 0		
Coculus Indicus, directly from the place of its growth, do.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
not directly from the place of its growth, do.	0 3 0	- - -	0 1 0
Codilla of flax, subject to duty as flax—for which see Flax. hemp, subject to duty as hemp—for which see Hemp.			
Coffee, per lb.	0 0 3	- - -	0 0 1
of the growth or produce of any British colony or plan- tation in America, also subject to excise, do.	0 0 3		
all other coffee, do.	0 2 0		
As to coffee of the production of Martinique, Mariga- lante, Guadeloupe, St. Eustatia, St. Martin, and Saba —see Sugar, in this table.			
Coloquintida or colocynth, directly from the place of its growth, do.	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 4
not directly from the place of its growth, do.	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8
Columbo root, do.	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 4
Comfits, do.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
Copper, ore, per cwt.	0 0 6	- - -	0 0 2
old, fit only to be remanufactured, do.	0 5 9	- - -	0 1 11
in plates and copper coin, do.	0 9 6	- - -	0 3 2
unwrought, viz: copper in bricks or pigs, rose copper, and all cast copper, do.	0 5 9	- - -	0 1 11
part wrought, viz: bars, rods, ingots, hammered or raised, manufactures of copper not otherwise enumerated, and copper plates engraved, the 100l. value,	0 19 3	- - -	0 6 5
By 48 Geo. 3, c. 67, 51 Geo. 3, c. 31, and 55 Geo. 3, c. 52, until the 25th March, 1820, the following additional duties and draw- backs are to be paid and allowed on copper in bricks or pigs, rose copper, cast copper, copper in plates, copper coin, and copper in bars, rods, or ingots, hammered or raised, per cwt.	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
By 52 Geo. 3, c. 89, continued by 55 Geo. 3, c. 52, until 25th March, 1820, and further, copper in bricks or pigs, rose copper, cast copper, copper in plates, copper coin, and copper in bars, rods, or ingots, hammered or raised, and copper ore, not ware- housed for exportation, the ton of 20 cwt.	- - -	0 12 6	1 5 0
Copperas, blue, per cwt.	0 3 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
green, do.	0 3 0	- - -	0 1 0
white, do.	0 7 6	- - -	0 2 6
Coral, in fragments, per lb.	0 0 7½	0 0 5	0 0 2½
whole, polished, do.	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
unpolished, do.	0 3 6	0 2 4	0 1 2
Cordage, tarred or untarred, whether in use or otherwise, (stand- ing or running rigging in use excepted,) per cwt.	0 13 6	- - -	0 4 6
Cork, in a British-built ship, do.	0 5 0	0 3 4	0 1 8
not in a British-built ship, do.	0 5 6	0 3 4	0 1 10
Corks ready made, per lb.	0 2 3	- - -	0 0 9
Corn.*—All foreign corn, when delivered out of any vessel in the port of London is subject to a duty of two pence per last, or ten quarters, to be paid to the inspector of corn returns.	0 3 6		

\* This article is of sufficient importance to justify a more detailed explanation. The maritime countries of England and Wales are divided into twelve districts, in each of which are certain designated towns or trading places. From every one of these the inspector makes, every Tuesday, a return of the average weekly price of corn and oatmeal to the receiver of corn returns, who computes from them the average prices of each district. At the end of every six weeks, he computes the average prices in each district for the six preceding weeks, and sends a return of it to the collectors of the customs in each district. He is also to publish, weekly, a statement of the average prices of each sort of corn and oatmeal in each county; and to publish monthly, from the monthly returns made to him by the sheriff, or sheriff's deputy in each county in Scotland, the average prices of corn and oatmeal in each county for the four preceding weeks, and a general average of such prices in Scotland.

The introduction of foreign corn is regulated by these returns, in the following manner, by a law of 1815:

All corn, meal, or flour, the growth, production, or manufacture of any foreign country, which may now by law be imported, shall at all times be allowed to be brought into the United Kingdom, and warehoused there free of duty, and at all times be

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now permanent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cornu cervi calcinatum, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 4½	0 0 3	0 0 1½
Cortex, angusturæ, - - - - - do.	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 5
cariophylloides, - - - - - do.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
eleutheriæ, - - - - - per cwt.	0 12 6	0 8 4	0 4 2
guaiaci, - - - - - do.	0 17 6	0 11 8	0 5 10
limonum or aurentiorum, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
Peruvianus, or Jesuit's bark, - - - - - do.	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 5
simarauba, - - - - - do.	0 0 7½	0 0 5	0 0 2½
winteranus, - - - - - do.	0 0 4½	0 0 3	0 0 1½
not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Costus, - - - - - do.	0 0 7½	0 0 5	0 0 2½
Cotton manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value, - - - - -	54 0 0	-	18 0 0
Cowage, or Cowitch, - - - - - do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
Cowries, from Europe, under license for exportation to Africa, the 100l. value, - - - - -	2 0 0	-	0 13 4
Cranberries, - - - - - per gallon,	0 0 9	-	0 0 3
Crayons, the 100l. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Cream of tartar, - - - - - per cwt.	0 10 0	-	0 3 4
Crout, (sauer kraut,) the 100l. value, - - - - -	20 0 0	-	6 13 4
Crystal, rough, the 100l. value, - - - - -	20 9 0	13 6 8	6 13 4
cut, or in any way manufactured, the 100l. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Cubebs, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Cucumbers, pickled, - - - - - per gallon,	0 1 6	-	0 0 6
preserved in salt and water, the 100l. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	-	12 10 0
Culm, the chaldor of 36 bushels, Winchester measure, - - - - -	1 0 6	-	0 6 10
Currants, in a British built ship, - - - - - per cwt.	1 8 0	0 18 8	0 9 4
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	1 10 0	0 18 8	0 10 0
Cuttle bones, - - - - - per 1000,	0 7 9	0 5 2	0 2 7
Cyperus, - - - - - per cwt.	0 10 0	0 6 8	0 3 4
Dates, - - - - - do.	2 17 0	1 18 0	0 19 0
Diamonds, duty free.			
Dice, - - - - - per pair,	0 16 6	-	0 5 6
Dittany, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 7½	0 0 5	0 0 2½
Down, in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 0 10½	0 0 6	0 0 3½
Drawings, colored, - - - - - each,	0 2 0	-	0 0 8
plain, - - - - - do.	0 1 0	-	0 0 4
Droits of admiralty, coming within the denomination of derelict Floatsam, Jetsam, or Lagan, are not subject to duty.—See <i>Wrecks</i> , in this table.			
Drugs not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty,			
the 100l. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Earthenware, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - do.	50 0 0	-	16 13 4
Eels, the ship's lading, - - - - -	8 5 0	-	2 15 0
Eggs, - - - - - per 120,	0 0 6	-	0 0 2
Elephants' teeth, - - - - - per cwt.	2 10 0	1 13 4	0 16 8
Emeralds, rubies, and other precious stones and jewels, (except diamonds,) - - - - - the 100l. value,	10 0 0	-	3 6 8
Enamel, - - - - - per lb.	0 4 6	0 3 0	0 1 6
Essence of bergamot, - - - - - do.	0 2 9	0 1 10	0 0 11
lemon, - - - - - do.	0 2 9	0 1 10	0 0 11
spruce, - - - - - the 100l. value,	20 0 0	13 6 8	6 13 4
of the production of and from any British plantation or settlement in America, - - - - - do.	10 0 0	6 13 4	3 6 8
not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - do.	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Euphorbium, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 4½	0 0 3	0 0 1½
Fan mounts, of leather, - - - - - the 100l. value,	90 0 0	-	30 0 0
Feathers, for beds, in a British built ship, - - - - - per cwt.	2 16 0	1 17 4	0 18 8
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	3 0 0	1 17 4	1 0 0
ostrich, or estrich, dressed, - - - - - per lb.	1 15 0	1 3 4	0 11 8
undressed, - - - - - do.	0 10 0	0 6 8	0 3 4
vulture, - - - - - the 100l. value,	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - the 100l. value,	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Figs, in a British built ship, - - - - - per cwt.	0 13 6	0 9 0	0 4 6
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 14 6	0 9 0	0 4 10
Fish, fresh, British, taken and imported in British built vessels, duty free. British, taking and curing, duty free.—See <i>Eels</i> .			

re-exported free of duty, and it may also be taken from the warehouse entered for home consumption, free of duty, whenever foreign corn, meal, or flour, of the same sort, shall be admissible for home consumption.

Such foreign corn, meal, or flour, may be imported into the United Kingdom for home consumption, without payment of any duty whatever, whenever the average prices of the several sorts of British corn made up and published in the manner required by law shall be at or above the following sums:

When wheat shall be at or above the price of 80 shillings per quarter.

Barley, beer, bigg,	do	40	do	do.
Oats,	do	27	do	do.
Rye, pease, and beans,	do	53	do	do.

But from the British plantations in North America, corn, meal, or flour, the growth, production, or manufacture of such plantations, may be imported free of duty when the above-mentioned prices are lower, viz: When wheat is at or above 67 shillings per quarter; rye, pease, and beans, at or above 44 shillings per quarter; barley, beer, or bigg, at or above 35 shillings; oats, at or above 22.

When it shall appear that the average prices of British corn, in the six weeks immediately succeeding the 15th of February, May, August, and November, in each year, shall have fallen below the prices at which foreign corn may be imported, no such foreign corn shall be allowed to be imported for home consumption, from any place between the rivers Eyder and Bidasoa, both inclusive, until a new average shall be published regulating the importation for the succeeding quarter.



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.		Permanent.						Originally war duty, now per- manent.		
		Duty.			Drawback.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Flannel,	-	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	4
Flax, dressed, in a British built ship,	-	6	15	6	-	-	-	2	5	2
not in a British built ship,	-	7	1	0	-	-	-	2	7	0
rough or undressed, in a British built ship,	-	0	0	3	-	-	-	0	0	1
not in a British built ship,	-	0	0	4½	-	-	-	0	0	1½
Flocks,	-	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Flower roots, trees, or plants,	-	20	0	0	13	6	8	6	13	4
Flowers, artificial, not made of silk,	-	37	10	0	-	-	-	12	10	0
Fossils, not otherwise enumerated,	-	20	0	0	13	6	8	6	13	4
Frames for pictures, prints, or drawings,	-	37	10	0	-	-	-	12	10	0
Frankincense,	-	0	14	0	0	9	4	0	4	8
Fruit, artificial,	-	37	10	0	-	-	-	12	10	0
Furriers' waste,	-	37	10	0	-	-	-	12	10	0
Galanga, directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
not directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
Galbanum, directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3
not directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	6
Galls,	-	0	7	0	-	-	-	0	2	4
Gamboge,	-	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
Garnets, cut,	-	0	17	6	0	11	8	0	5	10
rough,	-	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2	0
Gauze of thread,	-	40	0	0	-	-	-	13	6	8
Gentian,	-	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
Ginger, the produce of the British plantations or settlements in Africa or America,	-	0	14	6	0	9	8	0	4	10
not the produce of the British plantations,	-	1	13	6	1	2	4	0	11	2
preserved,	-	0	2	0	-	-	-	0	0	8
Ginseng,	-	0	0	10½	0	0	7	0	0	3½
Glass, broken, fit only to be remanufactured,	-	0	2	0	-	-	-	0	0	8
rough plate, and ground or polished plate or crown glass,	-	72	0	0	-	-	-	24	0	0
and besides,	-	0	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
German sheet,	-	72	0	0	-	-	-	24	0	0
and besides,	-	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
manufactures, not otherwise enumerated,	-	72	0	0	-	-	-	24	0	0
plate, and all other glass manufactures, not being flasks in which wine or oil shall be imported, nor foreign green glass bottles, also subject to excise,	-	6	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glovers' clippings, fit only to make glue,	-	0	3	0	-	-	-	0	1	0
Glue,	-	0	7	6	-	-	-	0	2	6
Grains, Guinea,	-	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
of Paradise,	-	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	0	5
Granilla,	-	0	0	6	-	-	-	0	0	2
Grapes,	-	37	10	0	-	-	-	12	10	0
Grease,	-	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	4
Greaves, for dogs,	-	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	0	5
Gum ammoniac, directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3
not directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	6
animi,	-	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
Arabic,	-	0	7	6	-	-	-	0	2	6
cashew,	-	0	4	6	-	-	-	0	1	6
copal,	-	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
elemi,	-	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0	0	1½
guaiacum,	-	0	1	1½	0	0	9	0	0	4½
lac, viz: cake-lac,	-	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
shellac, or seed-lac,	-	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0	0	1½
stick-lac,	-	0	5	0	-	-	-	0	1	8
opopanax, directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	2	3	0	1	6	0	0	9
not directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	4	6	0	3	0	0	1	6
sagapenum, directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
not directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
sandrake, or juniper,	-	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
sarcocolla, directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
not directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
Senegal,	-	0	7	6	-	-	-	0	2	6
from Europe in a British built ship,	-	1	1	0	-	-	-	0	7	0
tacamahaca,	-	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	0	5
tragacanth, directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	0	7½	0	0	5	0	0	2½
not directly from the place of its growth,	-	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	0	5
not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty,	-	37	10	0	25	0	0	12	10	0
Gunpowder, corn,	-	2	6	0	1	10	8	0	15	4
serpentine,	-	1	9	0	0	19	4	0	9	8
Gypsum,	-	1	0	0	-	-	-	0	6	8
the produce of and from any British plantation or set- tlement in America,	-	0	0	9	-	-	-	0	0	3
Hair, camel,	-	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	4
cow, ox, or bull,	-	0	11	6	-	-	-	0	3	10
elk,	-	0	11	6	-	-	-	0	3	10
goat, or Turkey goat's wool,	-	0	0	3	-	-	-	0	0	1
horse,	-	20	0	0	-	-	-	6	13	4
human,	-	0	3	0	-	-	-	0	1	0
not otherwise enumerated,	-	20	0	0	-	-	-	6	13	4

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now permanent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hair powder, - - - - - per cwt.	6 3 0	- - -	2 1 0
perfumed, or perfumed dust, - - - do.	8 12 0	- - -	2 17 4
Handsoops, - - - - - per doz.	0 1 3	- - -	0 0 5
Harp strings, - - - - - the gross of 12 dozen knots,	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 1 4
Hats, bast, chip, cane, or horse hair hats or bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding 22 inches in diameter, - per doz.	0 6 9	- - -	0 2 3
each hat or bonnet exceeding 22 inches in diameter, - do.	0 13 6	- - -	0 4 6
straw hats or bonnets, each hat or bonnet not exceeding 22 inches in diameter, - do.	2 3 0	- - -	0 14 0
each hat or bonnet exceeding 22 inches in diameter, - do.	4 6 0	- - -	1 8 8
made of or mixed with felt, hair, wool, or beaver, - per hat,	1 1 6	- - -	0 7 2
Hay, - - - - - the load of 36 trusses, each truss being 56 lbs.	0 14 6	- - -	0 4 10
Heath, for brushes, - - - - - per cwt.	0 5 9	- - -	0 1 11
Hellebore, or eleborus, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
Hemp, dressed, in a British built ship, - - - per cwt.	3 0 0	- - -	1 0 0
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	3 3 0	- - -	1 1 0
rough or undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purposes, in a British built ship, - do.	0 5 9	0 3 10	0 1 11
not in a British built ship, - do.	0 6 6	0 3 10	0 2 2
the produce of the British plantations in America, per ton of 20 cwt.	0 5 0	- - -	0 1 8
Hermodyctyl, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Hides, buffalo, bull, cow, and ox hides, in the hair, not being tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, and imported from any British colony or settlement in Africa, per hide,	0 0 3	- - -	0 0 1
buffalo, bull, cow, or ox, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, in a British built ship, do.	0 0 6	- - -	0 0 2
not in a British built ship, - do.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
tanned, and not otherwise dressed, - - - per lb.	0 0 7½	- - -	0 0 2½
horse, mare, or gelding, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, in a British built ship, per hide,	0 0 6	- - -	0 0 2
not in a British built ship, - do.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
tanned, and not otherwise dressed, - - - per lb.	0 0 7½	- - -	0 0 2½
losh, - - - - - do.	0 1 0	- - -	0 0 4
Muscovy, or Russia, tanned or colored, - - - do.	0 1 0	- - -	0 0 4
or pieces of hides, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, from any British plantation in America, - the 100% value,	3 14 0	- - -	1 4 8
or pieces of hides, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, - do.	20 0 0	- - -	6 13 4
or pieces of hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, - do.	90 0 0	- - -	30 0 0
Hones, - - - - - the hundred of five score,	0 14 6	0 9 8	0 4 10
Honey, - - - - - per cwt.	0 9 6	- - -	0 3 2
Hoofs of cattle, - - - - - the 100% value,	20 0 0	- - -	6 13 4
Hoops, of iron, - - - - - per cwt.	0 15 0	- - -	0 5 0
of wood, - - - - - per 1000,	0 9 0	- - -	0 3 0
Hops, - - - - - per cwt.	5 8 0	- - -	1 16 0
Horns, buffalo, bull, cow, or ox, - - - the hundred of five score,	0 3 6	0 2 4	0 1 2
hart or stag, - - - - - do.	0 13 6	0 9 0	0 4 6
not otherwise enumerated, - - - the 100% value,	20 0 0	13 6 8	6 13 4
Horn tips, - - - - - per 100,	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 5
Horses, mares, or geldings, - - - each,	4 4 0	- - -	1 8 0
Jalap, - - - - - per lb.	0 1 1½	0 0 9	0 0 4½
Jet, - - - - - do.	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 5
Incle, unwrought, - - - - - do.	0 0 6	- - -	0 0 2
wrought, - - - - - do.	0 3 3	- - -	0 1 1
India rubbers, or burrachas, - - - - - do.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
Indigo, - - - - - do.	0 0 3	- - -	0 0 1
Ink for printers, - - - - - per cwt.	0 13 0	0 8 8	0 4 4
Iron, in bars or unwrought, viz:			
the produce of any British plantation in America, and imported from thence, - - - the ton of 20 cwt.	0 14 0	- - -	0 4 8
the produce of any other country, viz.			
in a British built ship, - - - do.	4 2 0	- - -	1 7 4
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	5 0 0	- - -	1 13 4
slit or hammered into rods, and iron drawn or hammered, less than three-fourths of an inch square—			
in a British built ship, - - - per cwt.	0 12 6	- - -	0 4 2
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	0 13 6	- - -	0 4 6
cast, the 100% value, - - - - -	20 0 0	- - -	6 13 4
old broken and old cast iron, - - - per ton of 20 cwt.	0 11 0	- - -	0 3 8
ore, - - - - - do.	0 5 6	- - -	0 1 10
pig iron, - - - - - do.	0 11 0	- - -	0 3 8
the produce of and from the British plantations in America, - - - do.	0 5 0	- - -	0 1 8
Isinglass, - - - - - per cwt.	1 10 0	- - -	0 10 0
the produce of and from the British plantations in America, - - - do.	0 10 0	- - -	0 3 4
Juice of lemons, limes, or oranges, - - - per gal.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
Ivory, - - - - - per lb.	0 3 3	- - -	0 1 1
Kelp, in a British built ship, - - - per cwt.	0 8 6	0 5 8	0 2 10
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	0 9 0	0 5 8	0 3 0



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now permanent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lace, silk, the 100l. value, - - - - -	25 0 0	- - -	8 6 8
thread, under 5s. the yard in value, - - - - - per yard,	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
of 5s. and under 10s. the yard in value, - - - - - do.	0 2 6	- - -	0 0 10
of 10s. do. 15s. do. - - - - - do.	0 3 0	- - -	0 1 0
of 15s. do. 20s. do. - - - - - do.	0 4 3	- - -	0 1 5
of 20s. do. 25s. do. - - - - - do.	0 5 3	- - -	0 1 9
of 25s. the yard or upwards, the 100l. value, - - - - -	25 0 0	- - -	8 6 8
Lamp black, - - - - - per cwt.	2 2 0	1 8 0	0 14 0
Lapis calaminaris, - - - - - do.	0 5 0	- - -	0 1 8
contrayervæ, - - - - - per oz.	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 5
lazuli, - - - - - per lb.	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8
tutiæ, - - - - - do.	0 0 4½	0 0 3	0 0 1½
Lard, - - - - - per cwt.	0 5 0	- - -	0 1 8
Latten, black, - - - - - do.	0 17 6	0 11 8	0 5 10
shaven, - - - - - do.	1 11 6	1 1 0	0 10 6
Lavender flowers, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Lead, black, - - - - - per cwt.	0 2 6	0 1 8	0 0 10
ore, - - - - - per ton of 20 cwt.	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
pig, per 100l. value, - - - - -	20 0 0	- - -	6 13 4
red, - - - - - per cwt.	0 5 3	0 3 6	0 1 9
white, - - - - - do.	0 6 6	0 4 4	0 2 2
Leather, any article made of leather, or manufacture whereof leather is the most valuable part, not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value, - - - - -	90 0 0	- - -	30 0 0
Leaves of gold, - - - - - per 100 leaves,	0 1 9	0 1 2	0 0 7
of roses or violets, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Lemons, in a British built ship, - - - - - per 1000,	0 12 3	0 8 2	0 4 1
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 13 0	0 8 2	0 4 4
pickled, - - - - - per tun of 252 gallons,	2 6 0	1 10 8	0 15 4
Lentils, - - - - - per bushel,	0 0 6	- - -	0 0 2
Lignum, quassia, - - - - - per cwt.	5 12 0	- - -	1 17 4
Linen, plain, viz:			
cambrics and lawns, commonly called <i>French lawns</i> , plain, the piece, not exceeding eight yards in length, and not exceeding seven-eighths of a yard in breadth, - - - - -	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
cambrics, exceeding eight yards in length, or exceeding seven-eighths of a yard in breadth, the piece; and in proportion for a greater or less quantity, - - - - -	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
canvass, viz: Hessen canvass, or Dutch barras, in a British built ship, - - - - - per 120 ells,	1 13 6	1 2 4	0 11 2
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	1 15 0	1 2 4	0 11 8
packing canvass, guttings, spruce, Elbing, or Queensborough canvass, - - - - -			0 11 8
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	1 3 6	0 15 0	0 7 10
damask tabling, of the manufacture of Holland, viz:			0 7 10
not exceeding 1½ ell in breadth, - - - - - per yard,	0 6 3	0 4 2	0 2 1
exceeding 1½ ell and under 2 ells in breadth, - - - - - do.	0 7 3	0 4 10	0 2 5
of the breadth of 2 ells, and under 3 ells in breadth, do.	0 8 3	0 5 6	0 2 9
of the breadth of 3 ells, and upwards, - - - - - do.	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
damask tabling, of the manufacture of Silesia, or of any other place, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - per square yard,	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
damask towelling and napkin of the manufacture of Holland, - - - - - per yard,	0 2 6	0 1 8	0 0 10
damask towelling and napkin of the manufacture of Silesia, or of any other place, not otherwise enumerated, do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
diaper tabling of the manufacture of Holland, viz:			0 0 3
not exceeding 1½ ell in breadth, - - - - - do.	0 3 3	0 2 2	0 1 1
exceeding 1½ ell and under 2 ells in breadth, - - - - - do.	0 3 9	0 2 6	0 1 3
of the breadth of 2 ells, and under 3 ells in breadth, do.	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 1 4
of the breadth of 3 ells or upwards, - - - - - do.	0 5 9	0 3 10	0 1 11
diaper tabling of the manufacture of Silesia, or of any other place, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - do.	0 1 9	0 1 2	0 0 7

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now per- manent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Linen, diaper towelling and napkining of the manufacture of Hol- land, - - - - - per yard,	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 5
diaper towelling and napkining of the manufacture of Si- lesia, or of any other place, not otherwise enumerated, do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
drillings and packduck, viz:			0 0 3
in a British built ship, - - - per 120 ells,	2 17 6	1 18 4	0 19 2
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	3 0 0	1 18 4	0 19 2
Flanders linen, and linen of the manufacture of Holland, plain, not otherwise enumerated, viz:			1 0 0
not exceeding 1½ ell in breadth, - - - per ell,	0 1 9	0 1 2	0 0 7
exceeding 1½ ell in breadth, and under 2 ells in breadth, - - - do.	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 7
of the breadth of 2 ells, and under 3 ells in breadth, do.	0 2 3	0 1 6	0 0 8
of the breadth of 3 ells or upwards, - - - do.	0 3 3	0 2 2	0 0 8
German, Switzerland, East Country, (except Russia,) and Silesia cloth, plain, viz:			0 0 9
not exceeding 31½ inches in breadth,			0 1 1
in a British built ship, - - - per 120 ells,	1 16 9	1 4 6	0 12 3
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 18 0	1 4 6	0 12 3
exceeding 31½ inches, and not exceeding 36 inches in breadth,			0 12 8
in a British built ship, - - - do.	3 17 6	2 11 8	1 5 10
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	4 0 0	2 11 8	1 5 10
exceeding 36 inches in breadth,			1 6 8
in a British built ship, - - - do.	5 19 3	3 19 6	1 6 8
not in a British Built ship, - - - do.	6 3 0	3 19 6	1 19 9
Hinderlands, brown, under 22½ inches in breadth,			2 1 0
in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 1 0	0 14 0	0 7 0
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 7 0
Lawns, Silesia and all other lawns, plain, (except cambrics and French lawns,) not bleached in Holland, the piece not exceeding eight yards in length, - - -	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 7 4
Silesia and all other lawns, plain, (except cambrics and French lawns,) bleached in Holland, the piece not exceeding eight yards in length, - - -	0 5 0	0 3 4	0 1 4
Linen, Russia, plain towelling and napkining of the manufac- ture of Russia,			0 1 8
not exceeding 22½ inches in breadth,			0 1 8
in a British built ship, - - - do.	0 19 9	0 13 2	0 6 7
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 1 6	0 13 2	0 6 7
not otherwise enumerated,			0 7 2
not exceeding 22½ inches in breadth,			0 7 2
in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 0 3	0 13 6	0 6 9
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 1 3	0 13 6	0 6 9
exceeding 22½ inches, and not exceeding 31½ inches in breadth,			0 7 1
in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 12 3	1 1 6	0 7 1
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 13 6	1 1 6	0 10 9
exceeding 31½ inches, and not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, not otherwise enumerated,			0 10 9
in a British built ship, - - - do.	2 8 0	1 12 0	0 11 2
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	2 10 0	1 12 0	0 16 0
exceeding 36 inches, and not exceeding 45 inches in breadth,			0 16 0
in a British built ship, - - - do.	4 6 9	2 17 10	0 16 8
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	4 8 6	2 17 10	1 8 11
exceeding 45 inches in breadth,			1 9 6
in a British built ship, - - - do.	6 0 0	4 0 0	1 9 6
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	6 4 6	4 0 0	2 0 0
			2 0 0
			2 1 6
			2 1 6



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.		Permanent.						Originally war duty, now per- manent.
		Duty.			Drawback.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Linen sail cloth, or sail duck, viz:								
not exceeding 36 inches in breadth, in a British built ship,	per 120 ells,	2	16	0	-	-	-	0 18 8
not in a British built ship,	do.	2	19	0	-	-	-	0 18 8
exceeding 36 inches in breadth, in a British built ship,	do.	4	13	6	-	-	-	0 19 8
not in a British built ship,	do.	4	17	6	-	-	-	1 11 2
sails, the 100l. value,	-	54	10	0	-	-	-	1 12 6
not being chequered or striped, or not being printed, painted, stained, or dyed, after the manufacture, or in the thread or yarn before the manufacture; and not being otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value,	-	40	0	0	26	13	4	18 3 4
chequered, or striped, or printed, painted, stained, or dyed, after the manufacture, or in the thread or yarn before the manufacture, not being prohibited to be im- ported into, or worn, or used in Great Britain, and not being otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value,	-	90	0	0	-	-	-	13 6 8
German and Russian, chequered or striped, the thread or yarn of which the same is made being colored, stained, or dyed before the manufacture, exported to any island under the dominion of His Majesty in the West Indies, in which description the Bahama islands and the Bermuda or Somers islands are included, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	-	87	10	0	13 6 8
and also of the originally temporary or war duty, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	-	30	0	0	33 0 0
Linseed cakes,	per cwt.	0	0	2	-	-	-	30 0 0
Liquorice powder,	do.	3	9	0	2	6	0	1 3 0
root,	do.	2	0	0	1	6	8	0 13 4
Litharge of gold,	do.	0	1	3	0	0	10	0 0 5
silver,	do.	0	1	0	0	0	8	0 0 4
Litmus,	do.	0	2	6	-	-	-	0 0 10
Lobsters, duty free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lupines,	do.	0	3	0	0	2	0	0 1 0
Mace, the produce of and from any British plantation in America,	per lb.	0	4	6	-	-	-	0 1 6
imported under license,	do.	0	5	9	0	3	10	0 1 11
Madder, the 100l. value,	-	5	0	0	-	-	-	-
Manna,	do.	0	0	9	0	0	6	0 0 3
Maps and charts,	each,	0	0	9	-	-	-	0 0 3
Marmalade,	per lb.	0	0	9	-	-	-	0 0 3
Mastich, red, directly from the place of its growth,	do.	0	0	6	0	0	4	0 0 2
not directly from the place of its growth,	do.	0	1	0	0	0	8	0 0 4
of any other sort, directly from the place of its growth,	do.	0	0	9	0	0	6	0 0 3
not directly from the place of its growth,	do.	0	1	6	0	1	0	0 0 6
Mats, of Russia, in a British built ship,	per 100 of five score,	0	15	0	0	10	0	0 5 0
not in a British built ship,	do.	0	15	9	0	10	0	0 5 3
not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value,	do.	37	10	0	25	0	0	12 10 0
Matting, of Barbary or Portugal,	per yard,	0	0	9	0	0	6	0 0 3
Holland,	do.	0	0	6	0	0	4	0 0 2
not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value,	-	37	10	0	25	0	0	12 10 0
Mattresses, the 100l. value,	-	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Mead,	per gallon,	0	0	3	-	-	-	0 0 1
Excise duty, per gallon,	-	0	5	0	-	-	-	-
Medals, the 100l. value,	-	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Medlars,	per bushel,	0	3	0	-	-	-	0 1 0
Molasses,	per cwt.	0	15	0	0	10	0	0 5 0
the production of and from the British plantations in America,	do.	0	4	9	0	3	2	0 1 7
Mercury, precipitate,	per lb.	0	1	3	0	0	10	0 0 5
sublimate,	do.	0	1	3	0	0	10	0 0 5
Metal, bell,	per cwt.	0	12	6	0	8	4	0 4 2
leaf, (except of gold,) per packet of 250 leaves,	per cwt.	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0 0 1½
prepared for battery,	per cwt.	2	2	0	1	8	0	0 14 0
Metheglin,	per gallon,	0	0	3	-	-	-	0 0 1
Excise duty, per gallon,	-	0	5	0	-	-	-	-
Mill-boards,	per cwt.	2	3	0	-	-	-	0 14 4
Milium solis,	per lb.	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0 0 1½
Minerals, not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value,	-	20	0	0	13	6	8	6 13 4
Morels,	do.	0	1	9	0	1	2	0 0 7
Moss, rock, for dyers' use,	per ton of 20 cwt.	1	2	0	-	-	-	0 7 4
not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value,	-	20	0	0	13	6	8	6 13 4
Mother of pearl shells, rough,	per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	4	0 0 2
Mules,	each,	3	3	0	-	-	-	1 1 0
Musical instruments, the 100l. value,	-	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Musk,	per oz.	0	3	0	0	2	0	0 1 0
Myrobalanes,	per cwt.	0	7	0	-	-	-	0 2 4
Myrrh, directly from the place of its growth,	per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	8	0 0 4
not directly from the place of its growth,	do.	0	2	0	0	1	4	0 0 8
Nardus celtica,	per cwt.	0	12	6	0	8	4	0 4 2
Natron, the 100l. value,	-	20	0	0	13	6	8	6 13 4
Nutmegs, the produce of and from any British plantation in America,	per lb.	0	2	3	-	-	-	0 0 9

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.						Originally war duty, now per- manent.		
	Duty.			Drawback.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Nutmegs, under license, - - - - -	0	3	6	0	2	4	0	1	2
candied, - - - - -	0	5	0	0	3	4	0	1	8
Nuts, cashew, the 100%. value, - - - - -	20	0	0	13	6	8	6	13	4
chestnuts, - - - - -	0	2	6	0	1	8	0	0	10
pistachio, directly from the place of their growth, - - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
not directly from the place of their growth, - - - - -	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
small nuts, - - - - -	0	1	9	0	1	2	0	0	7
walnuts, - - - - -	0	1	9	0	1	2	0	0	7
not otherwise enumerated, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37	10	0	25	0	0	12	10	0
Nux vomica, - - - - -	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3
Oakum, - - - - -	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Oil, of almonds, - - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
of amber or succinum, - - - - -	0	3	6	0	2	4	0	1	2
of anniseed, - - - - -	0	2	6	0	1	8	0	0	10
of bay, - - - - -	0	16	0	0	10	8	0	5	4
of cajaput, - - - - -	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	6
of carraway, - - - - -	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	6
of cassia, - - - - -	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	6
of castor, - - - - -	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3
chemical, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - -	0	2	3	0	1	6	0	0	9
of cinnamon, - - - - -	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
of cloves, - - - - -	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
of hemp seed, - - - - -	21	0	0	-	-	-	7	0	0
of jessamine, - - - - -	0	2	6	0	1	8	0	0	10
of juniper, - - - - -	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3
of lavender, - - - - -	0	2	3	0	1	6	0	0	9
of linseed, - - - - -	21	0	0	-	-	-	7	0	0
of mace, - - - - -	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	0	5
of marjoram, - - - - -	0	1	9	0	1	2	0	0	7
of nutmegs, - - - - -	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	0	5
of oranges, - - - - -	0	2	3	0	1	6	0	0	9
ordinary oil of olives, in a British built ship, - - - - -	9	17	6	6	11	8	3	5	10
not in a British built ship, do. - - - - -	10	10	0	6	11	8	3	10	0
of palm, - - - - -	0	4	0	0	2	8	0	1	4
perfumed oil, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - -	0	2	3	0	1	6	0	0	9
of pine, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37	10	0	25	0	0	12	10	0
of rape seed, - - - - -	21	0	0	-	-	-	7	0	0
of rock, - - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
of rosemary, - - - - -	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	0	5
of rosewood, - - - - -	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	5	0
salad oil, in a British built ship, - - - - -	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
not in a British built ship, do. - - - - -	0	3	6	0	2	0	0	1	2
of sassafras, - - - - -	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	6
seed oil, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - -	21	0	0	-	-	-	7	0	0
of spike, - - - - -	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3
of thyme, - - - - -	0	1	9	0	1	2	0	0	7
train oil and blubber, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, taken and caught by the crew of a British ship or vessel, wholly owned by His Majesty's subjects, usually residing in Great Britain, Ireland, or the islands of Guern- sey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, registered and navigated according to law, and imported in any such ship- ping, - - - - -	0	3	6	-	-	-	0	1	2
spermaceti oil, head matter, and train oil, so produced and imported, - - - - -	0	5	3	-	-	-	0	1	9
ditto, taken and caught on the banks and shores of the island of Newfoundland and parts adjacent, or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or on the shores of any British plantation in North America, or the parts adjacent, wholly by His Ma- jesty's subjects residing in such island or plantation, and carrying on such fishery from thence, and imported di- rectly from thence in a British built ship or vessel, regis- tered and navigated according to law, - - - - -	0	10	6	-	-	-	0	3	6
spermaceti oil, head matter, and train oil, so produced and imported, - - - - -	0	15	9	-	-	-	0	5	3
blubber taken and caught wholly by His Majesty's subjects usually residing in any other British colony, plantation, territory, or settlement, and imported in a British built ship or vessel, registered and navigated according to law, - - - - -	3	10	0	-	-	-	1	3	4
train oil, so produced and imported, - - - - -	5	5	0	-	-	-	1	15	0
spermaceti oil or head matter, so produced and imported, - - - - -	15	15	0	-	-	-	5	5	0
blubber, foreign fishing, - - - - -	14	0	0	-	-	-	4	13	4
train oil, foreign fishing, - - - - -	21	0	0	-	-	-	7	0	0
spermaceti oil or head matter, of foreign fishing, - - - - -	22	1	0	-	-	-	7	7	0
train oil taken and caught wholly by His Majesty's subjects usually residing in any of the Bahama or Bermuda islands, or in any British colony or plantation in North America, and imported in a British built ship or vessel, registered and navigated according to law, - - - - -	2	2	0	-	-	-	0	14	0
spermaceti oil or head matter, so produced and imported, - - - - -	3	3	0	-	-	-	1	1	0
of turpentine, - - - - -	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
of vitriol, - - - - -	0	0	3	-	-	-	0	0	1
walnut, - - - - -	0	2	6	0	1	8	0	0	10



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now per- manent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
Oil, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, the 100%. value,	£ s. d. 37 10 0	£ s. d. 25 0 0	£ s. d. 12 10 0
Ochre, - - - - - per cwt.	0 4 3	0 2 10	0 1 5
Olibanum, directly from the place of its growth, not directly from the place of its growth,	1 10 0 3 0 0	1 0 0 2 0 0	0 10 0 1 0 0
Olives, - - - - - per gallon,	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
Onions, - - - - - per bushel,	0 0 9	- - -	0 0 3
Opium, directly from the place of its growth, not directly from the place of its growth,	0 5 6 0 11 0	0 3 8 0 7 4	0 1 10 0 3 8
Orange flower ointment, water,	0 0 9 0 2 0	0 0 6 0 1 4	0 0 3 0 0 8
Oranges, in a British built ship, not in a British built ship,	0 12 3 0 13 0	0 8 2 0 8 2	0 4 1 0 4 4
Orchal, - - - - - per cwt.	0 5 6	- - -	0 1 10
Orchelia or archelia, - - - - - do.	0 10 6	- - -	0 3 6
Ore, not otherwise enumerated, the 100%. value,	20 0 0	13 6 8	6 13 4
Origanum, - - - - - per lb.	0 1 9	0 1 2	0 0 7
Orpiment or auripigmentum, - - - - - per cwt.	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Orrice or Iris root, - - - - - do.	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Orsedew, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
Otto of roses, or oil of roses, - - - - - per oz.	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 2 6
Oysters, - - - - - per bushel,	0 0 9	- - -	0 0 3
Pails or kits, of wood, - - - - - per dozen,	0 2 6	- - -	0 0 10
Painters' colors, not otherwise enumerated, Paintings on glass, the 100%. value,	0 0 6 37 10 0	0 0 4 - - -	0 0 2 12 10 0
Excise duty, per cwt.	6 6 0	- - -	- - -
Paper, brown, made of old rope or cordage only, without sepa- rating or extracting the pitch or tar therefrom, and with- out any mixture of other materials therewith, - - - - - do.	0 0 0	- - -	0 0 2
printed, painted, or stained paper, or paper hangings, per yard sq.	0 0 9	- - -	0 0 3
waste paper, or paper of any other sort, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, - - - - - per lb.	0 1 0	- - -	0 0 4
Parchment, - - - - - per dozen sheets,	0 6 3	- - -	0 2 1
Pasteboards, - - - - - per cwt.	2 3 0	- - -	0 14 4
Pearl barley, - - - - - do.	0 11 0	0 7 4	0 3 8
Pearls, the 100%. value, - - - - -	10 0 0	- - -	3 6 8
Pears, - - - - - per bushel,	0 3 0	- - -	0 1 0
dried, - - - - - do.	0 4 0	- - -	0 1 4
Pellitory, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
Pencils, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Pens, do. do. - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Pepper, Cayenne, - - - - - do.	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Guinea, - - - - - do.	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 4
long, - - - - - do.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Perry, - - - - - per tun,	10 15 3	7 3 6	3 11 9
Excise duty, per tun, - - - - -	17 17 0	- - -	- - -
Pewter, old, - - - - - per cwt.	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Pickles of all sorts, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - per gallon,	0 3 0	- - -	0 1 0
Pictures, under two feet square, - - - - - per picture,	2 3 0	- - -	0 14 4
of two feet square, and under four feet square, - - - - - do.	4 6 0	- - -	1 8 8
of four feet square or upwards, - - - - - do.	6 9 0	- - -	2 3 0
Pimento, of the British plantations, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
not of the British plantations, - - - - - do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
Pink root, - - - - - do.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Pitch, in a British built ship, the last, containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 31½ gallons, - - - - -	0 18 0	- - -	0 6 0
not in a British built ship, the last, containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 31½ gallons, - - - - -	0 19 0	- - -	0 6 4
the produce of any of the dominions or plantations of the Crown of Great Britain, the last, containing 12 barrels, each barrel not exceeding 31½ gallons, - - - - -	0 16 0	- - -	0 5 4
Burgundy, - - - - - per cwt.	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 3 0
Plaster of Paris, - - - - - do.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
Plate, of gold, - - - - - per oz. troy,	2 8 6	- - -	0 16 2
of silver, gilt, - - - - - do.	0 4 0	- - -	0 1 4
of silver, part gilt, - - - - - do.	0 3 9	- - -	0 1 3
ungilt, - - - - - do.	0 2 9	- - -	0 0 11
Platters of wood, - - - - - per doz.	0 1 0	- - -	0 0 4
Plaiting, or other manufactures, viz: of bast, chip, cane, or horse-hair, to be used in or pro- per for making hats or bonnets, - - - - - per lb.	0 3 9	- - -	0 1 3
of straw, to be used in or proper for making hats or bonnets, - - - - - do.	0 10 9	- - -	0 3 7
Plums, dried, - - - - - do.	0 0 9	- - -	0 0 3
Polishing rushes, the 100%. value, - - - - -	20 0 0	13 6 8	6 13 4
Polypodium, - - - - - do.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
Pomatum, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Pomegranates, - - - - - per 1000,	0 18 6	- - -	0 6 2
peels of, - - - - - per cwt.	0 9 6	- - -	0 3 2
Potatoes, - - - - - do.	0 1 3	- - -	0 0 5
Pots, melting, for goldsmiths, - - - - - per 100 of five score,	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8
of stone, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Powder, of brass, for japanning, - - - - - per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 4	0 1 2

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.						Originally war duty, now per- manent.		
	Duty.			Drawback.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Powder, of bronze, the 100 <i>l.</i> value,	37	10	0	25	0	0	12	10	0
Prints, paper, plain,	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	4
colored, the 100 <i>l.</i> value,	37	10	0	-	-	-	12	10	0
Prunelloes,	0	0	9	-	-	-	0	0	3
Prunes, in a British built ship,	0	17	3	0	11	6	0	5	9
not in a British built ship,	0	18	0	0	11	6	0	6	0
Psyllium,	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
Quicksilver,	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
Quills, goose,	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	6
swan,	0	7	6	0	5	0	0	2	6
Quinces,	0	2	6	-	-	-	0	0	10
Radix, contrayervæ,	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
enulæ campanæ,	0	8	6	0	5	8	0	2	10
eringii,	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
ipecacuanhæ,	0	2	3	0	1	6	0	0	9
Senecæ,	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0	0	1½
serpentariæ or snake root,	0	1	1½	0	0	9	0	0	4½
Rags, old, old ropes or junk, or old fishing nets, fit only to make paper or pasteboard, or for the purpose of manure, per ton, containing 20 cwt.,	0	16	3	-	-	-	0	5	5
in a British built ship,	0	17	3	-	-	-	0	5	9
not in a British built ship,	0	13	6	0	9	0	0	4	6
Raisins, Belvidere, in a British built ship,	0	14	3	0	9	0	0	4	9
not in a British built ship,	0	12	3	0	8	2	0	4	1
Denia, in a British built ship,	0	13	0	0	8	2	0	4	4
not in a British built ship,	0	13	6	0	9	0	0	4	6
Faro, in a British built ship,	0	14	3	0	9	0	0	4	9
not in a British built ship,	0	14	0	0	9	4	0	4	8
Lexia, in a British built ship,	0	14	9	0	9	4	0	4	11
not in a British built ship,	0	13	6	0	9	0	0	4	6
Lipari, in a British built ship,	0	14	3	0	9	0	0	4	9
not in a British built ship,	0	15	9	0	10	6	0	5	3
Smyrna, in a British built ship,	0	16	6	0	10	6	0	5	6
not in a British built ship,	1	6	9	0	17	10	0	8	11
of the sun, in a British built ship,	1	7	6	0	17	10	0	9	2
not in a British built ship,	0	12	3	0	8	2	0	4	1
not otherwise enumerated, in a British built ship,	0	13	0	0	8	2	0	4	4
not in a British built ship,	0	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	4
Rape cakes,	7	0	0	4	13	4	2	6	8
Rape of grapes,	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
Rennet,	0	4	3	0	2	10	0	1	5
Resina jalappæ,	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3	0
Rhinehurst,	0	2	6	0	1	8	0	0	10
Rhubarb,	0	4	9	0	3	2	0	1	7
Rice,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional duty on rice, except such as shall be directly imported from any of the possessions of the East India company, or from any British plantation,	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosin, or colophonia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship,	0	3	0	-	-	-	0	1	0
not in a British built ship,	0	3	6	-	-	-	0	1	2
the produce of any of the dominions or plantations be- longing to the Crown of Great Britain,	0	2	0	-	-	-	0	0	8
Saccharum Saturni,	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
Safflower,	0	5	6	-	-	-	0	1	10
Saffron,	0	4	6	0	3	0	0	1	6
Sago,	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0	0	1½
powder, the 100 <i>l.</i> value,	37	10	0	25	0	0	12	10	0
Sal ammoniacus,	0	0	3	-	-	-	0	0	1
gem,	0	5	0	-	-	-	0	1	8
limonum or acetosella,	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
prunelle,	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1
succini,	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	8
Salep, or salop, directly from the place of its growth,	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3
not directly from the place of its growth,	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	6
Salt, in a British built ship, per wey, containing 40 bushels, each bushel containing 56 lbs.	0	5	3	0	3	6	0	1	9
not in a British built ship, per wey, containing 40 bushels, each bushel containing 56 lbs.	0	6	0	0	3	6	0	2	0
Excise duty,	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saltpetre,	0	0	3	-	-	-	0	0	1
Sanguis draconis, directly from the place of its growth,	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4
not directly from the place of its growth,	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	8
Sapphora, the 100 <i>l.</i> value,	20	0	0	13	6	8	6	13	4
Sarsaparilla,	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	3
Sassafras,	0	4	0	0	2	8	0	1	4
Saunders, red,	0	2	6	-	-	-	0	0	10
white or yellow,	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2
Sausages, or puddings,	0	0	9	-	-	-	0	0	3
Scaleboards,	2	3	0	-	-	-	0	14	4
Scammony, directly from the place of its growth,	0	4	0	0	2	8	0	1	4
not directly from the place of its growth,	0	8	0	0	5	4	0	2	8
Scoops of wood,	0	1	6	-	-	-	0	0	6
per dozen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.		Permanent.		Originally war duty, now per- manent.
		Duty.	Drawback.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Scratch brushes, the 100 <i>l.</i> value,	-	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Sea cow, sea horse, or sea moose teeth,	- per lb.	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 4
Seed, ammiseed,	- do.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
anniseed,	- per cwt.	1 8 6	0 19 0	0 9 6
canary,	- do.	1 1 6	0 14 4	0 7 2
carraway,	- do.	0 7 0	0 4 8	0 2 4
carrot,	- per lb.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
carthamus,	- do.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
clover,	- per cwt.	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
coriander,	- do.	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
cummin,	- do.	0 10 0	0 6 8	0 3 4
fennel,	- per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
fenugreek,	- per cwt.	0 4 9	0 3 2	0 1 7
flax,	- per bushel,	0 0 3	10 0 1	-
forest, the 100 <i>l.</i> value,	-	20 0 0	3 6 8	6 13 4
furze,	- per cwt.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
garden, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged	-	-	-	-
with duty,	- per lb.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
hemp,	- per quarter of eight bushels,	0 11 0	-	0 3 8
the produce of and from the British plantations in Ame-	-	-	-	-
rica,	- the quarter of eight bushels,	0 0 6	-	0 0 2
and all other, not otherwise charged with duty, commonly	-	-	-	-
made use of for the purpose of extracting oil therefrom,	-	-	-	-
(whenever the price of middling British rape seed shall	-	-	-	-
be at or above 17 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per last,) such seed being of the	-	-	-	-
growth of any of the plantations or provinces belonging	-	-	-	-
to His Majesty in North America, and imported from	-	-	-	-
thence, per last of 10 quarters, each quarter of eight bushels,	-	0 2 6	-	0 0 10
and all other, not otherwise charged with duty, commonly	-	-	-	-
made use of for the purpose of extracting oil therefrom,	-	-	-	-
(whenever the price of middling British rape seed shall	-	-	-	-
be at or above 20 <i>l.</i> per last,) imported in a British ship,	-	-	-	-
from any country whatever, per last of 10 quarters, each	-	-	-	-
quarter of eight bushels,	-	0 2 6	-	0 0 10
linseed,	- per bushel,	0 0 3	-	0 0 1
lucerne,	- per cwt.	0 6 3	0 4 2	0 2 1
maw,	- do.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 6 8
millet,	- do.	0 5 9	0 3 10	0 1 11
mustard,	- do.	0 3 3	0 2 2	0 1 1
onion,	- do.	1 5 3	0 17 6	0 8 9
pony or peony,	- per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
rape and cole,	- per last,	10 0 0	-	-
worm, directly from the place of its growth,	- per lb.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
not directly from the place of its growth,	- do.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with	-	-	-	-
duty, per 100 <i>l.</i> value,	-	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Senna, directly from the place of its growth,	- do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
not directly from the place of its growth,	- do.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
Ships, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, (except sails,	-	-	-	-
the 100 <i>l.</i> value,	-	20 0 0	-	6 13 4
Shovels of wood, unshod,	- per doz.	0 3 6	-	0 1 2
Shruff, or old brass, fit only to be remanufactured,	- per cwt.	0 17 9	0 11 10	0 5 11
Shumach or sumach,	- do.	0 1 0	-	0 0 4
Silk, knubs or husks,	- per lb.	0 2 6	0 1 8	0 0 10
raw,	- do.	0 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 9	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
thrown, dyed,	- do.	1 8 9	0 19 2	0 9 7
not dyed,	- do.	0 9 3	0 6 2	0 3 1
waste, not otherwise enumerated,	- do.	0 2 6	0 1 8	0 0 10
wrought, viz: crapes or tiffanies, of the manufacture of	-	-	-	-
Italy, directly from thence,	- do.	1 19 0	-	0 13 0
Silk-worm gut, the 100 <i>l.</i> value,	-	37 10 0	-	12 10 0
Skates for sliding, the 100 <i>l.</i> value,	-	37 10 0	-	12 10 0
Skeets for whistlers,	- per skeet,	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skins and furs, badger skins, undressed,	- per skin,	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 7	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
bear skins, undressed,	- do.	0 7 9	0 5 2	0 2 7
from any British plantation or settlement in Ame-	-	-	-	-
rica,	- do.	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 1 9
beaver skins, undressed,	- do.	0 1 0	-	0 0 4
from any British plantation or settlement in Ame-	-	-	-	-
rica,	- do.	0 0 3	-	0 0 1
calves' skins, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, curried, or	-	-	-	-
in any way dressed,	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship,	- per doz. skins,	0 1 3	-	0 0 5
not in a British built ship,	- do.	0 4 6	-	0 1 6
tanned, and not otherwise dressed,	- per lb.	0 0 6	-	0 0 2
cat skins, undressed,	- per skin,	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
from any British plantation or settlement in Ame-	-	-	-	-
rica,	- do.	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 2
coney skins, undressed,	- per doz. skins,	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
deer skins, undressed,	- per skin,	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
from any British plantation or settlement in Ame-	-	-	-	-
rica,	- do.	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indian, half dressed, or shaved,	- do.	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now permanent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Skins, dog skins, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, in a British built ship, - per doz. skins,	0 0 6	- - -	0 0 2
not in a British built ship, - do.	0 3 6	- - -	0 1 2
dog-fish skins, undressed, - do.	0 3 3	0 2 2	0 1 1
elk skins, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, in a British built ship, - per skin,	0 0 7½	- - -	0 0 2½
not in a British built ship, - do.	0 1 3	- - -	0 0 5
ermine skins, undressed, - do.	0 0 4½	0 0 3	0 0 1½
fisher skins, undressed, - do.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
from any British plantation or settlement in America, do.	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 3
fitches' skins, undressed, - per doz. skins,	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8
fox skins, undressed, - per skin,	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
from any British plantation or settlement in America, do.	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 2
tails, the 100l. value, -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
goat skins, raw or undressed, in a British built ship, per doz. skins,	0 1 9	- - -	0 0 7
not in a British built ship, - do.	0 8 0	- - -	0 2 8
tanned, - do.	2 3 0	- - -	0 14 4
hare skins, undressed, - per 100 skins,	0 3 6	0 2 4	0 1 2
husse skins, undressed, - per skin,	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
kid skins, in the hair, - per 100 skins,	0 1 0	- - -	0 0 4
dressed, - do.	1 11 9	1 1 2	0 10 7
lamb skins, undressed, in the wool, - do.	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
dressed, in alum, salt, or meal, - do.	0 19 9	0 13 2	0 6 7
in oil, - do.	2 12 3	1 14 10	0 17 5
slink, undressed, in the wool, - do.	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8
leopard skins, undressed, - per skin,	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
lion skins, undressed, - do.	0 3 9	0 2 6	0 1 3
marten skins, undressed, - do.	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
from any British plantation or settlement in America, do.	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 3
tails, undressed, - per 100 tails,	0 10 3	0 6 10	0 3 5
minx skins, undressed, - per skin,	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
from any British plantation or settlement in America, do.	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 2
dressed, - do.	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 5
mole skins, undressed, - per doz. skins,	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 0 1
musk wash-skins, undressed, - per 100 skins,	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
otter skins, undressed, - per skin,	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8
from any British plantation or settlement in America, do.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 8
once skins, undressed, - do.	0 4 9	0 3 2	0 1 7
panther skins, undressed, - do.	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
pelts of goats, undressed, - per doz. pelts,	0 1 9	0 1 2	0 0 7
dressed, - do.	0 3 9	0 2 6	0 1 3
of all other sorts, undressed, - per 100 pelts,	0 10 9	0 7 2	0 3 7
raccoon skins, undressed, - per 100 skins,	1 5 6	0 17 0	0 8 6
from any British plantation or settlement in America, do.	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 3 0
sable skins, undressed, - per skin,	0 5 3	0 3 6	0 1 9
tails or tips of sable, undressed, - per piece,	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
seal skins, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, in a British built ship, - per skin,	0 0 1½	- - -	0 0 0½
not in a British built ship, - do.	0 0 9	- - -	0 0 3
cured with foreign salt and imported in a British built ship, - do.	0 0 1½	- - -	0 0 0½
sheep skins, undressed, in the wool, - per doz. skins,	0 1 4½	0 0 11	0 0 5½
dressed in oil or otherwise, or tanned or tawed, do.	0 5 9	0 3 10	0 1 11
squirrel or calabar skins, undressed, - per 100 skins,	0 7 3	0 4 10	0 2 5
tawed, - do.	0 11 0	0 7 4	0 3 8
tails, the 100l. value, -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
swan skins, undressed, - per skin,	0 1 4½	0 0 11	0 0 5½
tiger skins, undressed, - do.	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
weasel skins, undressed, - per 100 skins,	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
wolf skins, undressed, - per skin,	0 7 9	0 5 2	0 2 7
from any British plantation or settlement in America, do.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 0 10
tawed, - do.	0 11 0	0 7 4	0 3 8
wolverines, undressed, - do.	0 4 9	0 3 2	0 1 7
from any British plantation or settlement in America, do.	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 0 6
and furs, or pieces of skins and furs, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, per 100l. value, -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, per 100l. value, -	90 0 0	- - -	30 0 0
Slate pencils, the 100l. value, -	37 10 0	25 0 0	12 10 0
Smalts, - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
Snuff,* - do.	0 1 0	- - -	0 0 4
from any British plantation in America, or from the Spanish West Indies, subject also to excise, - do.	0 1 11½	- - -	0 0 9
additional, - do.	0 0 3	- - -	0 0 10½
from any other place, - do.	0 0 3	- - -	0 0 10½
additional, - do.	0 0 3	- - -	0 0 10½
Soap, hard, - per cwt.	2 12 6	- - -	0 17 6
soft, - do.	2 5 0	- - -	0 15 0

\* By 56 Geo. 3, c. 17, the excise (originally war duty) on snuff is to be continued until the 5th July, 1821.



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.						Originally war duty, now per- manent.
	Duty.			Drawback.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Soapers' waste, - - - - - per ton of 20 cwt.	0	2	0	-	-	-	0 0 8
Spa ware, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37	10	0	25	0	0	12 10 0
Spelter, - - - - - per cwt.	0	18	0	0	12	0	0 6 0
Spermaceti, fine, - - - - - per lb.	0	0	10½	-	-	-	0 0 3½
Spikenard, - - - - - do.	0	1	9	0	1	2	0 0 7
Spirits, arquebusade, - - - - - per gal.	0	3	6	0	2	4	0 1 2
brandy, in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0	1	1½	0	0	9	0 0 4½
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0	1	3	0	0	9	0 0 5
By Treasury order, dated June 8, 1814, all brandies im- ported under <i>license</i> for exportation, and warehoused under bond, may be admitted for home consumption upon a payment of proper duties.							
citron water, - - - - - do.	0	6	9	0	4	6	0 2 3
cordial water, or strong water, not otherwise enumerated, do.	0	3	6	0	2	4	0 1 2
Geneva, in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0	1	1½	0	0	9	0 0 4½
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0	1	3	0	0	9	0 0 5
Hungary water, - - - - - do.	0	3	6	0	2	4	0 1 2
lavender water, - - - - - do.	0	3	6	0	2	4	0 1 2
rum, the produce of any British plantation in America, do.	0	0	9	0	0	6	0 0 3
of any other sort, - - - - - do.	0	0	10½	0	0	7	0 0 3½
usquebaugh, - - - - - do.	0	3	6	0	2	4	0 1 2
the produce of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, its territories or dependencies, - - - - - do.	0	0	9	0	0	6	0 0 3
not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, - - - - - do.	0	3	6	0	2	4	0 1 2
rum, of the British plantations, also subject to excise, do.	0	6	11	-	-	-	0 3 5½
all other, - - - - - do.	0	10	3½	-	-	-	0 6 8½
Sponge, directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - per lb.	0	1	3	0	0	10	0 0 5
not directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - do.	0	2	6	0	1	8	0 0 10
Spouts of wood, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Squills, - - - - - per cwt.	0	3	3	0	2	2	0 1 1
Squinanthum, directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	4	0 0 2
not directly from the place of its growth, - - - - - do.	0	1	0	0	0	8	0 0 4
Starch, - - - - - per cwt.	6	0	0	-	-	-	2 0 0
Statues, except of marble or stone, sculptured, the 100%. value, -	37	10	0	25	0	0	12 10 0
Stavesacre, - - - - - do.	0	17	6	0	11	8	0 5 10
Steel, not otherwise enumerated, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Sticks, walking, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Stock-fish, - - - - - per 120,	0	2	9	-	-	-	0 0 11
Stockings, of cotton, the 100%. value, - - - - -	54	0	0	-	-	-	18 0 0
of thread, or worsted, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Stone, burr, for mill-stones, - - - - - per 100 of five score,	2	8	0	1	12	0	0 16 0
dog, not exceeding four feet in diameter, above six and under twelve inches in thickness, - - - - - per pair,	3	18	0	2	12	0	1 6 0
emery, - - - - - per cwt.	0	1	3	0	0	10	0 0 5
filtering, the 100%. value, - - - - -	37	10	0	25	0	0	12 10 0
flint, for potters, - - - - - the ton of 20 cwt.	0	1	6	-	-	-	0 0 6
grave, of marble, polished, the foot square, superficial measure, - - - - -	0	1	6	0	1	0	0 0 6
unpolished, the foot square, superficial measure, - - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	4	0 0 2
not of marble, polished or unpolished, the foot square, superficial measure, - - - - -	0	0	3	0	0	2	0 0 1
lime, the 100%. value, - - - - -	20	0	0	-	-	-	6 13 4
marble basins, tables, mortars, and other polished marble, (except grave stones and paving stones, polished,) the foot square, superficial measure, - - - - -	0	2	0	0	1	4	0 0 8
marble blocks, the solid foot, - - - - -	0	4	0	0	2	8	0 1 4
marble paving, polished, the foot square, superficial mea- sure, - - - - -	0	0	6	0	0	4	0 0 2
rough, the foot square, superficial measure, - - - - -	0	0	3	0	0	2	0 0 1
mill, above four feet in diameter, or if 12 inches in thick- ness or upwards, - - - - - per pair,	7	4	0	4	16	0	2 8 0
paving, not of marble, the 100 feet square, superficial measure, - - - - -	0	7	6	0	5	0	0 2 6
pebble, - - - - - the ton of 20 cwt.	0	8	6	0	5	8	0 2 10
polishing, the 100%. value, - - - - -	20	0	0	13	6	8	6 13 4
pumice, - - - - - do.	1	1	0	0	14	0	0 7 0
quern, under 3 feet in diameter, and not exceeding 6 inches in thickness, - - - - - per pair,	0	5	6	0	3	8	0 1 10
quern, 3 feet in diameter, and not above 4 feet in diame- ter, and not exceeding 6 inches in thickness, - - - - - do.	0	11	0	0	7	4	0 3 8
rag, the 100%. value, - - - - -	20	0	0	13	6	8	6 13 4
sculptured marble and statuary, - - - - - per cwt.	0	1	9	-	-	-	0 0 7
By 41 Geo. 3, c. 89, if any statue, groupe of figures, or other stone or marble ornament carved out of the same block, shall exceed one ton in weight, the duty to be charged thereon shall be estimated at the rate payable for one ton weight, and no more.							
slate, the produce of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, Alderney, or Man, and imported from those islands, respectively, the 100%. value, - - - - -	26	8	0	-	-	-	8 16 0
of any other country, not otherwise enumerated, the 100%. value, - - - - -	42	0	0	-	-	-	14 0 0

OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.						Originally war duty, now permanent.		
	Duty.			Drawback.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Stone slates, in frames, - - - - - per doz.	0	1	9	-	-	-	0	0	7
"    "									



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now permanent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tares, the 100l. value, - - - - -	20 0 0	- - -	6 13 4
Tarras, - - - - - per bushel,	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
Tea, from Europe, under <i>license</i> , the 100l. value, - - -	6 0 0	6 0 0	- - -
EXCISE DUTIES.			
For all tea which shall be sold in Great Britain by the East India Company for less than 2s. 6d. per lb. per cent. -	15 0 0	- - -	45 0 0
Do. do. for 2s. 6d. per lb., or upwards, per cent. -	45 0 0	- - -	45 0 0
These duties on tea are to be paid by the purchasers thereof to the East India Company, and by the East India Company to the commissioners of excise.			
EXCISE DRAWBACK.			
For all tea for which the duties imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid, and which shall be duly exported as merchandise directly from the warehouses in which the same shall have been lodged according to law, upon the exportation thereof to Ireland, or His Majesty's plantations or settlements in America, or the United States of America, or to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, or to Gibraltar, or to any place on the continent of Europe where there shall be a British consul resident for the protection of trade, or to Africa, all the excise duties are drawback.			
Teasles, - - - - - per 1000,	0 1 0	- - -	0 0 4
Telescopes, the 100l. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
Terra japonica, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
sienna, - - - - - per cwt.	1 0 0	- - -	0 6 8
umbra, - - - - - do.	0 7 6	- - -	0 2 6
verde, - - - - - do.	0 10 0	- - -	0 3 4
Thread, Bruges, - - - - - per doz. lbs.	0 19 3	- - -	0 6 5
cotton, the 100l. value, - - - - -	54 0 0	- - -	18 0 0
outnal, - - - - - do.	1 3 0	- - -	0 7 8
pack, - - - - - per cwt.	0 19 3	- - -	0 6 5
sisters, - - - - - per lb.	0 5 3	- - -	0 1 9
whited brown, - - - - - per doz. lbs.	1 3 0	- - -	0 7 8
not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value, - - -	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
Ticking, the 100l. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
Ticks, the 100l. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
Tiles, Flanders, - - - - - per 1000,	0 18 3	0 12 2	0 6 1
galley, - - - - - per foot square,	0 0 4½	0 0 3	0 0 1½
pan, - - - - - per 1000,	3 8 0	2 5 4	1 2 8
paving, not exceeding 10 inches square, - - -	2 7 0	1 11 4	0 15 8
exceeding 10 inches square, - - - do.	3 16 0	2 10 8	1 5 4
plain, or any tiles not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value, -	50 0 0	33 6 8	16 13 4
Tin, - - - - - per cwt.	3 9 0	- - -	1 3 0
Tin foil, the 100l. value, - - - - -	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
Tobacco, imported into Great Britain, or when taken out of the warehouse for home trade, consumption, or manufacture, - - - per lb.	0 1 0	- - -	- - -
having been delivered out of the warehouse for home trade, consumption, or manufacture, in Great Britain, and afterwards manufactured, according to law, into short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, or roll tobacco, - - - do.	- - -	0 0 8	- - -
Do. do. do. into carrot tobacco, - - - do.	- - -	0 0 9	- - -
EXCISE DUTIES.			
of the growth or production of His Majesty's plantations or territories in America, or the United States of America,* - - - - - do.	0 1 5	- - -	0 0 6
additional, until the 5th April, 1819, - - - - -	0 0 3	- - -	- - -
By 49 Geo. 3, c. 25, continued in force by 55 Geo. 3, c. 34, until the 25th March, 1817, unmanufactured tobacco may be imported into Great Britain from any place whatever in any foreign state, or from Malta or Gibraltar, in any British vessel legally owned, navigated, and registered, or in any vessel belonging to any country or state in amity with His Majesty, navigated in any manner whatever, upon payment of the like duties, and, on exportation, shall be entitled to the like drawbacks as tobacco of the British plantations.			
EXCISE DRAWBACKS.			
On tobacco, legally manufactured from tobacco, for which the duties imposed in respect thereof shall			

\* By 56 Geo. 3, c. 17, the excise (originally war duty) on tobacco is to continue till 5th July, 1821.

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.						Originally war duty, now per- manent.
	Duty.			Drawback.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
have been paid, and exported as merchandise, by the manufacturer thereof, to foreign parts, viz:							
Tobacco, short cut, annual,			per lb. 9d.				
permanent,			do. 9½ 1-10				
to 5th April, 1819,			do. 0¼ 4-10				
to 5th July, 1821,			do. 6				
	-	-		0	2	1½	
shag, annual,			do. 8½				
permanent,			do. 8½ 8-10				
to 5th April, 1819,			do. 0¼ 2-10				
to 5th July, 1821,			do. 5½				
	-	-		0	1	10¼	
roll, annual,			do. 9				
permanent,			do. 9½ 1-10				
to 5th April, 1819,			do. 0¼ 4-10				
to 5th July, 1821,			do. 6				
	-	-		0	2	1½	
carrot, annual,			do. 8				
permanent,			do. 8½ 8-10				
to 5th April, 1819,			do. 0¼ 2-10				
to 5th July, 1821,			do. 5½				
	-	-		0	1	10	
pipes, the 100l. value,	50	0	0	-	-	-	16 13 4
Tongues, neats',	0	1	3	-	-	-	0 0 5
reindeer, the 100l. value,	20	0	0	-	-	-	6 13 4
Tooth powder, the 100l. value,	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Torsal or turnsole,	0	6	3	-	-	-	0 2 1
Tortoise shell,	0	2	6	0	1	8	0 0 10
Touchstones, the 100l. value,	20	0	0	-	-	-	6 13 4
Tow, in a British built ship,	0	6	0	0	4	0	0 2 0
not in a British built ship,	0	6	6	0	4	0	0 2 2
Toys, the 100l. value,	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Trays, of wood,	0	1	0	-	-	-	0 0 4
Treacle of Venice,	0	2	3	0	1	6	0 0 9
Trenchers of wood,	0	1	3	-	-	-	0 0 5
Truffles,	0	3	6	-	-	-	0 1 2
Trunnels or tree nails,	0	4	9	-	-	-	0 1 7
Tubes for smoking,	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Tubs of wood,	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Turbith, directly from the place of its growth,	0	1	6	0	1	0	0 0 6
not directly from the place of its growth,	0	3	0	0	2	0	0 1 0
Turbots, duty free.							
Turmeric,	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0 0 1½
Turnery, not otherwise enumerated,	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Turpentine, common,	0	2	9	0	1	10	0 0 11
of Venice, Scio, or Cyprus,	0	0	6	0	0	4	0 0 2
of Germany, or any other place not otherwise enu- merated,	0	16	6	0	11	0	0 5 6
Twine,	0	19	6	-	-	-	0 6 6
Valonia,	0	1	6	-	-	-	0 0 6
Varnish,	0	11	0	0	7	4	0 3 8
Vases of stone or marble, sculptured. See Sculptured Marble in Stone.							
of any other sort,	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Vellum,	0	4	6	-	-	-	0 1 6
Verdigris, common,	0	0	6	-	-	-	0 0 2
	0	2	0	-	-	-	
crystallized or otherwise manufactured,	0	2	6	-	-	-	0 0 10
	0	2	0	-	-	-	
Vermicelli,	0	0	4½	-	-	-	0 0 1½
Vermilion or cinnabar,	0	1	3	0	0	10	0 0 5
Vinegar or verjuice,	38	15	0	-	-	-	12 18 4
Vinelloes,	0	10	6	-	-	-	0 3 6
Vitriolum Romanum, directly from the place of its growth,	0	0	4½	0	0	3	0 0 1½
not directly from the place of its growth,	0	0	9	0	0	6	0 0 3
Umber,	0	7	6	-	-	-	0 2 6
Wafers,	0	0	9	-	-	-	0 0 3
Watch glasses,	72	0	0	-	-	-	24 0 0
Excise duty,	6	6	0	-	-	-	
Watches of gold, silver, or other metal,	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Water, mineral or natural,	0	2	6	-	-	-	0 0 10
	0	0	7½	0	0	5	0 0 2½
Wax, bay or myrtle,	2	2	0	1	8	0	0 14 0
bees, unmanufactured,	3	18	0	2	12	0	1 6 0
white or manufactured,	0	1	6	0	1	0	0 0 7
hard,	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
sealing,	0	1	9	0	1	2	0 0 7
Weld,							
Whale fins, taken and caught by the crew of a British built vessel, wholly owned by His Majesty's subjects, usually residing in Great Britain, Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, registered and navigated according to law, and imported in any such shipping,	1	10	0	-	-	-	0 10 0
			per ton of 20 cwt.				



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.						Originally war duty, now permanent.
	Duty.			Drawback.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Whale fins, taken and caught on the banks and shores of the island of Newfoundland, and parts adjacent, wholly by His Majesty's subjects carrying on such fishery from that island, and residing therein, and imported directly thence in a British built vessel, registered and navigated according to law, - - - per ton of 20 cwt.	2	0	0	-	-	-	0 13 4
taken and caught wholly by His Majesty's subjects usually residing in any of the Bahama or Bermuda islands, or in any British plantation in North America, and imported in a British built vessel, registered and navigated according to law, - do.	3	0	0	-	-	-	1 0 0
taken and caught wholly by His Majesty's subjects usually residing in any other British plantation, territory, or settlement, and imported in a British built vessel, registered and navigated according to law, - do.	4	0	0	-	-	-	1 6 8
of foreign fishing, - - - do.	60	0	0	-	-	-	20 0 0
Whipcord, - - - per lb.	0	0	6	-	-	-	0 0 2
Wicker ware, the 100 <i>l.</i> value, - - -	37	10	0	-	-	-	12 10 0
Wine, French, in a British built ship, - per tun of 252 gallons, do.	65	13	6	-	-	-	
not in a British built ship, - do.	70	0	0	-	-	-	
exported to any British plantation in America, to any British settlement in the East Indies, to China, to Brazil, or any other of the territories or possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the territories of the United States of America, - do.	-	-	-	59	17	0	
exported to any other place, - do.	-	-	-	54	12	0	
EXCISE.	78	4	6	74	0	6	
On French wine, per tun of 252 gallons, - - -	0	6	2½	0	5	10½	
Madeira, in a British built ship, - do.	44	3	0	the gallon.			
not in a British built ship, - do.	47	6	6				
exported to any British plantation in America, to Brazil, or any other of the territories or possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the territories of the United States of America, - do.	-	-	-	39	18	0	
exported to any other place, - do.	-	-	-	36	15	0	
Rhenish, German, and Hungary, in a British built ship, do.	65	13	6				
not in a British built ship, do.	70	0	0				
exported to any British plantation in America, to Brazil, or any other of the territories or possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the territories of the United States of America, - do.	-	-	-	59	6	6	
exported to any other place, - do.	-	-	-	54	1	6	
By Treasury order, dated August 3, 1814, wines imported under <i>license</i> for exportation, and warehoused under bond, may be admitted for home consumption under payment of the proper duties.							
of the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, in a British built ship, - do.	14	7	0				
not in a British built ship, - do.	15	8	8				
exported to any British plantation in America, to Brazil, or any other of the territories or possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the territories of the United States of America, - do.	-	-	-	13	6	0	
exported to any other place, - do.	-	-	-	12	5	0	
EXCISE.	17	10	0	16	9	0	
Cape wine, per tun of 252 gallons, - - -	0	1	4½	0	1	3½	
Portugal, Spanish, and all wine not otherwise enumerated, in a British built ship, - do.	43	1	0	the gallon.			
not in a British built ship, - do.	46	6	0	the gallon.			
exported to any British plantation in America, to Brazil, or any other of the territories or possessions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, or to any of the territories of the United States of America, - do.	-	-	-	39	18	0	
exported to any other place, - do.	-	-	-	36	15	0	
EXCISE.	52	10	0	49	7	0	
On all wine, not being French or Cape wine, - do.	0	4	2	0	3	11	
On wine shipped for the use of naval and marine officers, a drawback of the whole custom and excise duties is allowed.	per gallon.			per gallon.			
Wine lees subject to the same duty as wine, but no drawback is allowed on lees of wine exported.							

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.		Permanent.		Originally war duty, now per- manent.
		Duty.	Drawback.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wire, brass or copper, not otherwise enumerated, -	per cwt.	3 12 0	- - -	1 4 0
gilt or plated, the 100% value, -	-	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
iron, not otherwise enumerated, -	do.	3 15 0	- - -	1 5 0
latten, -	do.	3 9 0	- - -	1 2 0
silver, the 100% value, -	-	37 10 0	- - -	12 10 0
steel, -	per lb.	0 1 1½	- - -	0 0 4½
virginal, of brass, copper, or iron.	do.	0 1 7½	- - -	0 0 6½
Woad, green, -	per cwt.	0 2 9	0 1 10	0 0 11
Toulouse, -	do.	0 5 6	0 3 8	0 1 10
Wood, anchor stocks, in a British built ship, -	each,	0 5 3	0 3 6	0 1 9
not in a British built ship, -	do.	0 5 6	0 3 6	0 1 10
of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, -	per piece,	0 0 6	- - -	0 0 2
balks, under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	per 120,	2 17 3	1 18 2	0 19 1
not in a British built ship, -	do.	5 14 6	3 16 4	1 18 2
five inches square, and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length, or upwards, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	per load of 50 cubic feet,	2 1 0	1 7 4	0 13 3
not in a British built ship, -	do.	2 3 0	1 7 4	0 14 4
of all sorts, under 8 inches square, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, -	per 120,	0 10 3	- - -	0 3 5
battens, 8 feet in length and not exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2½ inches in thickness, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	3 6 9	2 4 6	1 2 3
not in a British built ship, -	do.	3 8 3	2 4 6	1 2 9
exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, or if exceeding 2½ inches in thickness, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	6 13 6	4 9 0	2 4 6
not in a British built ship, -	do.	6 16 6	4 9 0	2 5 6
batten ends, under 8 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2½ inches in thickness, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
not in a British built ship, -	do.	1 3 3	0 15 0	0 7 9
under 8 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and exceeding 2½ inches in thickness, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	2 5 9	1 10 6	0 15 3
not in a British built ship, -	do.	2 7 9	1 10 6	0 15 8
battens and batten ends of all sorts, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, -	do.	0 5 3	- - -	0 1 9
beech plank, 2 inches in thickness or upwards, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	per load of 50 cubic feet,	1 10 9	1 0 6	0 10 3
not in a British built ship, -	do.	1 11 6	1 0 6	0 10 6
of all sorts, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, -	per 120,	0 5 3	- - -	0 1 9
beech quarters, under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	2 17 3	1 18 2	0 19 1
not in a British built ship, -	do.	2 18 3	1 18 2	0 19 5
five inches square, and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length or upwards, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	7 13 9	5 2 6	2 11 3
not in a British built ship, -	do.	7 16 6	5 2 6	2 12 2
of all sorts, under 8 inches square, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, -	do.	0 10 3	- - -	0 3 5
boards, beech boards, under 2 inches in thickness, and under 15 feet in length, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	2 16 6	1 17 8	0 18 10
not in a British built ship, -	do.	2 19 0	1 17 8	0 19 8
under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length or upwards, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	5 13 0	3 15 4	1 17 8
not in a British built ship, -	do.	5 18 0	3 15 4	1 19 4
clap-boards, not exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, and under 8 inches square, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	1 18 6	1 5 8	0 12 10
not in a British built ship, -	do.	1 18 6	1 5 8	0 12 10
of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, -	do.	1 19 6	1 5 8	0 15 2
linn boards or white boards, for shoemakers, under 4 feet in length, and under 6 inches in thickness, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	1 19 6	1 5 8	0 15 2
not in a British built ship, -	do.	1 19 6	1 5 8	0 15 2
4 feet in length, or 6 inches in thickness, or upwards, -	-	-	-	-
in a British built ship, -	do.	0 7 9	- - -	0 2 7
not in a British built ship, -	do.	0 7 9	- - -	0 2 7
in a British built ship, -	do.	4 6 2	2 17 6	1 8 9
not in a British built ship, -	do.	4 9 0	2 17 6	1 9 8
in a British built ship, -	do.	8 12 6	5 15 0	2 17 6
not in a British built ship, -	do.	8 18 0	5 15 0	2 19 4



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now per- manent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wood, oak boards, under 2 inches in thickness, and under 15 feet in length,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - per 120,	5 14 0	3 16 0	1 18 0
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	5 18 0	3 16 0	1 19 4
under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length or upwards,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	11 8 0	7 12 0	3 16 0
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	11 16 0	7 12 0	3 18 8
paling boards, hewed on one side, and not exceeding 7 feet in length,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 11 9	0 7 10	0 3 11
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 12 3	0 7 10	0 4 1
hewed on one side, and exceeding 7 feet in length,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	1 3 6	0 15 8	0 7 10
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	1 4 6	0 15 8	0 8 2
pipe boards, above 5 feet 3 inches in length, and not exceeding 8 feet in length, and under 8 inches square,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	2 17 9	1 18 6	0 19 3
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	2 18 6	1 18 6	0 19 6
exceeding 8 feet in length, and under 8 inches square,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	5 15 6	3 17 0	1 18 6
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	5 17 0	3 17 0	1 19 0
of all sorts, exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, and under 8 inches square, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, - - - - - do.	0 12 3	- -	0 4 1
wainscot boards, the foot of 12 feet in length, and one inch in thickness, and so in proportion for any greater or less length or thickness,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 1 9	0 1 2	0 0 7
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	0 2 0	0 1 2	0 0 8
boards of all sorts, not otherwise enumerated, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, - - - - - do.	0 5 3	- -	0 1 9
box wood, of the growth and production of the British plantations or settlements in Africa or America, and imported directly from thence, respectively, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 1 0	- -	0 7 0
box wood, of the growth and production of any other country or place, or otherwise imported, - - - - - do.	5 0 0	3 6 8	1 13 4
Brazil wood, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, - - - - - do.	3 0 0	- -	1 0 0
Braziletto, or Jamaica wood, - - - - - do.	0 10 6	- -	0 3 6
cam wood, - - - - - do.	1 4 0	- -	0 8 0
deals, above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length, and not above 10 feet in length, and not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness, in a British built ship, - - - - - per 120,	3 5 0	2 3 4	
used in any of the mines of tin, lead, or copper, in Devon or Cornwall, - - - - - do.	- -	4 1 3	
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	3 6 9	2 3 4	
used in any of the mines of tin, lead, or copper, in Devon or Cornwall, - - - - - do.	- -	4 3 5½	
above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length, and not above 20 feet in length, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness, (except deals not above 10 feet in length, and not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness,) in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	6 11 3	4 7 6	2 3 9
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	6 16 0	4 7 6	2 5 4
above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length, and not above 20 feet in length, and exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	13 2 6	8 15 0	4 7 6
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	13 12 0	8 15 0	4 10 8
above 7 inches in width, exceeding 20 feet in length, and not exceeding 4 inches in thickness,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	16 5 0	10 16 8	5 8 4
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	16 13 6	10 16 8	5 11 2
above 7 inches in width, exceeding 20 feet in length, and exceeding 4 inches in thickness,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	31 13 6	21 2 4	10 11 2
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	32 3 6	21 2 4	10 14 6
deal ends, above 7 inches in width, being under 8 feet in length, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	2 4 9	1 9 10	0 14 11
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	2 6 6	1 9 10	0 15 6
above 7 inches in width, being under 8 feet in length, and exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness,			
in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	4 6 9	2 17 10	1 8 11
not in a British built ship, - - - - - do.	4 10 0	2 17 10	1 10 0
deals and deal ends of all sorts, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, - - - - - do.	0 5 3	- -	0 1 9
ebony, of the growth and production of the British plantations or settlements in Africa or America, and imported directly from thence, respectively, per ton of 20 cwt.	0 13 0	- -	0 4 4





## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.						Originally war duty, now per- manent.
	Duty.			Drawback.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Wood, masts, yards, or bowsprits, viz:							
12 inches in diameter, or upwards, in a British built ship, - per load of 50 cubic feet,	1	0	6	0	13	8	0 6 10
not in a British built ship, - do.	1	1	6	0	13	8	0 7 2
of the growth and production of the British planta- tions in America, and directly from thence,							
6 inches in diameter, and under 8 inches, - each,	0	2	0	0	1	4	0 0 8
8 inches in diameter, and under 12 inches, - do.	0	5	3	0	3	6	0 1 9
12 inches in diameter, or upwards, per load of 50 cubic feet,	0	19	3	0	12	10	0 6 5
Nicaragua, - per ton of 20 cwt.	0	16	6	-	-	-	0 5 6
oak plank, 2 inches in thickness, or upwards, in a British built ship, - per load of 50 cubic feet,	1	16	9	1	4	6	0 12 3
not in a British built ship, - do.	1	18	0	1	4	6	0 12 8
of all sorts, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, - do.	0	5	3	-	-	-	0 1 9
oars, in a British built ship, - per 120,	4	14	6	3	3	0	1 11 6
not in a British built ship, - do.	4	17	6	3	3	0	1 12 6
of the growth and production of the British planta- tions in America, and imported directly from thence, do.	0	12	3	-	-	-	0 4 1
olive, of the growth and production of the British planta- tions or settlements in Africa or America, and im- ported directly from thence, respectively, per ton of 20 cwt.	0	7	9	-	-	-	0 2 7
of the growth and production of any other country or place, or if otherwise imported, - do.	5	7	0	3	11	4	1 15 8
red, or Guinea, - do.	1	4	0	-	-	-	0 8 0
rose, - per cwt.	1	8	9	0	19	2	0 9 7
round, in pieces under 8 inches square, and under 6 feet in length,							
in a British built ship, - per 120,	1	8	3	0	18	10	0 9 5
not in a British built ship, - do.	1	9	3	0	18	10	0 9 9
in pieces under 8 inches square, and if 6 feet in length, or upwards,							
in a British built ship, - do.	2	16	6	1	17	8	0 18 10
not in a British built ship, - do.	2	18	6	1	17	8	0 19 6
of the growth and production of the British planta- tions in America, and imported directly from thence, in pieces of all sorts, under 8 inches square,	0	2	0	-	-	-	0 0 8
spars, under 22 feet in length, and under 4 inches in diameter, exclusive of the bark,							
in a British built ship, - do.	0	17	9	0	11	10	0 5 11
not in a British built ship, - do.	0	18	9	0	11	10	0 6 3
22 feet in length, or upwards, and under 4 inches in diameter, exclusive of the bark,							
in a British built ship, - do.	1	10	9	1	0	6	0 10 3
not in a British built ship, - do.	1	12	0	1	0	6	0 10 8
4 inches in diameter, and under 6 inches, exclusive of the bark,							
in a British built ship, - do.	3	6	9	2	4	6	1 2 3
not in a British built ship, - do.	3	9	3	2	4	6	1 3 1
of the growth and production of the British planta- tions in America, and imported directly from thence, of all sorts, under 6 inches in diameter, exclusive of the bark, - do.	0	10	3	-	-	-	0 3 5
speckled, of the growth and production of the British plantations or settlements in Africa or America, and imported directly from thence, respectively, per ton of 20 cwt.	0	10	3	-	-	-	0 3 5
speckled, of the growth and production of any other coun- try or place, or if otherwise imported, - do.	5	10	0	3	13	4	1 16 8
spokes, for wheels, not exceeding 2 feet in length, in a British built ship, - per 1000,	2	2	6	1	8	4	0 14 2
not in a British built ship, - do.	2	4	3	1	8	4	0 14 9
exceeding 2 feet in length, in a British built ship, - do.	4	5	0	2	16	8	1 8 4
not in a British built ship, - do.	4	8	6	2	16	8	1 9 6
of all sorts, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, - do.	0	4	0	-	-	-	0 1 4
staves, not exceeding 36 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth,							
in a British built ship, - per 120,	0	8	3	0	5	6	0 2 9
not in a British built ship, - do.	0	8	6	0	5	6	0 2 10
above 36 inches in length, and not exceeding 50 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth,							
in a British built ship, - do.	0	15	6	0	10	4	0 5 2
not in a British built ship, - do.	0	16	0	0	10	4	0 5 4
above 50 inches in length, and not exceeding 60 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth,							
in a British built ship, - do.	1	0	6	0	13	8	0 6 10
not in a British built ship, - do.	1	1	3	0	13	8	0 7 1

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now permanent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wood, staves, above 60 inches in length, and not exceeding 72 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth,			
in a British built ship, - - - per 120,	1 10 3	1 0 2	0 10 1
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 11 0	1 0 2	0 10 4
above 72 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth,			
in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 14 3	1 2 10	0 11 5
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 16 0	1 2 10	0 12 0
being the growth and production of any of the United States of America, or of the growth and production of East or West Florida, and imported directly from thence, respectively, not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness, shall be charged with one-third part only of the duties hereinbefore imposed on staves.			
above 3 inches in thickness, or above 7 inches in breadth, and not exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, shall be deemed clap boards, and pay duty accordingly.			
above 3 inches in thickness, or above 7 inches in breadth, and exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, shall be deemed pipe boards, and pay duty accordingly.			
of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, of all sorts, not exceeding 50 inches in length, - - - do.	0 0 9	- - -	0 0 3
of all sorts, exceeding 50 inches in length, - - - do.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
sweet, of the growth and production of the British plantations in Africa or America, and imported directly from thence, respectively, per ton of 20 cwt.	0 10 3	- - -	0 3 5
of the growth and production of any other country or place, or if otherwise imported, - - - do.	6 14 6	4 9 8	2 4 10
timber, fir, of the growth of Norway, and imported directly from thence, 8 inches square, and not exceeding 10 inches square,			
in a British built ship, per load of 50 cubic feet, {	0 9 3	0 6 2	
used in any of the mines of tin, lead, or copper, in Devon or Cornwall, - - - do.	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 13 8
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	- - -	2 13 4½	
used in any of the mines of tin, lead, or copper, in Devon or Cornwall, - - - do.	0 9 6	0 6 2	
exceeding 10 inches square, - - - do.	1 4 0	0 15 0	0 14 4
in a British built ship, - - - do.	- - -	2 1 2½	
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 0 6	0 13 8	0 6 10
not otherwise charged with duty, 8 inches square or upwards, imported - - - do.	1 1 6	0 13 8	0 7 2
in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 0 6	0 13 8	0 6 10
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 1 6	0 13 8	0 7 2
of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, 8 inches square, or upwards, - - - do.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
By 46 Geo. 3, c. 117, continued by 55 Geo. 3, c. 86, until the 25th March, 1820, any masts, yards, and bowsprits, or timber fit for naval purposes, pine planks and deals fit for naval purposes, hickory handspikes and ash handspikes, fir masts, yards, and bowsprits, and hand masts, oak logs and planks, ash oars, rafters, and capstan bars, and spars of all denominations, of the growth or produce of the British plantations in North America, may be imported duty free in British or Irish vessels.			
oak, 8 inches square, or upwards,			
in a British built ship, per load of 50 cubic feet, {	0 19 6	0 13 0	0 6 6
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 0 6	0 13 0	0 6 10
of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, 8 inches square, or upwards, - - - do.	0 3 6	- - -	0 1 2
of all sorts, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, being 8 inches square, or upwards,			
in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 0 6	0 13 8	0 6 10
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	1 1 6	0 13 8	0 7 2
of all sorts, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported directly from thence, being 8 inches square, or upwards, - - - do.	0 1 6	- - -	0 0 6
ufers, under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length,			
in a British built ship, - - - per 120, {	2 17 3	1 18 2	0 19 1
not in a British built ship, - - - do.	5 14 6	3 16 4	1 18 2
	2 18 3	1 18 2	0 19 5
	5 16 6	3 16 4	1 18 10



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent.		Originally war duty, now per- manent.
	Duty.	Drawback.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wood, ufers, 5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length, or upwards, in a British built ship, per load of 50 cubic feet, -	2 1 0	1 7 4	0 13 8
do. not in a British built ship, -	2 3 0	1 7 4	0 14 4
of the growth and production of the British planta- tions in America, and imported directly from thence, of all sorts, under 8 inches square, - per 120,	0 10 3	- -	0 3 5
wainscot logs, being 8 inches square, or upwards, in a British built ship, per load of 50 cubic feet, -	1 8 3	0 18 10	0 9 5
do. not in a British built ship, -	1 9 3	0 18 10	0 9 9
of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, and imported di- rectly from thence, being 8 inches square, or upwards, - do.	0 3 6	- -	0 1 2
unmanufactured, not being particularly enumerated, and on which the duties due on the importation are pay- able according to the value thereof, being of the growth and production of the British limits, within the prov- ince of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras, and imported into Great Britain directly from the said bay, the 100l. value, -	3 13 9	- -	1 4 7
unmanufactured, of the growth and production of the British plantations in America, not particularly enu- merated, or otherwise charged with duty, the 100l. value, -	3 13 9	- -	1 4 7
unmanufactured, not particularly enumerated, or other- wise charged with duty, the 100l. value, in a British built ship, -	20 0 0	13 6 8	6 13 4
do. not in a British built ship, -	21 0 0	13 6 8	7 0 0
Wool, beaver, - per lb.	0 1 0	- -	0 0 4
cut and combed, (except combed in Russia,) and imported from thence in a British built ship, - do.	1 1 6	- -	0 7 2
coney, - do.	1 0 3	- -	0 0 1
cotton, in a British built ship, - per 100 lbs.	0 8 7	- -	- - -
do. not in a British ship, - do.	0 17 2	- -	0 8 4
hare's, - per cwt.	0 13 9	- -	0 4 7
ostrich, or estrich, in a British built ship, - do.	0 5 0	- -	0 1 8
do. not in a British built ship, - do.	0 10 0	- -	0 3 4
polonia, - do.	0 5 0	- -	0 1 8
red, - do.	0 5 0	- -	0 1 8
sheep's, or lamb's, - do.	0 5 0	- -	0 1 8
Spanish, - do.	0 5 0	- -	0 1 8
Woollen cloths, all manner of, - per yard,	1 1 6	- -	0 7 2
Wrecks, &c. By 52 Geo. 3, c. 159, all foreign liquors and tobacco, derelict, jetsam, floatsam, lagan, or wreck, brought or coming into this kingdom, are subject to the same duties, entitled to such draw- backs, and subject to such allowances and abatements, as liquors and tobacco of the same kind regularly imported are by any laws now in force subject to.			
Yarn, cable, - per cwt.	0 13 6	- -	0 4 6
camel, or mohair, - per lb.	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 4
cotton, - do.	0 0 6	- -	0 0 2
grogam, - do.	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 4
raw linen, made of flax, in a British built ship, - per cwt.	0 0 6	- -	0 0 2
do. not a British built ship, - do.	0 13 0	- -	0 4 4
raw linen, not made of flax, in a British built ship, - do.	0 2 6	- -	0 0 10
do. not in a British built ship, - do.	0 15 0	- -	0 5 0
wick, - do.	2 16 0	- -	0 18 8
woollen, or bay yarn, - do.	0 19 0	- -	0 6 4
worsted, being of two or more threads, twisted or thrown, of any other sort, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, the 100l. value, -	0 1 0	- -	0 0 4
Zaffre, the 100l. value, -	37 10 0	- -	12 10 0
Zedoaria, directly from the place of its growth, - do.	20 0 0	13 6 8	6 13 4
do. not directly from the place of its growth, - do.	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 3
Goods, not otherwise enumerated, prohibited to be worn or used in Great Britain, imported from Europe under license for exportation to Africa, the 100l. value, -	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain, the 100l. value, -	2 10 0	- -	0 16 8
not being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain, the 100l. value, -	37 10 0	- -	12 10 0
do. not being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain, the 100l. value, -	20 0 0	13 6 8	6 13 4

The duties in the preceding table apply to importations generally. But a particular tariff is adopted in relation to certain branches of trade, such as that to the East Indies, to Russia, to Turkey, and to Egypt.

The following tables exhibit the duties payable on goods imported from within the limits of the East India Company, either by the company or by private persons. They are either warehousing duties or consumption duties.

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## Warehousing duties.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent duty.			Originally war duty, now permanent.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Muslins, plain, plain white calicoes, muslins or white calicoes flowered or stitched, plain white dimity, Nankin cloths, and all articles manufactured of hair or cotton wool, or any mixture thereof, the 100l. value, -	4	0	0	1	0	0
Goods prohibited to be worn or used in Great Britain, the 100l. value,* -	4	0	0	1	0	0
Coffee,† - per cwt.	0	4	0	0	1	0
Indigo, - per lb.	0	0	1	0	0	1
Raw silk, Bengal, - do.	0	0	4	0	0	1
of any other sort, - do.	0	0	6	0	0	1½

\* These are all wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs, mixed with silk or herba of the manufacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies, and all calicoes painted, dyed, printed, or stained there. These cannot be withdrawn from the warehouses except for exportation, and under bond that they shall be exported; and no article manufactured of silk, hair, or cotton wool, from the East Indies, or any mixture thereof, can be taken out except for exportation till it has been deposited in the company's warehouses in London; and when intended for home consumption must be then sold publicly.

† By Treasury order, dated the 19th of September, 1816, it is ordered that, until the pleasure of Parliament shall be known, the export of East India coffee shall be permitted without payment of the above duty, and, in cases when the said duty may have been paid upon the sale of any coffee, that the amount so paid be drawback upon exportation; bond being first given in either case to pay the same, if required by Parliament.

## Home consumption duties, exclusive of warehousing duties and drawbacks, to be allowed in certain cases.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent duty.			Originally war duty, now permanent.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Almonds, bitter, - per cwt.	1	5	0	0	6	3
of any other sort, - do.	3	16	0	0	19	0
Aloes, socotorina, - per lb.	0	2	0	0	0	6
of any other sort, - do.	0	1	0	0	0	3
Alum, - per cwt.	0	14	0	0	3	9
roch, - do.	0	9	4	0	2	4½
Amber, beads, or other manufactures of, - per lb.	0	9	6	0	2	4½
rough, - do.	0	1	4	0	0	4
Ambergris, - per oz.	0	4	0	0	1	0
Annatto, - per cwt.	1	12	0	0	8	0
Aquafortis, - do.	0	11	4	0	2	10
Arangoes, or arango beads, the 100l. value, -	25	0	0	6	5	0
Arsenic, - per cwt.	0	11	4	0	2	10
Asafoetida, - per lb.	0	0	8	0	0	2
Balsam, artificial or natural, - do.	0	4	0	0	1	0
Barilla, - per cwt.	0	8	6	0	2	1½
Bark, oak, extract from. (See the general table of imports.)						
not otherwise enumerated, if for medicinal use, the 100l. value, -	40	0	0	10	0	0
if not for medicinal use, the 100l. value, -	20	0	0	5	0	0
Bdellium, - per lb.	0	0	8	0	0	2
Beads, coral, - do.						
crystal, - per 1000,	50	0	0	12	10	0
not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value, -						
Benjamin, - per lb.	0	1	4	0	0	4
Bezoar stones, - per oz.	0	2	0	0	0	6
Bones of cattle and other animals, and fish, except whale fins. (See <i>Bones</i> in the general table of imports.)						
Books, bound, - per cwt.	5	4	0	1	6	0
unbound, - do.	3	17	0	0	19	3
Borax, refined, - do.	0	1	4	0	0	4
unrefined, or tincal, - do.	0	0	6	0	0	1½
Bottles of green or common glass, full or empty, not of less content than one pint, and not being vials, - per dozen quarts,	0	6	0	0	1	6
common glass, - per cwt.	0	8	2			
stone, not exceeding 2 quarts, excise duty, -	0	2	6			
Bullion and foreign coin of gold or silver, free of duty.						
Calicoes, plain white, the 100l. value, -	50	0	0	12	10	0
Custom drawback* to be allowed on the exportation of such of the said calicoes as shall have been printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Great Britain, the 100l. value, 45l.						
white, flowered, or stitched, the 100l. value, -	26	0	0	6	10	0
Camphor, refined, - per lb.	0	1	8	0	0	5
unrefined, - do.	0	1	0	0	0	3
Candles of wax, - do.	0	2	0	0	0	6
Canes, bamboo, - per 1000,	1	7	0	0	6	9
ratans, (not ground ratans,) - do.	1	7	0	0	6	9
reed, - do.	1	1	0	0	5	3
walking, or sticks, mounted, painted, inlaid, or otherwise ornamented or manufactured, the 100l. value, -	50	0	0	12	10	0

\* None of the drawbacks in this table are allowed, unless the goods are shipped for exportation within 12 months after the payment of the home consumption duties.



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.		Permanent duty.			Originally war duty, now permanent.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Canes, wangees, jumboo, ground ratans, dragon's blood, and other walking canes or sticks,	per 1000,	3	4	0	0	16	0
Cantharides,	per lb.	0	2	0	0	0	8
Caps of cotton, the 100%. value,	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
Cardamomis,	do.	0	1	8	0	0	5
Carmine,	per oz.	0	3	4	0	0	10
Carpets, of Persia,	per yard square,	2	0	0	0	10	0
of Turkey, under four yards square,	per carpet,	1	0	0	0	5	0
of do. four yards square, and not exceeding six yards square,	do.	4	0	0	1	0	0
of do. exceeding six yards square,	do.	6	5	0	1	11	3
Cassia buds,	per lb.	0	1	4	0	0	4
fistula,	do.	0	0	8	0	0	2
lignea,	do.	0	2	0	0	0	6
China root,	do.	0	1	0	0	0	3
China ware, the 100%. value,	-	100	0	0	25	0	0
Cinnabaris nativa,	do.	0	1	8	0	0	5
Cinnamon,	do.	0	2	0	0	0	6
Citrate of lime. (See the general table of imports.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloves,	do.	0	4	6	0	1	1½
Cochineal,	do.	0	0	8	0	0	2
dust,	do.	0	0	2	0	0	0½
Cocoa nuts,	do.	0	0	4	0	0	1
Excise,	do.	0	2	0	-	-	-
Coculus indicus,	do.	0	2	0	0	0	6
Coffee,	do.	0	0	4	0	0	1
Excise,	do.	0	0	6	-	-	-
Coloquintida, or colocynth,	do.	0	1	4	0	0	4
Columbo root,	do.	0	1	4	0	0	4
Copper, ore,	per cwt.	0	0	8	0	0	2
old, fit only to be remanufactured,	do.	0	7	4	0	1	10
unwrought, in bricks or pigs, rose copper and all cast copper,	do.	0	7	4	0	1	10
in plates, and copper coin,	do.	0	12	0	0	3	0
part wrought, bars, rods, or ingots, hammered or raised,	do.	1	5	0	0	6	3
manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, enamelled, and plates engraved, the 100%. value,	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
Coral, in fragments,	per lb.	0	0	10	0	0	2½
whole, polished,	do.	0	9	4	0	2	4
unpolished	do.	0	4	8	0	1	2
Corks. (See the general table of imports.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cortex Peruvianus, or Jesuit's bark,	do.	0	1	8	0	0	5
Costos,	do.	0	0	10	0	0	2½
Cotton, articles manufactured of cotton wool, or any mixture thereof, not particularly enumerated, the 100%. value,	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
Cowries, the 100%. value,	-	25	0	0	6	5	0
Cubebs,	do.	0	0	8	0	0	2
Diamonds, duty free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dimity, plain white, the 100%. value,	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
Drawback to be allowed on the exportation of such of the said dimity which shall have been printed, stained, painted, or dyed in Great Britain, the 100%. value, 45%.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawings, colored,	each,	0	3	0	0	0	9
plain,	do.	0	1	6	0	0	4½
Drugs, on which specific duties are payable, according to the quantity. (See the several articles in alphabetical course.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
manufactured, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, the 100%. value,	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
unmanufactured, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, the 100%. value,	-	40	0	0	10	0	0
Elephants' teeth,	per cwt.	3	4	0	0	16	0
Emeralds, rubies, and all other precious stones and jewels, (except diamonds,) the 100%. value.	-	12	10	0	3	2	6
Feathers, ostrich, dressed,	per lb.	2	4	0	0	11	0
undressed,	do.	0	13	4	0	3	4
of any other sort, the 100%. value,	-	40	0	0	10	0	0
Flax, rough, or undressed,	per cwt.	0	0	4	0	0	1
Galanga,	per lb.	0	0	4	0	0	1
Galbanum,	do.	0	1	0	0	0	3
Galls,	per cwt.	0	9	4	0	2	4
Gamboge,	per lb.	0	1	4	0	0	4
Garnet, cut,	do.	1	4	0	0	6	0
rough,	do.	0	8	0	0	2	0
Ginger,	per cwt.	0	18	0	0	4	6
preserved,	per lb.	0	2	6	0	0	7½
Ginseng,	do.	0	1	2	0	0	3½
Glass, broken, fit only to be remanufactured,	per cwt.	0	2	6	0	0	7½
rough plate, and ground or polished plate or crown, the 100%. value,	-	90	0	0	22	10	0
and besides, for every foot, superficial measure,	-	0	3	1½	-	-	-
manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, the 100%. value,	-	90	0	0	22	10	0
paintings on, the 100%. value,	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
EXCISE.							
plate and other manufactures of, not being flasks in which wine or oil shall be imported, nor foreign green glass bottles,	do.	6	6	0	-	-	-
Granilla,	per lb.	0	0	4	0	0	1

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.						Permanent duty.			Originally war duty, now permanent.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gum, ammoniacus,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	3
animi,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	8	0	0	2
Arabic,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	9	4	0	2	4
cashew,	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	0	0	1	6
copal,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	1	4	0	0	4
elemi,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	6	0	0	1½
cake lac,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	4	0	0	1
shellac, or seed lac,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	6	0	0	1½
stick lac,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	6	4	0	1	7
opoponax,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	3	0	0	0	9
sagapenum,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	8	0	0	2
sandrake, or juniper,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	15	0	0	3	9
sarcocolla,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	8	0	0	2
senega,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	9	4	0	2	4
tragacanth,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	3
not otherwise enumerated, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	40	0	0	10	0	0
Hair, camel,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	1	4	0	0	4
goat, or Carmenian wool,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	4	0	0	1
human,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	4	0	0	1	0
articles manufactured of, or any mixture thereof, not particularly enumerated, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
Hemp, rough or undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purposes, per ton of 20 cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	4	0	1	7
Hides, buffalo, bull, cow, or ox, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed,	-	-	-	-	per hide,	0	0	8	0	0	2
tanned, and not otherwise dressed,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	10	0	0	2½
horse, mare, or gelding, in the hair, not tanned or in any way dressed,	-	-	-	-	per hide,	0	0	8	0	0	2
tanned, and not otherwise dressed,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	10	0	0	2½
or pieces of, raw or undressed, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0	6	5	0
or pieces of, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
Horns, buffalo, bull, cow, or ox,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	4	4	0	1	1
manufactured, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
unmanufactured, not otherwise enumerated, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0	6	5	0
Horses, mares, or geldings,	-	-	-	-	each,	5	5	0	1	6	3
Japanned ware, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
Indigo,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	2	0	0	0½
This duty on indigo is payable when taken out of the warehouse, either for exportation or to be used in Great Britain.											
Lacquered ware, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
Lapis calaminaris,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	6	8	0	1	8
contrayervæ,	-	-	-	-	per oz.	0	1	8	0	0	5
lazuli,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	2	8	0	0	8
tutæ,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	6	0	0	1½
Lead, white,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	8	0	0	2	0
Linseed cakes. (See the general table of imports.)	-	-	-	-	-						
Mace,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	7	4	0	1	10
Madder root,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	4	0	0	1	0
Mangoes,	-	-	-	-	per gallon,	0	4	0	0	1	0
Manna,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	3
Maps,	-	-	-	-	per piece,	0	1	0	0	0	3
Mastrich, red,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	8	0	0	2
of any other sort,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	1	0	0	0	3
Molasses,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	6	0	0	1	6
Mother-of-pearl shells, rough,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	8	0	0	2
Musk,	-	-	-	-	per oz.	0	4	0	0	1	0
Muslins, plain, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-						
Custom drawback to be allowed on the exportation of such of the said muslins which shall have been printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Great Britain, the 100/. value, 20/.											
flowered or stitched, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	26	0	0	6	10	0
Myrobalanes, candied,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	8	0	0	2
dried,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	9	4	0	2	4
Myrrh,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	1	4	0	0	4
Nankin cloths, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	26	0	0	6	10	0
Drawback to be allowed on the exportation of such of the said Nankin cloths as shall have been printed, painted, stained, or dyed in Great Britain, the 100/. value, 20/.											
Nutmegs,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	4	4	0	1	1
Nux vomica,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	1	0	0	0	3
Oil of anniseed,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	3	0	0	0	9
of cajaput,	-	-	-	-	per oz.	0	2	0	0	0	6
of cassia,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	2	0	0	0	6
of castor,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	3
chemical, not otherwise enumerated, the 100/. value,	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	12	10	0
of cinnamon,	-	-	-	-	per oz.	0	4	0	0	1	0
of cloves,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	1	4	0	0	4
of linseed,	-	-	-	-	per tun of 252 gallons,	26	12	0	6	13	0
of mace,	-	-	-	-	per oz.	0	1	8	0	0	5
of nutmegs,	-	-	-	-	do.	0	1	8	0	0	5
of turpentine,	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	1½



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent duty.	Originally war duty, now permanent.		
		£	s.	d.
Oil, not otherwise enumerated, the 100l. value,	-	50	0	0
Ochre, - - - - - per cwt.	-	0	5	4
Olibanum, - - - - - do.	-	1	18	0
Opium, - - - - - per lb.	-	0	7	0
Orange flower water, - - - - - per gallon,	-	0	2	8
Orpiment, or auripigmentum, - - - - - per cwt.	-	1	4	0
Orrice or iris root, - - - - - do.	-	1	4	0
Painters' colors, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - per lb.	-	0	0	8
Paper, brown, made of old rope or cordage only, without separating or extracting the pitch or tar therefrom, and without any mixture of any other materials therewith, - - - - - do.	-	0	0	8
printed, painted, or stained, or paper hangings, - - - - - per yard square,	-	0	1	0
of any other sort, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, - - - - - per lb.	-	0	1	4
Pearls, the 100l. value, - - - - - do.	-	5	0	0
Pepper, - - - - - do.	-	0	1	6
Cayenne, - - - - - do.	-	0	4	0
long, - - - - - do.	-	0	0	8
Pickles of all sorts, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - - per gallon,	-	0	4	0
Pictures, under 2 feet square, - - - - - per picture,	-	2	13	4
of 2 feet square, and under 4 feet square, - - - - - do.	-	5	6	8
of 4 feet square, and upwards, - - - - - do.	-	8	0	0
Plate, of gold, - - - - - per ounce troy,	-	3	0	0
of silver gilt, - - - - - do.	-	0	5	0
part gilt, - - - - - do.	-	0	4	8
ungilt, - - - - - do.	-	0	3	6
Prints, paper, plain, - - - - - each,	-	0	1	4
colored, the 100l. value, - - - - - do.	-	50	0	0
Quicksilver, - - - - - per lb.	-	0	1	4
Radix contrayervæ, - - - - - do.	-	0	1	4
Rapeseed cakes. (See the general table of imports.) - - - - - do.	-	0	1	8
Rhubarb, - - - - - per cwt.	-	0	6	0
Rice, - - - - - do.	-	0	7	0
Safflower, - - - - - per lb.	-	0	6	0
Saffron, - - - - - do.	-	0	0	6
Sago, or sago powder, - - - - - do.	-	0	0	6
Sal ammoniacus, - - - - - do.	-	0	0	4
gem, - - - - - per cwt.	-	0	6	0
Salep, or Salop, - - - - - per lb.	-	0	1	0
Saltpetre, - - - - - per cwt.	-	0	0	4
Sanguis draconis, - - - - - do.	-	0	1	4
Saunders, red, - - - - - do.	-	0	3	4
white or yellow, - - - - - per lb.	-	0	0	8
Scammony, - - - - - do.	-	0	5	4
Sea cow, sea horse, or sea moose teeth, - - - - - do.	-	0	1	4
Seed, anniseed, - - - - - per cwt.	-	1	16	0
coriander, - - - - - do.	-	0	7	6
cummin, - - - - - do.	-	0	12	6
forest, the 100l. value, - - - - - do.	-	25	0	0
garden, not particularly enumerated, - - - - - per lb.	-	0	0	6
worm, - - - - - do.	-	0	1	0
not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, the 100l. value, - - - - - do.	-	25	0	0
Senna, - - - - - do.	-	0	1	0
Shawls, manufactured of hair or cotton wool, or any mixture thereof, the 100l. value, - - - - - do.	-	50	0	0
Silk, knubs, or husks of silk, - - - - - do.	-	0	3	0
raw, viz: Bengal, - - - - - do.	-	0	3	0
of any other sort, - - - - - do.	-	0	4	6
waste, - - - - - do.	-	0	3	0
Skins, calf, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, - - - - - per dozen skins,	-	0	1	8
dog, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, - - - - - do.	-	0	0	8
elk, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, - - - - - per skin,	-	0	0	10
hosse, undressed, - - - - - do.	-	0	0	4
leopard, do. - - - - - do.	-	0	8	0
marten, do. - - - - - do.	-	0	1	0
seal, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, - - - - - do.	-	0	0	2
squirrel, undressed, - - - - - per 100 skins,	-	0	9	4
tiger, undressed, - - - - - per skin,	-	0	8	0
skins and furs, or pieces of skins and furs, raw and undressed, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, the 100l. value, - - - - - do.	-	25	0	0
skins and furs, or pieces of skins and furs, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, the 100l. value, - - - - - do.	-	50	0	0
Snuff, - - - - - per lb.	-	0	1	4
Excise, per pound, - - - - - do.	-	0	5	5
Spikenard, - - - - - do.	-	0	2	4
Spirits, arrack, - - - - - per gallon,	-	0	1	8
brandy, - - - - - do.	-	0	1	6
Geneva, - - - - - do.	-	0	1	6
rum, - - - - - do.	-	0	1	0
the produce of the settlements of the Cape of Good Hope, its territories or dependencies, - - - - - do.	-	0	1	0

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.				Permanent duty.	Originally war duty, now permanent.
EXCISE.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Spirits, rum, spirits, or aqua vitæ,	-	-	per gallon,	0 9 2½	0 6 3
Squills,	-	-	- per cwt.	0 4 0	0 1 0
Squinanthum,	-	-	- per lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Stockings, of cotton, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	50 0 0	12 10 0
Storax, calamita or liquida,	-	-	- do.	0 1 0	0 0 3
in the tear or gum,	-	-	- do.	0 6 8	0 1 8
Succades,	-	-	- do.	0 2 6	0 0 7½
Sugar,	-	-	- per cwt.	1 10 6	0 9 6
[The duties on sugar are continued annually.]					
By 54 Geo. 3, c. 36, § 32, continued by 56 Geo. 3, c. 3, until the 25th March, 1817, the lords of the treasury may suspend the payment of a part of the temporary or war duty on sugar, viz: when the average price shall be below 48s. the cwt. 1s. the cwt.					
	48s.	2s.			
	47s.	3s.			
By § 33, whenever it shall appear, by notice in the London Gazette, that the average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, taken agreeably to law, shall exceed the sums under mentioned, in such cases part of the permanent duties on sugar shall be suspended until a new average price shall be so published:					
If it exceed 60s. the cwt. 1s. the cwt.					
	61s.	2s.			
	62s.	3s.			
	63s.	4s.			
	64s.	5s.			
	65s.	6s.			
	66s.	7s.			
	67s.	8s.			
	68s.	9s.			
	69s.	10s.			
DRAWBACK.					
On the exportation of any sugar on which the home consumption duties imposed by this act shall have been paid, the exporter shall be entitled to the like drawback as shall be allowed at the time of such exportation on brown or Muscovado sugar, of the produce of the British plantations, exported from Great Britain.—For which drawback see Sugar in the general table of imports.					
Sugar candy, brown,	-	-	- per cwt.	4 10 0	1 2 6
white,	-	-	- do.	7 4 0	1 16 0
Talc,	-	-	- per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 1½
Tamarinds,	-	-	- do.	0 0 6	0 0 1½
Tea, imported by the East India Company, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	6 0 0	
EXCISE.					
For all tea which shall be sold in Great Britain by the East India Company,					
for less than 2s. 6d. the pound, per cent.*				15 0 0	45 0 0
for 2s. 6d. the pound, or upwards, per cent.*				45 0 0	45 0 0
These duties on tea are to be paid by the purchasers thereof to the East India Company, and by the East India Company to the commissioners of excise.					
CUSTOM AND EXCISE DRAWBACKS.					
For all tea for which the duties imposed, in respect thereof, shall have been paid, and which shall be duly exported as merchandise directly from the warehouses in which the same shall have been lodged according to law, upon the importation thereof to Ireland, or His Majesty's plantations or settlements in America, or the United States of America, or to the islands of Jersey or Guernsey, or to Gibraltar, or to any place on the continent of Europe where there shall be a British consul resident for the protection of trade, or to Africa, all the custom and excise duties are drawback.					
Terra japonica,	-	-	- per lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Thread, cotton, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	50 0 0	12 10 0
Tobacco. (See the general table of imports.)	-	-	-		
Tortoise shell, manufactures of, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	50 0 0	12 10 0
rough and unmanufactured,	-	-	- do.	0 3 2	0 0 9½
Turbith,	-	-	- do.	0 2 0	0 0 6
Turmeric,	-	-	- do.	0 0 6	0 0 1½
Vermicelli,	-	-	- do.	0 0 6	0 0 1½
Vermilion or cinnabar,	-	-	- do.	0 1 8	0 0 5
Wax, bees, unmanufactured,	-	-	- per cwt.	2 12 0	0 13 0
white, or unmanufactured,	-	-	- do.	4 18 0	1 4 6
Wine. (See the general table of imports.)	-	-	-		
Wood, ebony,	-	-	- per ton,	6 10 0	1 12 6
red,	-	-	- do.	1 10 0	0 7 6
rose,	-	-	- per cwt.	1 16 0	0 9 0
teak.	-	-	-		
By 54 Geo. 3, c. 66, from 27th May, 1814, no duty of customs shall be charged or payable upon the legal importation into Great Britain of any teak, or other wood fit for ship-building, the growth or production of any place or country within the limits of the charters granted to the East India Company, provided due entry is made thereof, and the wood is landed in the presence of the proper officers at the port of importation.					

\* By 56 Geo. 3, c. 17, the excise (originally war duty) on tea is continued until the 5th July, 1821.



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Permanent duty.	Originally war duty, now permanent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wool, cotton, - - - - - per 100 lbs.	0 8 7	0 8 4
articles manufactured of, or any mixture thereof, not particularly enumerated, the 100l. value, - - - - -	50 0 0	12 10 0
sheep's or lamb's, - - - - - per cwt.	0 6 4	0 1 7
Wrecks, &c. By 52 Geo. 3, c. 159, all foreign liquors and tobacco, derelict, jetsam, floatsam, lagan, or wreck, brought or coming into this kingdom, are subject to the same duties, entitled to such drawbacks, and subject to such allowances and abatements as liquors and tobacco of the same kind regularly imported are, by any laws now in force, subject to.		
Yarn, cotton, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 8	0 0 2
Zedoaria, - - - - - do.	0 1 0	0 0 3
Goods, being either in part or wholly manufactured, not being herein enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain, the 100l. value, - - - - -	50 0 0	12 10 0
not being either in part or wholly manufactured, not being herein enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain, the 100l. value, - - - - -	25 0 0	6 5 0

Those payable on goods imported from Russia are as follows: The Russian Company, first incorporated by Philip and Mary, received a confirmation of their privileges from Elizabeth; by a statute in whose reign, the rights of the company extend to the "sole privilege of trading to and from the dominions and territories of the Emperor of Russia lying northward, northeastward, and northwestward from the city of London, as also to the countries of Armenia, Major or Minor, Media, Hyrcania, Persia, or the Caspian sea."

Table of duties payable to the Russian Company upon goods imported from any place within the limits of their charter.

		£ s. d.
Anniseed, - - - - -	per cwt.	0 0 3
Ashes, pearl and pot, - - - - -	per ton,	0 0 9
Books, bound, - - - - -	per cwt.	0 0 3
unbound, - - - - -	do.	0 0 2½
Bristles, - - - - -	per 12 lbs.	0 0 0½
Castoreum, - - - - -	per lb.	0 0 1
Caviare, - - - - -	per cwt.	0 0 2
Cordage, - - - - -	do.	0 0 2
Down, - - - - -	per 100 lbs.	0 0 4
Feathers, for beds, - - - - -	per cwt.	0 0 4
Flax, - - - - -	per ton,	0 0 9
Hair, cow or ox, - - - - -	per cwt.	0 0 2
Hemp, - - - - -	per ton,	0 0 7
Hides, of cows or horses, undressed, - - - - -	each,	0 0 0½
red, or Muscovy, - - - - -	do.	0 0 1
Iron, - - - - -	per ton,	0 0 5
Isinglass, - - - - -	per cwt.	0 0 4
Linen, drillings, - - - - -	per 120 ells,	0 0 1½
narrow, or diaper, - - - - -	do.	0 0 2
22½ to 31½, - - - - -	do.	0 0 3
31½ to 45, - - - - -	do.	0 0 4
45 and upwards, - - - - -	do.	0 0 6
sail cloth, - - - - -	do.	0 0 3
Linseed, - - - - -	per quarter,	0 0 2
Mats, - - - - -	per 100,	0 0 2
Oats, - - - - -	per quarter,	0 0 1
Pitch, - - - - -	per last,	0 0 2
Rhubarb, - - - - -	per lb.	0 0 1½
Rosin, - - - - -	per cwt.	0 0 1½
Saltpetre, - - - - -	do.	0 0 1½
Seeds, for gardens, - - - - -	per 100 lbs.	0 0 3
Skins and furs, armins, or ermines, - - - - -	per timber of 40 skins,	0 0 2
bear skins, - - - - -	each,	0 0 2
calabar, - - - - -	per timber,	0 0 2
calf skins, - - - - -	per 100,	0 0 3
fox skins, - - - - -	do.	0 0 4½
hare skins, - - - - -	per 100 doz.	0 0 2
sables, - - - - -	per timber,	0 1 6
swan skins, - - - - -	per piece,	0 0 1
wolf skins, - - - - -	per skin,	0 0 1½
Tallow, - - - - -	per ton,	0 0 9
Tongues, - - - - -	per 100,	0 0 2
Tow, - - - - -	per ton,	0 0 6
Wax, bees, - - - - -	per cwt.	0 0 2
Wheat, - - - - -	per quarter,	0 0 1
Wood, barks, above 5 inches square, - - - - -	per 120,	0 0 4
under 5 inches square, - - - - -	do.	0 0 3
barrel boards, - - - - -	do.	0 0 1
battens, - - - - -	do.	0 0 1½
capravens, - - - - -	do.	0 0 3

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

							£	s.	d.
Wood, clap boards,	-	-	-	-	-	- per 120,	0	0	1
deals, under 20 feet long,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	4
above 20 feet long,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	9
fire-wood,	-	-	-	-	-	per fathom,	0	0	1
fir timber,	-	-	-	-	-	- per load,	0	0	1
handspikes,	-	-	-	-	-	- per 120,	0	0	1½
lathwood,	-	-	-	-	-	per fathom,	0	0	1½
masts, great,	-	-	-	-	-	- each,	0	0	2
middle and small,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	1
oak boards,	-	-	-	-	-	- per 120,	0	0	5
plank,	-	-	-	-	-	- per load,	0	0	3
timber,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	2
oars,	-	-	-	-	-	- per 120,	0	0	4½
paling boards,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	1
spars,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	2
staves,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	1
tar,	-	-	-	-	-	- per last,	0	0	2
wainscot logs,	-	-	-	-	-	- per load,	0	0	2

Goods not rated are to pay one-eighth per cent., according to the value, on the declaration of the importer.

## THOSE FROM TURKEY OR EGYPT.

*A table of the duties payable on goods imported from Turkey or Egypt into Great Britain or Ireland.*

							£	s.	d.
Agaric,	-	-	-	-	-	- per lb.	0	0	2
Almonds,	-	-	-	-	-	- per cwt.	0	1	6
Aloes,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	3	0
Alum,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	6
Ashes, wood, of all kinds, not enumerated,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	3
Balustines,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	5	0
Berries, yellow,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	1	6
Brimstone,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	3
Camel's hair,	-	-	-	-	-	- the 100/.	0	4	6
Camphor,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	4	6
Carpets, 4 yards square, and upwards,	-	-	-	-	-	- each,	0	0	9
under 4 yards square,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	3
Cassia fistula,	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Caviare,	-	-	-	-	-	- per cwt.	0	3	0
Coculus indicus,	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Coffee,	-	-	-	-	-	- per cwt.	0	5	0
Coloquintida,	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Copper,	-	-	-	-	-	- per cwt.	0	1	6
Currants,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	4
from Patras, free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dragon's blood,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	3	0
Emery stones, free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Figs, in cases or casks,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	4
in drums,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	4
Flax and hemp,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	9
Galls,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	1	6
Goats' hair or wool,	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Gum, ammoniacum,	-	-	-	-	-	- per cwt.	0	3	0
animi,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	3	0
Arabic,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	1	6
asafoetida,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	3	0
Benjamin,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	3	0
copal,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	4	0
galbanum,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	5	0
lac,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	4	0
myrrh,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	3	0
opoponax,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	9	0
sagapenum,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	5	0
tragacanth,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	3	0
not otherwise enumerated,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	5	0
Hides, raw,	-	-	-	-	-	- each,	0	0	3
Honey,	-	-	-	-	-	- per cwt.	0	1	6
Labdanum,	-	-	-	-	-	- per lb.	0	0	1
Madder roots,	-	-	-	-	-	- per cwt.	0	0	9
Mastic,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	6	0
Natron,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	3
Nux de ben,	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	0	4	6
Nux vomica,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	4	6
Oak staves, free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil of olives,	-	-	-	-	-	- per ton,	0	10	0
Olibanum,	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Opium,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	10	0
Orpiment,	-	-	-	-	-	- per cwt.	0	3	0
Otto of roses,	-	-	-	-	-	- per lb.	0	2	6
Pellitory root,	-	-	-	-	-	- per cwt.	0	3	0
Pistachio nuts,	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
Raisins, black,	-	-	-	-	-	- per cwt.	0	0	3
red, in casks,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	3
in drums,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	0	0	3



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

								£	s.	d.
Rhubarb,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	6
Rice,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	0	6
Safflower,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	9
Saffron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	2
Sal ammoniac,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	6	0
Salep,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	4	6
Scammony,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	4
Seed, anise,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	0	9
cumin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	9
not enumerated,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	9
Senna,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	1
Sheep's wool,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	0	6
Silk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	2
strachia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	1	6
Skins, goat,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per dozen,	0	0	9
hare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per 120,	0	1	6
shagreen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per 100,	0	6	0
sheep,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per dozen,	0	0	9
Soap,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	2	0
Sponges,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per lb.	0	0	1
Storax, calamita,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	2
liquida,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	2
Tallow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	0	9
Terra umbra,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	6
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	2	0
Turbith,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	1	6
Turmeric,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	3	0
Turpentine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	4	6
Wax,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	3	0
Whetstones, in casks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 stones,	0	0	9
loose,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	9
Wine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per tun of 252 gallons,	0	7	6
Wood, box,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	0	2
staves, oak, (free.)	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Wool, cotton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Worm seeds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	0	9
Valonia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	0	3
Yarn, cotton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	0	3	9
mohair,	-	-	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0	7	6
Zedoary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	do.	0	3	0

Goods not enumerated to pay £1 for the £100 value.

## THOSE FROM THE SOUTH SEAS.

The South Sea Company was incorporated by Queen Anne. Its exclusive powers were surrendered to the Government for a valuable consideration in the year 1815. The limits, as fixed by its charter, were from the Orinoco, along the eastern coast of South America, to Terra del Fuego, except the possessions of Portugal and the country of Surinam; and from Terra del Fuego to the northwesternmost part of America, including all islands within 300 leagues of the coast.

*A table of the custom duties payable on goods and vessels arriving from any place within the limits of the sole and exclusive trade heretofore granted to the South Sea Company.*

Goods and vessels.	Customs.
	£ s. d.
Goods imported into any port of the United Kingdom, from any place within such limits, (except blubber, train oil, head matter, or whale fins, seal skins, and other produce of fish or creatures living in the seas, taken and caught by the crews of British and Irish built vessels,) per 100 <i>l.</i> value,*	2 0 0
Vessels entering outwards or inwards at any port within the United Kingdom, to or from any place within the limits aforesaid, per ton burden,†	0 1 6

\* By 56 Geo. 3, c. 77, § 1, this duty, as to bullion and foreign coin of gold or silver, is *repealed*. By § 2, this duty shall not be paid for any goods deposited under the provisions of any act of Parliament for depositing goods in warehouses, and which shall thereafter be taken out of the warehouses for exportation, and duly exported according to law, and under such regulations and restrictions as are applicable to the like goods taken out of warehouses for exportation.

† By § 3, this duty shall not be paid upon the ton burden of vessels importing only blubber, train oil, head matter, or whale fins, seal skins, and other produce of fish or creatures living in the seas, taken and caught by the crews of British and Irish built vessels, and no other cargo as merchandise.

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[The Isle of Man has some peculiarities as to the payment of duties.]

*A table of the custom duties payable on the importation into the Isle of Man of certain goods therein enumerated.*

Customs.				Duty.		
				£	s.	d.
Coals, from Great Britain or Ireland,	-	-	per chaldron, Winchester measure,	0	0	3
Coffee, from Great Britain, under license from the commissioners of customs in England	-	-	-	-	-	-
or Scotland,	-	-	per lb.	0	0	4
Deal boards, from foreign parts, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Hemp, the like,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Hops, from Great Britain,	-	-	do.	0	0	1½
Iron, from foreign parts, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Spirits, imported from any place whatever, under license from the commissioners of customs in England or Scotland, viz:	-	-	-	-	-	-
foreign brandy,	-	-	per gallon,	0	3	0
Geneva,	-	-	do.	0	3	0
rum,	-	-	do.	0	2	0
Tea, bohea, the like,	-	-	per lb.	0	0	6
green,	-	-	do.	0	1	0
Tobacco, the like,	-	-	do.	0	0	6
Timber, from foreign parts, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Wine, French, imported from any place whatever, under license from the commissioners of customs in England or Scotland,	-	-	per tun of 252 gallons,	16	0	0
of any other sort, so imported under license,	-	-	do.	12	0	0
Goods not otherwise enumerated, which are or may be entitled to any bounty or drawback of excise in Great Britain, and which shall be imported from thence,	-	-	the 100l. value,	5	0	0
not herein before charged with duty, imported from Great Britain or Ireland,	-	-	do.	2	10	0
not herein before charged with duty, imported from any place from whence such goods may be lawfully imported into the Isle of Man,	-	-	do.	15	0	0

## EXPORTS.

*A table of custom and excise duties payable on the exportation of foreign and British goods from Great Britain.*

Merchandise.				Permanent duty.		
				£	s.	d.
FOREIGN GOODS.						
Agaric, rough or untrimmed,	-	-	per lb.	0	0	1½
trimmed or pared,	-	-	do.	0	0	4½
Annatto,	-	-	do.	0	0	1½
Antimonium crudum,	-	-	per cwt.	0	0	4½
Aquafortis,	-	-	per gallon.	0	0	4½
Argol,	-	-	per cwt.	0	0	9
Arsenic,	-	-	do.	0	0	9
Bay berries,	-	-	do.	0	0	3
Beaver skins,	-	-	per skin, or piece of skin,	0	0	9
Cochineal,	-	-	per lb.	0	0	4½
Cream of tartar,	-	-	per cwt.	0	1	3
Galls,	-	-	do.	0	1	3
Gum Arabic,	-	-	do.	1	16	9
Senegal,	-	-	do.	0	6	6
stick lac,	-	-	do.	0	4	9
Isinglass,	-	-	do.	0	1	0
Lapis calaminaris, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	6	0	0
Linen, plain, of all sorts, (except sail cloth,) warehoused under 43 Geo. 3, c. 132, or 46 Geo. 3, c. 137, the 100l. value,	-	-	-	15	0	0
Litmus,	-	-	do.	0	0	9
Madder,	-	-	do.	0	1	0
root,	-	-	do.	0	4	9
Orchal,	-	-	do.	0	1	3
Orchelia,	-	-	do.	0	0	9
Pomegranate peels,	-	-	do.	0	0	6
Safflower,	-	-	per lb.	0	0	1½
Sal ammoniacus,	-	-	per cwt.	0	4	9
gem,	-	-	do.	0	4	9
Saunders, red,	-	-	do.	0	0	10½
Shumach, or sumach,	-	-	do.	0	0	6
Tea may be exported to certain places without payment of any duties of custom or excise. See 54 Geo. 3, c. 142, under title 113.						
Tornsal or turnsole,	-	-	do.	0	4	9
Valonia,	-	-	do.	0	4	6
Verdegis,	-	-	per lb.	0	0	1½
Wood, Brazil,	-	-	per cwt.	0	1	3
Brazilletto, or Jamaica wood,	-	-	do.	0	0	9
fustic,	-	-	do.	0	0	3
logwood,*	-	-	do.	0	1	3
Nicaragua,	-	-	per ton,	0	5	0
red, or Guinea,	-	-	per cwt.	0	1	0
Japan,	-	-	do.	0	0	6
Wool, beaver,	-	-	per lb.	0	5	0

\* But by 7 Geo. 3, c. 47, it is duty free when exported in British vessels navigated according to law, provided it is duly entered at the custom-house, and shipped in the presence of the proper officers of the customs.



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Merchandise.		Permanent duty.
		£ s. d.
<b>BRITISH GOODS.</b>		
Alum, -	- per cwt.	0 1 3
Cards, new wool, -	per dozen,	0 0 9
old wool, -	do.	0 0 6
Coals, usually sold by measure, exported to the Isle of Man, the chaldron, Winchester measure,	do.	0 1 6
exported to any British plantation in America, -	do.	0 2 6
exported to any of the territories of the United States of America, in a British built ship, -	the chaldron, Newcastle measure,	0 17 0
not in a British built ship, -	do.	1 10 3
exported to any other place, in a British built ship -	do.	1 2 0
not in a British built ship, -	do.	1 15 4
exported in certain quantities from the ports of Newcastle and Swansea, to the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, -	do.	0 12 0
usually sold by weight, exported to the Isle of Man, -	the ton of 20 cwt.	0 0 10½
exported to any British plantation in America, -	do.	0 1 8
exported to any of the territories of the United States of America, in a British built ship, -	do.	0 5 9
not in a British built ship, -	do.	0 10 0
exported to any other place, in a British built ship, -	do.	0 7 9
not in a British built ship, -	do.	0 12 0
By 56 Geo. 3, c. 127, § 1, upon the exportation from Great Britain to any foreign parts of any coals which shall have been skreened through a riddle or skreen, the bars of which not being in any part thereof more than three-eighths parts of an inch asunder, and stamped in the manner directed by this act, the like duties, and no other, shall be paid as are payable on culm exported from Great Britain to foreign parts.		
Copperas, the 100l. value, -	-	6 0 0
Culm, exported to the Isle of Man, -	the chaldron, Winchester measure,	0 0 6
exported to any British plantation in America, -	do.	0 1 0
exported to any of the territories of the United States of America, in a British built ship, -	the chaldron, Newcastle measure,	0 4 6
not in a British built ship, -	do.	0 8 0
to any other place, in a British built ship, -	do.	0 6 0
not in a British built ship, -	do.	0 10 0
Glue, -	- per cwt.	0 1 0
Hair, bull, cow, or ox, -	do.	0 2 6
hart, -	do.	0 2 0
horse, -	do.	0 7 4
not particularly enumerated, and not prohibited to be exported, the 100l. value, -	-	6 0 0
Horses, mares, or geldings, -	each,	2 2 0
Lapis calaminaris, the 100l. value, -	-	6 0 0
Lead, cast or uncast, -	per ton of 20 cwt.	3 10 0
ore, the 100l. value, -	-	6 0 0
Leather of all sorts, tanned, tawed, or dressed, -	- per cwt.	0 1 4
Litharge of lead, -	do.	0 0 4
Packages.—Those in which goods are exported are deemed liable to duty, if of the manufacture of Great Britain, and exported as merchandise, unless composed of articles not liable to duty.		
Salt, British rock, excise, -	- per bushel,	0 0 1
Skins, badger, -	- per skin,	0 0 1
calf, tanned, tawed, or dressed, -	- per cwt.	0 1 4
cat, -	per 100 skins,	0 1 8
coney, dressed or tawed, -	per 120 skins,	0 1 4
dog, -	per doz. skins,	0 0 2
fox, -	- per skin,	0 0 1
kid, in the hair, -	per 100 skins,	0 0 8
dressed, -	do.	0 0 10
otter, raw, -	- per skin,	0 0 1
tawed or dressed, -	do.	0 0 2
sheep and lamb, tawed or dressed, without wool, -	per 120 skins,	0 3 0
tanned, -	- per cwt.	0 1 4
squirrel, -	per 1000 skins,	0 3 0
swan, -	- per skin,	0 0 2
or pieces of skins, not particularly enumerated, and not prohibited to be exported, the 100l. value, -	-	6 0 0
Tin, unwrought, -	- per cwt.	0 3 8
exported to countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, duty free.		
<b>FURTHER DUTIES.</b>		
Goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, exported from thence, except as hereinafter mentioned, viz:		
Goods exported to any part of Europe or to any place within the straits of Gibraltar, the 100l. value, -	-	0 10 0
exported to any place whatever not being in Europe, or within the straits of Gibraltar, or within the limits of the charter granted to the East India Company, the 100l. value, -	-	1 0 0
<b>EXEMPTIONS.</b>		
Baggage.		
Bullion.		
Corn, grain, malt, meal or flour, biscuit, bread, pease or beans.		
Cotton yarn, or other cotton manufactures, being of the manufacture of Great Britain.		

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Merchandise.	Permanent duty.
	£ s. d.
Linen of the manufacture of any part of the United Kingdom. This has been construed to include sail cloth, tapes, and girth web.	
Molasses.	
Sugar, refined, of all sorts, and sugar called candy.	
Goods exported from Great Britain to the Isle of Man, by virtue of and under authority of any license which the commissioners of customs in England or Scotland are or may be authorized and empowered to grant.	
Any sort of craft, food, victuals, clothing, or implements or materials necessary for the British fisheries established in the island of Newfoundland, or in any of His Majesty's islands or plantations in North America, on due entry thereof, and exported from Great Britain to the said islands or plantations.	
Woollen goods, of the manufacture of Great Britain, exported to any place within the limits of the charters of the East India Company.	
Military stores exported by the East India Company.	
By Treasury order, dated July 24, 1810, accoutrements and clothes for His Majesty's military forces in foreign stations may be exported free of duty.	

## A table of the duties payable upon the exportation of goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland.\*

Species of merchandise.	Duty.
	£ s. d.
Ashes, of wood, - - - - - per last of 12 barrels,	0 1 8
of all other sorts, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
Bacon, - - - - - per fitch,	0 0 1
other bacon and hams, - - - - - per cwt.	0 0 2
Bones, ox, - - - - - per 1000,	0 0 4
unmanufactured, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
Calf skins, } - - - - - do.	5 0 0
valves, } - - - - -	
Cards, wool, new, - - - - - per doz.	0 0 8
old, - - - - - do.	0 0 5
Cheese, - - - - - per cwt.	0 0 6
Coney hair, or wool, black or white, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 7
Copperas, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
Fur, called rabbit's gray fur, - - - - - per lb.	0 0 3
Furrier's waste, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
Greaves, or grease, - - - - - per cwt.	0 0 2
Guts, ox, - - - - - per barrel,	0 1 0
of other animals, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
Hair, harts', - - - - - per cwt.	0 2 2
horse, - - - - - do.	0 8 0
human, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
kids', - - - - - do.	5 0 0
ox, cows', or bulls', - - - - - per cwt.	0 2 0
Hartshorn, - - - - - do.	0 1 6
Hides, raw or untanned, - - - - - per piece,	0 2 0
Hogs, pigs, alive, - - - - - each,	0 3 0
Hogs' lard, - - - - - per cwt.	0 0 11
Horns, bucks', - - - - - per 120,	0 0 3
goats', - - - - - per cwt.	0 0 6
other horns, the 1000, of six score to the hundred, viz:	
ox, - - - - -	0 2 6
rams', - - - - -	0 1 0
sheep, - - - - -	0 0 2
stags', - - - - -	0 1 7
tips of horns, - - - - -	0 0 9
horn shavings, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
Horses, mares, geldings, and mules, - - - - - each,	1 0 0
Hoofs of all sorts, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
Lead, cast or uncast, - - - - - per ton of 20 cwt.	2 13 9
ore, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
Leather of all sorts, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, - - - - - per cwt.	0 1 4
Linen rags or shreds, - - - - - per ton of 20 cwt.	3 5 8
Linseed or flaxseed, - - - - - per quarter of 8 bushels,	0 3 0
Litharge of lead, - - - - - per cwt.	0 0 3
Oxen, cows, or steers, - - - - - per head,	0 6 6
Oysters in pickle, - - - - - per gallon,	0 0 1
Rapeseed, - - - - - per quarter of 8 bushels,	0 0 6
Skins, badger, - - - - - per piece,	0 0 1
cat, - - - - - per 100,	0 1 4
deer, undressed, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
dog, - - - - - per dozen,	0 0 2
fox, - - - - - per piece,	0 0 1
goat, undressed, - - - - - the 100l. value,	5 0 0
hare, undressed, - - - - - do.	5 0 0

\* By 45 Geo. 3, c. 18, the duties stated in this table are payable upon the exportation of Irish articles from Ireland. By Treasury order, dated 29th March, 1813, all such articles which may in future be imported into Great Britain, for exportation from thence to foreign parts, are to be warehoused free of duty; and, on export, are to be subject to duty as if exported from Ireland.

By 47 Geo. 3, c. 61, sec. 2, all duties under any act in force on 13th August, 1807, on the exportation from Great Britain to Ireland of any goods not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, are repealed; and all such goods may be exported from Great Britain to Ireland without payment of any duty.



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Species of merchandise.				Duty.		
				£	s.	d.
Skins, kid, dressed or undressed,	-	-	-	-	per 120,	0 3 0
kips and runners,	-	-	-	-	the 100l. value,	5 0 0
lamb, dressed without the wool on,	-	-	-	-	per 120,	0 3 0
tanned, tawed, or dressed,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0 1 4
NOTE.—No lamb skins, whether skinned or slaughtered, from which the wool shall not have been taken off, shall be exported, except to Great Britain, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof.						
marten,	-	-	-	-	the 100l. value,	5 0 0
otter, raw,	-	-	-	-	per piece,	0 0 1
tanned,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 0 2
wombs,	-	-	-	-	the 100l. value,	5 0 0
rabbit and coney, black, with or without silver hairs, dressed or tawed,	-	-	-	-	the 120,	0 1 4
gray, seasoned,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 1 0
rabbit, gray, stagged,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 0 6
tawed,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 0 8
dressed, tawed, or dyed in colors,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 1 0
sheep, dressed without the wool on	-	-	-	-	do.	0 3 0
with the wool on,	-	-	-	-	do.	1 0 0
tawed with the wool on,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 1 6
pelts, dressed or undressed,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 1 6
tanned, tawed, or dressed,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0 1 4
squirrel,	-	-	-	-	per 1000,	0 2 6
stag,	-	-	-	-	per piece,	0 0 6
swan,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 0 4
Slugs of horn,	-	-	-	-	the 100l. value,	5 0 0
Soap boilers' waste, and all other manure, (lime excepted,)	-	-	-	-	per ton,	1 0 0
Tallow,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0 1 6
Tanners' waste,	-	-	-	-	the 100l. value,	5 0 0
Tongues, called neat's tongues,	-	-	-	-	per doz.	0 0 4
Tripes,	-	-	-	-	per cwt.	0 0 1
Wax, unmanufactured,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 4 0
Weld,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 1 3
Woad,	-	-	-	-	per ton of 20 cwt.	0 10 0
nets,	-	-	-	-	per 100 of 5 score,	0 0 6
Yarn, linen, for every pack of statutable linen yarn, of 400 lbs., of 6 score to the 100,	-	-	-	-	-	1 0 0

## FURTHER DUTIES.—[By 55 Geo. 3, c. 24.]

Goods of the growth or manufacture of Ireland, except as hereinafter mentioned, exported to any port of Europe, or to any place within the straits of Gibraltar, the 100l. value,

0 10 0

## EXEMPTIONS.

Linen, of the manufacture of Ireland.

Bullion.

Goods exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man, which may be legally exported to the said island.

Cotton yarn, and all other cotton manufactures, being of the manufacture of Ireland.

Corn or grain.

Refined sugar, in loaf, complete and whole, or lump duly refined, or any refined sugar called bastards, or ground or powdered sugar, or refined sugar broken in pieces, or any sugar called candy, or molasses made from sugar of the British plantations.

## FURTHER DUTIES.—[By 55 Geo. 3, c. 24.]

Goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, (except as hereinafter mentioned,) exported to any place whatever, not being in Europe, or within the straits of Gibraltar, or within the limits of the charter granted to the East India Company, the 100l. value,

1 0 0

## EXEMPTIONS.

Linen, of the manufacture of Ireland.

Bullion.

Corn or grain.

Cotton yarn, or other cotton manufactures, being of the manufacture of Ireland.

Any sort of craft, food, victuals, clothing, or implements or materials, fit or necessary for the British fisheries established in the island of Newfoundland, for the use and support of the mariners or other persons employed on board the vessels or on shore in carrying on the said fishery, exported from Ireland to the said island.

All refined sugar, or loaf complete and whole, or lump duly refined, and all refined sugar called bastards, and ground or powdered sugar, and refined sugar broken in pieces, and all sugar called candy, and molasses made from sugar of the British plantations.

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## TONNAGE.

*Tonnage duty payable on vessels entering inwards or outwards, (except in ballast,) in any port in Great Britain, from or to foreign ports.*

Vessels liable to tonnage duty.	Permanent duty.		
	£	s.	d.
For every ton burden of every vessel entering inwards or outwards, (except in ballast:)			
From or to Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, Alderney, the Greenland seas, or the southern whale fishery, -	0	0	6
any place within the straits of Gibraltar, -	0	1	0
any place in Russia, or within the Baltic sea, -	0	1	0
any place in Europe, (except the Isle of Man,) -	0	1	0
any place within the limits of the charter granted to the East India Company, -	0	3	0
Cape of Good Hope, -	0	2	6
any place in Africa, not otherwise enumerated, -	0	1	0
Newfoundland, the island of Cape Breton, St. John, or Prince Edward's island, or the coast of Labrador, -	0	0	6
any place in the United States of America, any British island or plantation in America, or any other part of America not otherwise enumerated, -	0	1	0
PACKETS OR PASSAGE VESSELS.			
For every ton burden of every foreign packet or passage vessel which shall lade or unlade any goods, or take in or set on shore any passengers in any port, creek, harbor, or road, of Great Britain, -	0	3	6
For vessels from and to places within the limits of the sole and exclusive trade heretofore granted to the South Sea Company, - per ton,	0	1	6

## LIGHT-HOUSES.

There are a variety of light-houses fixed or floating along the coast, and the duties on ships passing them is not uniform. The most important, however, are—

On the coast of England, the Eddystone light-house; that on the island of Skerries, near Holyhead; and another on one of the rocks called the Small, in St. George's channel.

The duty on passing any one of these is: for a British vessel, one penny per ton; for a foreign vessel, two pence per ton.

On the coast of Scotland and the adjacent islands there are ten principal light-houses. On Kinnaird's Head, in Aberdeenshire; on North Ronaldsay, in Orkney; two on the Pentland Skerries, in Orkney; on the point of Scalpa, one of the Skerries islands; on the mull of Cantyre; on the island of Plada, near Arran; on the island of Inch Keith, in the Frith of Forth; on the Star point of Sunda, one of the Orkney islands; on the Bell or Cape rock, near the entrance of the Friths of Forth and Tay.

The duty on passing any of these is: for a British vessel, one penny half-penny per ton; for a foreign vessel, three pence per ton.

The duty on passing any light-house or floating light on the coast of Ireland is: for a British vessel, one farthing per ton; for a foreign vessel, one half-penny per ton.

## PILOTAGE AND PORT DUTIES.

By act of Parliament, the corporation of Trinity house, of Deptford Stroud, are directed to give licenses to pilots, and to fix the rates of pilotage for each port.

## QUARANTINE DUTIES.

Quarantine duties payable on vessels, their cargoes, or any part thereof, which shall have performed quarantine as under mentioned:

Vessels liable to quarantine duties.	With a clean bill of health.			Witho't a clean bill of health.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For every vessel, which vessel, or the cargo of which, or any part whereof, shall have performed quarantine in Great Britain, or in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, and which shall have arrived—						
From any part of Turkey, or from any place in Africa, within the straits of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary, on the Atlantic ocean, the ton burden,*	0	7	6	0	15	0
From any place whatever, (except from any part of Turkey, or from any place in Africa within the straits of Gibraltar, on in the West Barbary, on the Atlantic ocean,) the ton burden,*	0	3	0	0	10	0
From any place whatever, with a cargo which, in whole or in part, shall consist of goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Turkey, or of any place in Africa, within the straits of Gibraltar, or in the West Barbary, on the Atlantic ocean, the ton burden,*	0	7	6	0	7	6
For every vessel which shall have so arrived under such circumstances as shall induce His Majesty in council, or the lords or others of the privy council, to subject such vessel to the like quarantine as ships arriving from Turkey,*	0	7	6	0	15	0

\* For every vessel as aforesaid, entering inwards, in the port of London, an additional duty of 1s. the ton burden is to be paid.



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## BOUNTIES AND DRAWBACKS.

The drawback on foreign goods exported from Great Britain will be seen in the general tariff of duties on the importation of them.

The bounties and drawbacks on British goods are exhibited in the following table:

*A table of custom and excise bounties and drawbacks payable on British goods, for which all the duties imposed in respect thereof shall have been duly paid, and which shall be duly exported to foreign parts as merchandise.*

British goods exported to foreign parts.	Custom bounty.	Excise.	
		Bounty.	Drawback.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beer or ale above 16s. the barrel, exclusive of the duty imposed on beer or ale, and not being twopenny ale mentioned in the 7th article of the treaty of Union of Scotland, for which the duty on strong beer or ale shall have been paid the barrel, [56 Geo. 3, c. 108.]	- - -	- - -	0 13 11
above 16s. the barrel, exclusive of the duty imposed on such beer or ale, brewed in Great Britain from malted corn, whereupon the duties for strong beer or ale shall be proved to have been charged or paid, when barley is at 24s. per quarter, the barrel,	- - -	0 1 0	- - -
Boards, millboard, pasteboard, and scaleboard.—See Paper.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bricks and tiles, not exceeding 10 inches long, 3 inches thick, and 5 inches wide, - per 1000,	- - -	- - -	0 5 10
exceeding any of the foregoing dimensions, - do.	- - -	- - -	0 10 0
smooth or polished on one or more side or sides, the same not exceeding the superficial dimensions of 10 inches long by 5 inches wide, - do.	- - -	- - -	0 12 10
such last mentioned bricks, exceeding the aforesaid superficial dimensions, - per 100,	- - -	- - -	0 4 10
tiles, plain, - per 1000,	- - -	- - -	0 5 8
pan, or ridge, - do.	- - -	- - -	0 12 10
paving, not exceeding 10 inches square, - per 100,	- - -	- - -	0 2 5
exceeding 10 inches square, - do.	- - -	- - -	0 4 10
not otherwise enumerated, - per 1000,	- - -	- - -	0 4 10
Candles of tallow, and all other candles whatever, except wax and spermaceti candles, - per lb.	- - -	- - -	0 0 1
of wax or spermaceti, or which are usually called or sold for either wax or spermaceti candles, notwithstanding the mixture of any other ingredient therewith, - do.	- - -	- - -	0 0 3½
Chocolate made in Great Britain, of cocoa nuts which shall have been imported into Great Britain, - per lb. avoirdupois,	- - -	- - -	0 2 0
Cider and perry, - per hhd.	- - -	- - -	1 10 0
Cordage, staple, wrought up and manufactured in Great Britain from foreign rough hemp, (except from hemp of the British colonies or plantations in America, of the East Indies, or China, or imported by the East India Company,) on which the duties of customs due upon the importation of such hemp, after the 15th day of April, 1813, have been fully paid, - per cwt.	0 7 8½	- - -	- - -
wrought up and manufactured from the like description of hemp, on which the duties of customs due upon the importation thereof on or before the 15th day of April, 1813, have been paid, - do.	0 6 6	- - -	- - -
Glass, plate, the square foot, superficial measure, - unground, or unpolished, which shall be duly exported in rectangular plates of perfect merchantable glass, and of the dimensions of 6 inches in length and 4 inches in breadth, at the least, and of the thickness of one-quarter of an inch, and not more than half an inch, - do.	- - -	- - -	0 6 6½
spread window, commonly called or known by the name of broad glass, - do.	- - -	- - -	4 18 0
common bottles, not being vials, vessels made use of in chemical laboratories, garden glasses, and all other vessels and utensils of common bottle metal, - do.	- - -	- - -	1 10 0
window, not being spread glass, whether flashed or otherwise manufactured, and commonly called or known either by the name of crown glass, or German sheet glass, made in Great Britain, and which shall be exported in whole tables, or half tables, or quarter tables, calculating the drawback upon the weight of the whole table exported, although the same may be cut in half or quarter tables for the convenience of exportation, - do.	- - -	- - -	0 8 1
panes of, not being spread glass, whether flashed or otherwise manufactured, and commonly called or known either by the	- - -	- - -	3 13 6

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

British goods exported to foreign parts.	Custom bounty.	Excise.		
		Bounty.		Drawback.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
name of <i>crown glass</i> , or <i>German sheet glass</i> , made in Great Britain, and which shall be exported to parts beyond the seas, other than Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, such panes being in regular rectangular figures, not being of less dimensions than 6 inches in length by 4 inches in breadth, nor containing any part of the bullion or thick centre part of the table from which any such panes shall have been cut.	per cwt.	-	-	4 18 0
Glass, flint, wares, vessels, or utensils, respectively, made in Great Britain, which shall be exported to Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man,	do.	-	-	4 18 0
wares, vessels, or utensils, or vial glass wares, vessels, or utensils, respectively, made in Great Britain, which shall be exported to parts beyond the seas, other than Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man,	do.	-	-	6 3 0
Hides and skins, viz:				
leather tanned in Great Britain, and chargeable by law to pay a duty by weight,	per lb.	-	-	0 0 2½
hides and calf skins, sheep and lamb skins, hog and seal skins, tanned in Great Britain, and afterwards curried and duly marked, and also for all such hides and skins so curried as shall be cut in pieces,*	-	-	-	0 0 4
goat skins, tanned with sumach, in Great Britain, and for every lb. weight, avoirdupois, of sheep skins, tanned in Great Britain, for roans, being after the nature of Spanish leather,	do.	-	-	0 0 8
boots and shoes made in Great Britain, of tanned leather,	do.	-	-	0 0 6
gloves, or other manufactures made in Great Britain of any kind of tanned, tawed, or curried leather, chargeable by law to pay a duty by weight,	do.	-	-	0 0 6
boots or shoes made in Great Britain, the upper leathers, vamps, and boot legs of which are made of morocco leather, Spanish leather, or kid skins.	do.	-	-	0 0 8
sheep and lamb skins, dressed in oil in Great Britain.	do.	-	-	0 0 6
buck, deer, and elk skins, dressed in oil in Great Britain,	do.	-	-	0 1 0
all other skins, except sheep and lamb, buck, deer, and elk skins, and all hides dressed in oil in Great Britain, and duly marked,	do.	-	-	0 0 6
buck, deer, and elk skins, dressed in Great Britain, and made into goods and wares other than gloves,	do.	-	-	0 1 0
gloves made of leather dressed in oil in Great Britain,	do.	-	-	0 1 6
sheep and lamb skins dressed in oil in Great Britain, and made into goods and wares other than gloves,	do.	-	-	0 0 9
Linen sail cloth, or canvas, fit for or made into sails,	per ell,	0 0 2		
British or Irish,† made of hemp or flax, of the breadth of 25 inches or more, for every yard which shall be exported to Africa, America, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, island of Minorca, or the East Indies,				
under the value of 5 <i>d.</i> the yard,	per yard,	0 0 0½		
of the value of 5 <i>d.</i> and under 6 <i>d.</i>	do.	0 0 1		
of the value of 6 <i>d.</i> and not exceeding 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	do.	0 0 1½		
checked or striped, not exceeding 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> and not under 7 <i>d.</i> in value,	do.	0 0 0½		
diapers, huckabacks, sheeting, and other species of linen, upwards of one yard English in breadth, of the manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, and not exceeding 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> the square yard in value,	the square yard,	0 0 1½		
Paper, of the <i>first class or denomination</i> , viz:				
all other than brown, made of old ropes or cordage only, without separating or extracting the pitch or tar or any part therefrom, and without mixture of other materials therewith,	per lb.	-	-	0 0 3
of the <i>second class or denomination</i> , viz:				
all brown, made of old ropes or cordage only, as aforesaid,	do.	-	-	0 0 1½
glazed, for clothiers and hot pressers, millboard and scaleboard,	per cwt.	-	-	1 1 0
pasteboard, which shall be made in Great Britain, from paper, or made in Ireland and imported from thence into Great Britain, wholly of the <i>second class</i> , and for which all the duties imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid, [56 Geo. 3, c. 103.]	do.	-	-	0 14 0

\* Not mentioned in the act whether by the pound or otherwise.

† By 5 Geo. 3, c. 43, these bounties are to be allowed upon the like species of linen made in the Isle of Man, duly imported into and re-exported from Great Britain.



## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

British goods exported to foreign parts.	Custom bounty.	Excise.					
		Bounty.			Drawback.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paper, pasteboard, which shall be made in Great Britain, or made in Ireland and imported from thence into Great Britain, wholly or in part, from any paper, millboard, buttonboard, button paper, glazed paper, or sheathing paper, <i>other</i> than paper of the second class, and for which all the duties in respect thereof shall have been paid, [56 Geo. 3, c. 103.] -	per cwt.	-	-	-	-	1	8 0
books, in perfect and complete sets, or, if periodical publications, in perfect parts or numbers, and of blank, plain, or ruled account books, whether bound or unbound, made of or printed or ruled on paper of the <i>first class</i> , for which books no drawback or allowance whatever shall have been paid, received, or obtained, -	per lb.	-	-	-	-	0	0 3
Plate or gold, which shall be made or wrought in Great Britain, and which shall or ought to be touched, assayed, or marked, in Great Britain,* -	per oz.	0	16	0	-	-	-
EXCEPT							
gold watch cases.							
Plate of silver, which shall be made or wrought in Great Britain, and which shall or ought to be touched, assayed, or marked, in Great Britain,* -	do.	0	1	3	-	-	-
EXCEPT							
watch cases, chains, necklace beads, loquets, filigree work, shirt buckles or brooches, stamped medals, spouts to China, stone, or earthen- ware teapots, tippings, swages, or mounts, not weighing ten pennyweights of silver each, and not being necks or collars for castors, cruets, or glasses, appertaining to any sorts of stands or frames; wares of silver not weighing five pennyweights of silver each, but this exemption not to include necks, collars, and tops of castors, cruets, or glasses, appertaining to any sort of stands or frames, buttons to be affixed to or set on any wearing apparel, solid silver buttons and solid studs not having a bezelled edge soldered on, wrought seals, blank seals, bottle tickets, shoe clasps, patch boxes, salt spoons, salt ladles, tea spoons, tea strainers, caddy ladles, buckles and pieces of garnish, cabinets, or knife cases, or tea chests, or bridles, or stands, or frames.	of silver, of any weight whatever.						
Printed, painted, or stained paper, to serve for hangings or other uses, over and above the duties payable for such paper before the printing, painting, or staining thereof, per square yard, -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0 1½
linens, stuffs, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, figured stuffs, stuffs wholly made of cotton wool, wove in Great Britain, commonly called <i>British manufactory</i> , the yard in length, reckoning the yard wide, -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0 3½
foreign calicoes and foreign muslins, which shall be printed, stained, painted, or dyed, in Great Britain, except such as shall be throughout of one color only, the yard in length, -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0 7
silks, of whatever kind, or by whatever denomination the same are or may be called or known, which shall be printed, painted, stained, or dyed, in Great Britain, except such silks as shall be dyed throughout of one color only, the square yard, [48 Geo. 3, c. 117.] -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0 6
Salt, made in England, except rock salt, -	per bushel,	-	-	-	-	0	15 0
made in Scotland, except rock salt, -	do.	-	-	-	-	0	6 0
Glauber, or Epsom.							
By 55 Geo. 3, c. 66, § 33, and 55 Geo. 3, c. 162, § 1, the excise drawbacks on these articles are <i>repealed</i> .							
dried codfish, ling, or hake, commonly called haberdine, which shall contain in length 14 inches or upwards, from the bone in the fin to the third joint in the tail of every such fish, -	per cwt.	-	-	0	3	0	-
wet codfish, ling, or hake, -	per barrel of 32 gallons,	-	-	0	2	0	-
salmon, -	do.	-	-	0	4	6	-
full red herrings, -	do.	-	-	0	1	9	-
clean shotten red herrings, -	do.	-	-	0	1	0	-
dried red sprats, -	per last of 10,000,	-	-	0	1	0	-
pilchards, or scalds, -	per vessel of 50 gallons,	-	-	0	1	6	-

Additional until 24th June, 1819, 52 Geo. 3,  
c. 42.

\* By 44 Geo. 3, c. 98, and 52 Geo. 3, c. 59, these drawbacks are to be allowed to the manufacturer or exporter of all manufactured plate, *whether intended as merchandise or not*, provided proof be adduced to the commissioners of customs that such plate is new plate, and has never been used.

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British goods exported to foreign parts.	Custom bounty.	Excise.	
		Bounty.	Drawback.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salt pilchards, which shall be duly shipped and exported directly to any of the British West India islands, or to any place in the Mediterranean, in casks of 32 gallons or upwards, a bounty in due proportion to the bounty or bounties by this act payable for pilchards exported to foreign parts in casks of 50 gallons, viz: - the 50 gallons,	- - -	0 8 6	
beef or pork, which shall have been salted in England with salt that shall have paid all the duties thereon in England, - per barrel of 32 gallons,	- - -	0 5 0	
which shall have been salted in Scotland with foreign salt that shall have paid all the duties due thereon, without any mixture of British or Irish salt, - do.	- - -	0 5 0	
Silk ribands, and stuffs made of silk only, - per lb.	0 5 0		
gauzes, - do.	0 5 0		
stockings, gloves, fringes, laces, stitching or sewing silk, - do.	0 3 0		
silks, and ribands made of silk, mixed with gold or silver, - do.	0 6 8		
stuffs of silk and program yarn, - do.	0 1 2		
ribands, and stuffs of silk mixed with inkle or cotton, - do.	0 1 4		
In 1806, an additional bounty of one-third of the above sums, respectively, was given on the exportation of any of the goods of the silk manufactory of Great Britain. It was limited to six months after the war, but was continued in 1816 till July 5, 1817.			
Soap, hard cake, or ball, [50 Geo. 3, c. 44.] - do.	- - -	- - -	0 0 3
soft, - do.	- - -	- - -	0 0 1½
Starch, of what kind soever, which shall be made in Great Britain, - do.	- - -	- - -	0 0 3½
Sugar. In 1816 all former bounties were repealed, and the following substituted:			
refined, called bastards, or refined loaf sugar broken in pieces, or being ground or powdered sugar, - per cwt.	1 10 0		
other refined sugars in loaf, complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, or such sugar pounded, crashed, or broken, and sugar candy, - do.	2 6 0		
Additional bounty on double refined sugar, - do.	0 8 0		
These bounties extend to sugars imported from within the limits of the East India Company's charter, as well as those from the British plantations in America.			
If exported in a foreign vessel, the bounty is 1s. 6d. per cwt. less on sugar in loaf complete, whole or lump duly refined, and 1s. per cwt. less on bastards, or refined loaf sugar broken in pieces, or refined sugar, being ground or powdered sugar.			
On brown or Muscovado sugar, besides the drawback mentioned in the general tariff, there is granted a bounty of 1s. per cwt. when the price is under 45s. per cwt., and of 2s. when the price is under 40s.			
Wire, gold thread, gold lace, or gold fringe, made of plate wire spun upon silk, such plate wire being made of gilt wire made in Great Britain, - per lb. avoirdupois,	- - -	- - -	0 15 4
silver thread, silver lace, or silver fringe, made of plate wire spun upon silk, such plate wire being made of silver wire made in Great Britain, - do.	- - -	- - -	0 11 6

## THOSE ON THE FISHERIES.

*A table of the bounties payable for the several fisheries under mentioned.*

Fisheries.	Custom bounty.
	£ s. d.
For every vessel that shall proceed upon and return from the whale fishery in the Greenland seas or Davis's straits, or the seas adjacent, between the 25th of March, 1815, and the 25th of March, 1820, - per ton.	1 0 0
This bounty is granted by 26 Geo. 3, c. 41; and by 55 Geo. 3, c. 39, is continued until the 25th of March, 1820.	
The following premiums are to be paid and allowed to sixteen vessels employed in the southern whale fishery, carried on by His Majesty's European subjects, under the regulations of 38 Geo. 3, c. 57; 42 Geo. 3, c. 18; 48 Geo. 3, c. 124; 51 Geo. 3, c. 34; and 55 Geo. 3, c. 45, viz:	
To each of eight such vessels which shall be so fitted and cleared out, between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1815, and between the 1st January and the 31st December, in each of the four succeeding years, and shall sail to the southward of the equator, and there carry on the fishery, and shall return before the 1st of December in the year subsequent to that in which they cleared out, to some port in Great Britain, which shall so sail and first arrive within the times hereinbefore mentioned, with the greatest quantity of oil or head matter, taken together, being not less in the whole than twenty tons in each of such vessels, and being the produce of one or more whale or whales, or other creatures being in those seas, taken and killed by the crews of every such vessel, respectively, -	
	300 0 0



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Fisheries.	Custom bounty.		
	£	s.	d.
To each of four other such vessels which shall be so fitted or cleared out, and shall sail within the time hereinbefore mentioned, and proceed to the southward of 36 degrees of south latitude, and shall there <i>bona fide</i> carry on the said fishery, and shall not return until after the expiration of fourteen calendar months from the day on which they cleared out, but before the 31st December in the second year after their clearing out, to some port in Great Britain, which shall so sail and arrive within the time hereinbefore last mentioned, with the greatest quantity of oil and head matter, taken together, being not less in the whole than twenty tons, and being the produce of any whale or whales, or other creatures being in those seas, and taken and killed by the crew of such vessel,	400	0	0
To each of ten other such vessels which shall be fitted and cleared out between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1815, and between the 1st January and the 31st December in each of the four succeeding years, and shall double Cape Horn or pass through the straits of Magellan into the South seas, and carry on the said fishery during the space of four months, to the westward of Cape Horn, in those seas, or shall double the Cape of Good Hope, and carry on the said fishery during the space of four months to the eastward of 105 degrees of east longitude from London, and shall not return to some port of Great Britain till after the expiration of sixteen calendar months from the day on which they cleared out, but before the 31st December in the second year after their clearing out, which shall so sail and arrive within the times herein last mentioned, with the greatest quantity of oil and head matter, taken together, being not less in the whole than thirty tons, and being the produce of any whale or whales, or other creatures being in those seas, and taken and killed by the crew of such vessel in the said voyage, either outward or homeward,	600	0	0
To each of nine of such vessels last before mentioned, which shall so sail and arrive within the times herein last before mentioned with the next greatest quantity of oil or head matter, taken together, being not less in the whole than thirty tons, and being the produce of any whale or whales, or other creatures being in those seas, and taken and killed by the crew of such vessel in the said voyage, either outwards or homewards,	500	0	0
Any vessel fitting and clearing out, and licensed conformably to the said acts, and sailing to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose aforesaid, and having passed beyond 115 degrees of east longitude from London, may sail or pass to the northward as far as 10 degrees of northern latitude, but no farther to the northward until such vessel shall have sailed or passed to the eastward of 180 degrees of east longitude from London.			
By 55 Geo. 3, c. 45, § 5, all ships which shall clear out for the southern whale fishery, and shall return to any port in Ireland with a cargo of oil, the produce of the said fishery, within the period limited by this act, shall be entitled to all the benefits and advantages arising from bounties, remission of duties, or otherwise, granted by the said acts of 35 and 51 Geo. 3, in the like manner and to the same extent as if such ships had returned to any port in Great Britain.			
By 48 Geo. 3, c. 110; 51 Geo. 3, c. 101; 52 Geo. 3, c. 153; and 51 Geo. 3, c. 102, (originally temporary acts, but made perpetual by 55 Geo. 3, c. 94, § 1,) there shall be paid annually to the owners or hirers of any whole-decked buss or vessel, of not less than forty-five tons burden, being British built, owned in Great Britain, and manned, navigated, and registered according to law, which, since the 26th July, 1811, shall be fitted out for, and be actually employed in, the deep sea British white herring fishery, on the coasts of Great Britain or Ireland, - per ton,	3	0	0
But such bounty shall not be computed or paid on any greater number of tons than one hundred, although such buss or vessel shall be of greater burden.			
By 55 Geo. 3, c. 94, § 6, there shall be paid for white herrings caught in the British fisheries, landed in Great Britain, and legally cured and packed, - per barrel of 32 gallons,	0	4	0

## WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

Connected with the customs is the system of allowing the importation of foreign goods without payment of duty—a policy which, from its tendency to increase the carrying trade of Great Britain, by rendering her the place of deposit for all foreign merchandise, has of late years been much encouraged.

The system is as follows: The articles allowed to be warehoused are classed into tables:

## A.

*Articles not imported by the East India Company.*

Cocoa nuts, cortex angusturæ, coffee, cassia fistula, sugar, roco, or annatto.

*Articles imported from the West Indies.*

Cotton wool, ginger, indigo, mahogany, molasses, pimento, rum, wine. Prize goods enumerated in this table.

## B.

*Articles not imported by the East India Company, or from the West Indies.*

Rice, tobacco, wine, brandy, Geneva, and other spirits. Prize goods enumerated in this table.

## C.

*Articles not imported by the East India Company, or from the West Indies.*

Brimstone, cork, hemp undressed, iron in bars, iron slit or hammered into rods, and iron drawn or hammered, under three-fourths of an inch square, kelp, mahogany, marble blocks, pitch, rosin, staves, tallow, tar, timber, tow, turpentine, wood.

## D.

*Articles not imported by the East India Company, or from the West Indies.*

Hides, skins and furs, viz: Indian deer skins, half dressed or shaved; other skins and furs, not tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed; spermaceti oil, head matter, train oil, and all other fish oil, blubber, and whale fins, of British fishing.

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## E.

*Articles not imported by the East India Company, or from the West Indies.*

Alkermes,	Jesuit's bark,	Oil of sassafras,
Almonds of all sorts,	Jet,	of spike,
Anchovies,	Juice of lemons, limes, or oranges,	of thyme,
Anniseed,	Juniper berries,	of turpentine,
Arrow root,	Lampblack,	of walnut,
Ashes,	Linen, plain, of all sorts, except sail	Opium,
Balsam of all sorts,	cloth,	Orange flower ointment,
Barilla,	Linseed cakes,	water,
Beeswax,	Liquorice powder,	Pearl barley,
Bristles, undressed,	Manna,	Pictures,
Cantharides,	Molasses,	Pitch, Burgundy,
Carpets, Turkey,	Mercury,	Pots, melting,
Catlings or lutestrings,	Mohair yarn,	Prunes,
Chip hats,	Oil of almonds,	Quicksilver,
Clover seed,	of amber,	Radix serpentaria, or snakeroot,
Cochineal,	of anniseed,	Rags,
dust,	of bay,	Raisins of all sorts,
Cotton wool,	of cajaput,	Rape cakes,
yarn,	of carraway,	Rhinehurst,
Currants,	of cassia,	Rhubarb,
Elephants' teeth,	of castor,	Saccharum saturni,
Essence of bergamot,	chemical, not otherwise enume-	Saffron,
of lemon,	rated,	Sal ammoniacus,
of spruce,	of cinnamon,	gem,
of the produce of and im-	of cloves,	limonum, or acetosella,
ported from any British	of jessamine,	prunelle,
colony, &c. in America,	of juniper,	succini,
Euphorbium,	of lavender,	Sapphora,
Feathers for beds,	of linseed,	Sarsaparilla,
Figs,	of mace,	Senna,
Flax,	of marjoram,	Silk, raw,
Ginseng,	of nutmegs,	thrown,
Granilla,	of olives,	waste,
Gum Arabic,	of oranges,	Smalts,
copal,	of palm,	Straw hats,
guaiacum,	perfumed, not otherwise enume-	Succus liquoritiæ, or liquorice juice,
Senegal,	rated,	Tapioca,
Harp strings,	of pine,	Tar, Barbadoes,
Hones,	rock oil,	Tornsal,
India rubbers,	of rosemary,	Verdigris,
Indigo,	of rosewood,	Vermilion,
Isinglass,	salad,	Zaffra and cobalt.
Jalap,		

And also all goods unmanufactured, except goods imported from any place within the limits of the charter granted to the East India Company.

Particular ports are designated, in which alone these articles can be warehoused—thus:

*In England.*—London; the West India docks for goods in table A, and the London docks for those in B, C, D, E; Rochester, Dover, Newhaven, Weymouth, Exeter, Gloucester, Chester, Dartmouth, Boston, Lynn, Ipswich, and Colchester, for table B; Portsmouth for A, B, D; and bar iron in C; Falmouth and Cowes, A, B; Southampton, B; and hemp and iron in C; Lancaster, Whitehaven, and Sunderland, A, B; Newcastle upon Tyne, C, D; Yarmouth, B, C, E; Plymouth, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, Grimsby, all the tables.

*In Scotland.*—Aberdeen, goods in tables A and B; wine imported from the West Indies, brimstone, hemp, (undressed,) iron in bars, timber, wood, in table C; almonds, barilla, currants, cotton wool, figs, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, linen (plain, of all sorts, except sail-cloth, oil of olives) raisins of all sorts, in table E.

Dumfries.—Wine, in table B.

Dundee.—Wine and spirits in tables A and B; iron, pitch, tar, timber, wood, in table C.

Grangemouth.—Hemp, iron, pitch, rosin, staves, tar, tallow, tow, timber, turpentine, wood, in table C; flax, in table E.

Greenock.—Goods in tables A and B; goods in tables C and D, and in E, provided there is room for such goods in the warehouses legalized; wine imported from the West Indies.

Leith.—Goods in tables A and B; goods in tables C, D, and E; wine imported from the West Indies.

Port Glasgow.—Goods in tables A, B, and C, and E, provided there is room for such goods in the warehouses legalized; wine imported from the West Indies.

Tobacco and snuff can be legally imported only into the following ports, viz:

*England.*—London, Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, Cowes, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Plymouth.

*Scotland.*—Port Glasgow, Leith, Greenock.

On their importation into these ports, the articles marked in the tables A, B, E, are put into the warehouses under the joint locks of the Crown and the merchant importer, without bond. The articles in tables C, D, on giving bond to re-export them, or pay the duties.

But articles subject to the excise must be bonded before warehousing.



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They may remain in the warehouses for two years; and if, at the end of that time, on re-weighing and re-examining them, the warehouse charges and other expenses of such goods as are not liable to deficiencies, and also the duty on the deficiency in articles liable to any, are paid, they may continue one, two, and three years more, on renewing the bonds.

Tobacco may, in the first instance, remain three years in the warehouses, but without renewal.

When these articles are about to be used in Great Britain, they are delivered to the owner on payment of the duties.

When they are to be re-exported, bond must be given that they shall not be relanded in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or the island of Faro or Ferro; and this bond is cancelled only on producing certificates from the British consuls, or, where there are none, by certain other officers, that the said goods have been landed in Ireland, or some other part of the world, within certain limited times expressly designated.

Such exportation not to be made in vessels of less than seventy tons burden.

Such is the British system of duties, bounties, and drawbacks.

In relation to their effect on the United States, by the convention of London of 1815, continued for ten years by a second convention at the same place, signed on the 20th October, 1818, it is agreed that—

ART. 2. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States, than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, to His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed that, in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed on the re-exportation of any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or an American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

## COLONIAL TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

These present themselves under several heads: The general navigation system applicable to all British colonies, the East India trade, the West India trade, and the trade of the British colonies in America.

*The general colonial system.*

The same statute of Charles II., which founded the general navigation system, regulated the colonial trade, as follows:

No goods or commodities shall be imported into or exported out of any lands, islands, plantations, or territories to His Majesty belonging, or in his possession, or which may hereafter belong to or be in the possession of His Majesty in Asia, Africa, or America, in any other vessel whatsoever but in such vessels as do truly and without fraud *belong*\* only to the people of England or Ireland, the dominion of Wales, or the town of Berwick upon Tweed, or are of the build of and belonging to any of the said islands, plantations, and territories, as the proprietors and right owners thereof, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are *English*,† under the penalty of the forfeiture and loss of the said goods and commodities, as also of the vessel, with her tackle, &c.

No sugars, tobacco, cotton wool, indigos, ginger, fustic, or other dying wood, of the growth, production, or manufacture of any English plantations in America, Asia, or Africa, shall be carried from any of the said English plantations to any place whatever other than to such other English plantations as do belong to His Majesty, or to the kingdom of England or Ireland, Wales, or Berwick, there to be laid on shore, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the said goods, or the full value thereof, as also of the ship, with her tackle, &c.‡

For every vessel sailing from England, Ireland, Wales, or Berwick, for any English plantation in Asia, Africa, or America, bond shall be given in the sum of £1,000, if the vessel be less than one hundred tons, and £2,000 if above that burden, that, in case she shall load any of these commodities in the said plantations, they shall be landed

\* 26 Geo. 3, c. 60, required that the ships should be *built* in the British dominions; but, by 21 Geo. 3, c. 65, vessels belonging to the East India Company, whether built or purchased by the company, shall be deemed British ships, within the meaning of 12 Car. 2, c. 18.

† Now *British* subjects.

‡ To this list rice and molasses were added by 3 and 4 Anne, c. 5; beaver skins and furs by 8 Geo. 1, c. 15; copper ore by 8 Geo. 1, c. 18; and pimento, coffee, cocoa-nuts, whale fins, iron, raw silk, hides and skins, pot and pearl ashes, the productions of British plantations in America, by 4 Geo. 3, c. 15. These articles form what are called the enumerated commodities.

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in England, Ireland, Wales, or Berwick; and for every vessel allowed to trade with the plantations from any other place, a similar bond shall be taken, conditioned that the said commodities shall be landed either in some other of His Majesty's English plantations, or in England, Ireland, Wales, or Berwick.\*

No commodity of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe, shall be imported into any place belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to or be in the possession of His Majesty, in Asia, Africa, or America, (Tangier only excepted,) but which shall be *bona fide* and without fraud laden and shipped in England,† Wales, or Berwick, and in English built shipping, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are English; and which shall be carried directly thence to the said places, and from no other places whatever, under the penalty of the loss of all such commodities; and, if imported by water, of the vessel importing them, with her tackle, &c.; provided that ships so manned and built may carry from any part of Europe salt for the fisheries of New England and Newfoundland, wines from the Madeiras and the Western Islands, or Azores, the growth of those islands; from Scotland and Ireland servants or horses; and also from Scotland and Ireland all sorts of victuals, the growth or production thereof, respectively, and land these articles in any of those colonies or places.

Such was the colonial system, as established by the navigation acts.

By the act of Union, Scotland was admitted to an equal participation with England in the colonial trade; and Ireland, which had gradually acquired the privilege of sending to the colonies its linens, of receiving all the non-enumerated goods except hops, of exporting a large portion of its own and of English manufactures, at last obtained an intercourse with the colonies on the same terms with the rest of Great Britain; and these rights were confirmed by the Union, which placed the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland on the same footing with respect to trade and navigation.

The islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man, have also, by successive statutes, been admitted to a partial communication with the colonies, being allowed to supply with provisions the colonial fisheries, and the two first to receive all the non-enumerated goods except rum.

Within these limits, the trade in the enumerated articles was confined to the European dominions of England.

The non-enumerated articles were permitted to be landed in any port of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, and, on being shipped, bond is required that they shall not be landed in any port of Europe to the northward of Cape Finisterre, except in Great Britain,—[Ireland, Guernsey, and Jersey since added]—and that they shall be so landed in Great Britain within eighteen months, in some other colony of British America in six months, or in any other place where they may be legally landed in twelve months.

A more extended trade has, however, since been granted to the British colonies.

The statute of 46 Geo. 3, c. 116, after reciting that, by the existing laws, no European goods can be imported into the British colonies without being shipped from Great Britain or Ireland, except salt for the fisheries of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Quebec, which may be shipped from any part of Europe, and goods fit and necessary for the fishery in the British colonies or plantations in America, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, (which may be shipped from the said islands by the inhabitants thereof,) and wines of the Madeiras and the Western Islands, or Azores, (which may be laden at those places, respectively;) and that it would be beneficial to give greater freedom to the trade, enacts that—

Any fruit, wine, oil, salt, or cork, the produce of Europe, may be laden at Malta or Gibraltar, for exportation direct to the British colonies or plantations in North America, on board any British built ship or vessel, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, which shall arrive with the produce of the British fisheries in North America, taken and cured by His Majesty's subjects carrying on the said fishery, from any of the said plantations, or from Great Britain or Ireland, respectively.—§ 1.

On the importation of the said goods, they shall pay such duties as the like goods are now liable to on being legally imported into the said colonies or plantations.—§ 2.

This act not to allow the exportation from any of the said plantations of any goods (not being the produce of the fisheries) contrary to any act relating to the trade between Great Britain and such British colonies.—§ 2.

Before lading any such goods at Gibraltar or Malta, the master of the ship shall make oath before the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief, that the whole cargo of such ship or vessel is entirely the produce of the British fisheries in North America, and was really and *bona fide* taken and cured by His Majesty's subjects carrying on the said fishery, from any of the said plantations, or from Great Britain or Ireland, respectively.—§ 2.

And further, by statute 55 Geo. 3, c. 29, § 8 and 9, it is made lawful to export from Newfoundland, the island of Bermuda, or any of the British plantations in North America, any articles the growth, production, or manufacture of such plantation, or any articles which have been legally imported into such plantation, direct to the island of Malta and the dependencies thereof, and to import therefrom the articles enumerated in schedule B, under the same regulations as are established for intercourse between the sugar plantations and Malta.

By statute 51 Geo. 3, c. 97, it is enacted that any fruit, wine, oil, salt, or cork, the produce of any part of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, may be laden in any port or place of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, for exportation direct to any of the following ports, viz: St. John's, in the province of New Brunswick; St. John's, in the island of Newfoundland; Quebec, in the province of Canada; Sydney, in the island of Cape Breton; Halifax and Shelburne, in the province of Nova Scotia; and Charlotte Town, in Prince Edward's island, all in North America, in any British ship or vessel, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, which shall have arrived at any port or place in Europe south of Cape Finisterre, with articles of the growth or produce of the said colonies; or with fish, taken and cured by His Majesty's subjects carrying on the fisheries, from any of the said colonies, or from any part of the United Kingdom; or with any of the goods hereinafter mentioned from the province of Canada, whether of the growth or produce of Canada, or brought therein by land or inland navigation.—§ 2.

The said articles, the produce of any part of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, shall, before importation into any of the said ports, be liable to such duties as goods of the like denomination are subject to on being imported there from Great Britain, and no other or higher duties.—§ 3.

The exporter of any cargo from any port in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, for any port of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, under this act, shall make oath at the port of shipment there, before the chief officer of the customs, or naval officer in command at such port, that the cargo is the growth and produce of the said provinces, or the produce of the British fisheries in North America, *bona fide* taken and cured by His Majesty's subjects carrying

\* Both these classes of bonds, the first by 15 Geo. 2, c. 31, the second by 7 and 8 William 3, c. 22, require the production of a certificate that the goods have been landed in the place to which they are respectively destined, within eighteen months.

† Ireland is designedly omitted; and this circumstance, confirmed by 22 and 23 Car. 2, c. 26, excluded her from the trade which the stat. 12 Car. 2, c. 18, gave to her. The reason assigned in the act itself was, that England suffered by the numbers who left it to people the colonies.



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on the said fisheries, from some of the said colonies or plantations; and such officer shall certify such oath under his hand, which certificate shall be produced by the master of the ship, on his arrival at the port of Europe to which the cargo is consigned, or the vessel shall go for delivery; and the master shall make oath before the British consul there, or, if none, then before two known British merchants there resident, that the certificate produced was duly signed by the officer of the customs, or naval officer, whose name it bears.—§ 4.

It shall be lawful to export from Canada, in a British built ship, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, into any port of Europe within the limits aforesaid, the following articles, without requiring any oath of their being the growth or produce of the said province, or certificate of the country from whence they came, viz: wheat, flour, pease, beans, oats, barley, Indian corn, rye, white oak staves and heading, dressed or undressed, hoops, pine planks and boards; and the master of the ship so exporting to any such port of Europe shall only be required to produce a certificate from the chief officer of the customs, or the naval officer in command at Quebec, that the said articles were either the growth of or legally brought into Canada, by land or inland navigation, from countries bordering thereon; which certificate such officer is required to grant, on satisfactory proof, by oath or otherwise; and the authenticity of the certificate shall be sworn to as aforesaid by the master of the ship at the port of delivery in Europe.—§ 5.

Before shipping in any such British built vessel any pickled or dried fish, to be exported from Canada to any port in Europe within the said limits, the person in whose possession it has continued from the time of its being landed from the fishing vessel employed in taking it, until shipped for exportation, shall make oath before the chief officer of the customs, or naval officer in command at Quebec, that the same was the produce of the British American fisheries, *bona fide* taken and cured by His Majesty's subjects carrying on such fisheries, from some of the said colonies or plantations; and on such oath being taken, the said officer shall grant a certificate thereof, signed with his hand, which certificate only the master shall be required to produce at such port of delivery in Europe, and shall make oath of the authenticity thereof as aforesaid.—§ 6.

*The East Indies.*

Until the year 1814, the trade to the East Indies was almost exclusively vested in the East India Company. In renewing, however, their charter, which expired in that year, Parliament opened a large portion of the trade to British subjects generally. The following digest of the act of Parliament of 1813, which renewed the charter, and of the other laws in force on that subject, will explain the footing on which the intercourse between Great Britain and the East Indies now stands.

The charter is prolonged from the 10th of April, 1814, to the 10th of April, 1831; after which period, upon three years' notice by Parliament, and upon payment of certain moneys which will then become due to them, their right to all exclusive trade shall cease, though they may still carry on a free trade to the East Indies, with all or any part of their joint stock, in common with all other British subjects.

During that time their territorial possessions on the continent of Asia, and in any islands north of the equator, are confirmed to them.

They have the sole and exclusive right of trading in, to, and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the sole and exclusive right of trading in tea, in, to, and from all places between the Cape of Good Hope and the straits of Magellan, in the same manner as heretofore.

But all British subjects may, after the 10th of April, 1814, export to all places within the company's chartered limits, except the dominions of the Emperor of China, all goods which may now or hereafter be legally exported; and they may import from within those limits, except the dominions of the Emperor of China, all goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of places within those limits, except tea.

Private persons can export to such places only in ships cleared out from some port in Great Britain and Ireland, and they can import only into such ports of Great Britain and Ireland as have warehouses, and are designated for the purpose by orders in council. [These have since been issued, naming Liverpool, Hull, Greenock, and Port Glasgow, as proper places.] They must, as well as the company itself, give security before sailing that the goods shipped in the East Indies shall (without breaking bulk) be landed in Great Britain or Ireland, and publicly sold there upon their respective accounts.

They cannot trade to any place within the company's chartered limits situated on the continent of Asia, from the river Indus to the town of Malacca, inclusive, or in any island under the government of the company lying to the north of the equator, or to the company's factory of Bencoolen and its dependencies, without a license from the court of directors for each vessel; nor can such vessel, unless specially licensed therefor, go to any place within the limits last mentioned, except to some or one of the principal settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's island; which special license is to be granted by the court of directors, with the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India. And when licenses are applied for to authorize a vessel to go to any place within the above-mentioned limits, except such principal settlements, and Bencoolen and its dependencies, if the court of directors do not within fourteen days grant the license, they must transmit the application, with the reasons of their refusal, to the board of commissioners of the affairs of India; and if the said commissioners direct the court of directors to issue the license, it shall be issued on such terms as the court, with the approbation of the board, shall think fit.

They cannot trade to any place more to the northward than eleven degrees of south latitude, and between the sixty-fourth and one hundred and fiftieth degree of east longitude from London, (except the places above enumerated,) without a license from the board of commissioners for the affairs of India; and, if forced by stress of weather within those limits, must leave them as soon as the safety of the ship will allow.

But Parliament reserves the right of enabling British subjects to carry on trade directly or circuitously, as well between all places situate *without* the limits of the company's charter, and all places (except the dominions of the Emperor of China) situated *within* those limits, as between the United Kingdom and these last mentioned places.

And, accordingly, in 1814 a law was passed authorizing British subjects, and also the East India Company, in their voyages between the United Kingdom and the limits of the charter, to stop and trade at any intermediate ports in North and South America, (except British plantations in America,) at Madeira, the Cape de Verd islands, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena;\* and British subjects may also trade directly or circuitously between all places within the limits of the charter, (except the dominions of the Emperor of China.)

\* Altered in 1816 as to St. Helena, at which place no persons are allowed to stop (unless in vessels in the East India Company's employ, and specially ordered to go there by the company, by the Governors either of Bombay, or Fort St. George, or Fort William, or by the company's supercargoes in China) without a license from one of the Secretaries of State, or the permission of the governor, or, in his absence, the lieutenant governor of the island, or of the commander of the British naval and military forces stationed off and at the island.

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But this does not authorize private persons to trade in tea, nor vary the system of licenses above detailed.

Vessels of three hundred and fifty and more tons, engaged in the southern whale fisheries, may sail and pass through all the seas east of the Cape of Good Hope and west of the straits of Magellan; (those of less burden cannot without a license from the board of commissioners;) but they cannot go north of the eleventh degree of south latitude, and between the sixty-fourth and one hundred and fiftieth degree of east longitude from London, without a license from the board of commissioners; nor go to any place on the continent of Asia, from the Indus to the town of Malacca, inclusive; nor to any island under the government of the company north of the equator; nor to the company's factory at Bencoolen and its dependencies; nor to the dominions of the Emperor of China, without a license from the court of directors.

Persons desirous of going to the East Indies apply to the court of directors for permission. If they decline granting it, the application must, within a month from the receipt of it, be transmitted, with any representation the directors may think proper, to the board of commissioners, who may order the directors to grant to the applicants certificates that they proceed to the East Indies with the sanction of the directors; which certificates entitle them to the protection of the governments of the company in the East Indies.

Every person on his arrival in the East Indies becomes subject to the local government of the company; and if he conducts himself in such a way as, in the opinion of the governor general, or governor of the presidency wherein he resides, to forfeit his claim to protection, the governor general or governor may declare his certificate void, and forthwith send him to the United Kingdom; and on notice to him of such declaration, he may, at the end of two months thereafter, be prosecuted for residing in India without license.

Upon information by the law officer of the company to the courts at Fort William, Bombay, Madras, or Prince of Wales's island, stating that any British subject resides within the limits of their respective jurisdictions without a license, such person may be arrested and brought before the court; and if he fail to produce his license, or to account satisfactorily for its non-production, he may be fined in a sum not exceeding two thousand rupees, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding two months, unless the fine be sooner paid; for the second offence, a fine not exceeding four thousand rupees, and an imprisonment not exceeding four months, unless the fine be sooner paid.

The governor general, and, in his absence, the vice president, the governor of any of the company's presidencies, the chief officer of the company resident at any British settlement in the East Indies, the company's council of supercargoes at the town and factory of Canton, within the said town and factory, and upon the river of Canton or other part of the coast of China, and such other persons as the company shall authorize, may arrest all persons within the East Indies, or parts aforesaid, without license, and send them to the United Kingdom in any ship belonging to the company; which ships are bound to receive them, and land them in the United Kingdom.

British subjects, whether in the service of the company or not, residing or trading more than ten miles beyond the presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are still subject to the local judicature; and, after the 10th of April, 1814, every British subject not in the public service, who resides more than ten miles from any presidency in British India, must procure a permission for that purpose from the local government, otherwise he will not be able to sue in any court in British India.

The government of the said company cannot authorize the residence in India of any British subject not furnished with a license from the court of directors; but for extraordinary reasons the governor general, or governor of any of the presidencies, may grant a temporary license, till the pleasure of the court of directors is known.

The board of commissioners may also grant licenses to any person to go and reside at any place more to the northward than eleven degrees of south latitude, and between the sixty-fourth and one hundred and fiftieth degrees of east longitude from London, not being on the continent of Asia between the Indus and the town of Malacca, inclusive; nor in any island under the government of the said company, lying north of the equator; nor at any of the company's factories at Bencoolen, or its dependencies, nor within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

But British subjects may proceed to and reside at any place situate more to the southward than eleven degrees of south latitude, or more to the westward than sixty-four degrees, or more to the eastward than one hundred and fifty degrees of east longitude from London, without any license whatsoever.

Persons who shall go, sail, or repair to, or be found in the East Indies without license, or not in conformity to such license, shall be deemed to be unlawfully trading there. Such persons shall be deemed guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and be punished with fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court in which they are convicted shall think proper; and this, notwithstanding the summary punishment of fine and imprisonment allowed to the courts in the East Indies, except that no person shall be prosecuted for a misdemeanor, or sent from India to Great Britain after such summary punishment, in respect to their residence in the East Indies before such punishment; and their ships, with all goods on board, or which were on board during the voyage to or from the East Indies, shall be forfeited, together with double the value thereof.

The persons may be arrested and sent to the United Kingdom, and the ships and goods seized by the officers above mentioned; and, on their arrival in Great Britain, the offenders are to be committed for trial to the nearest county jail till bail be given for their appearance at the court, and for their stay within the kingdom till the trial.

No British subject shall procure, solicit for, obtain, or act under any commission, authority, or pass, from any foreign state or potentate whatsoever, to sail, go, or trade in or to the East Indies, under the penalty of five hundred pounds for every offence.

No British subject shall send India or China goods to Europe by the way of Suez, or any other channel than is allowed by the act.

All contracts made by British subjects for loans of money on bottomry, on any ship in the service of foreigners, and bound to or designed to trade with the East Indies, or for loading or supplying any such ship with a cargo of any sort of goods, or with provisions, stores, and necessaries, or in the nature of co-partnership relating to such a voyage, or the profits thereof, or for the wages of persons serving on board of ships to be employed in such a voyage, are declared to be void.

No vessel of less than 350 tons, except packets employed by the East India Company, shall be engaged in the East India trade.

The duties and drawbacks connected with this trade are exhibited in one of the preceding tables.

Vessels of countries in amity with Great Britain may import into, and export from, the British possessions in India such goods and commodities as may be specified in rules to be prescribed by the East India Company; provided that such rules shall not be inconsistent with any treaty now made, or which may be made, between Great Britain and any foreign state in amity with her, or with any act of Parliament for regulating the affairs of India.

These regulations, made by the directors of the East India Company, are subject to the superintendence, direction, and control of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India; and, when established, they cannot be revoked, suspended, or varied by any general court of proprietors.



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By the convention of London, signed on the 8d of July, 1815, and continued for ten years by a second convention at London on the 20th of October, 1818, it was stipulated that—

ART. 3. His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, videlicet: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's island; and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said United States in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories shall not be entirely prohibited: *Provided only*, That it shall not be lawful for them, in any time of war between the British Government and any State or Power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored European nations; and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nations.

But it is expressly agreed that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood that the permission granted by this article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the island of St. Helena, (this place has been since expunged from the treaty,) or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain in the African or Indian seas; it being well understood that, in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British Government from time to time established.

The trade with the British West Indies may be considered in relation to the British dominions in Europe; other parts of Europe; the British plantations in America; the foreign West India islands; European colonies on the continent of America; and the United States.

The terms of the intercourse with the British dominions in Europe have been already stated.

Since the acquisition of Malta, the trade with that island has been regulated by statute 55 Geo. 3, c. 29, which declares that it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects to ship, in any of His Majesty's sugar plantations in America, any of the articles enumerated in schedule A,\* being of the growth or produce of any such plantation, or any such articles as may now or hereafter be by law imported into the said colonies, and to export the same direct to Malta, or the dependencies thereof.

They must be shipped in British built ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to law; a license must be procured from the collector and comptroller of the customs; the exporter must make oath that he means to carry these goods, and none other, to Malta, and must give bond to carry them direct to and land them in Malta, and to produce within two years proper certificates of their having been so landed. And if on board any vessel thus licensed any other articles than those specified are shipped, they are forfeited, and the master and shipper of them, severally, forfeit double the value of them.

Such vessel, or any other vessel, British built, and owned, navigated, and registered according to law, may carry from Malta or its dependencies, direct to any of His Majesty's sugar plantations in America, any of the articles enumerated in schedule B;† such articles paying, on their arrival in the plantations, the same duties as if imported from Great Britain, except the article of wine, any kind of which imported from Malta pays as Madeira wine from the island of Madeira.

*Other parts of Europe.*

By 52 Geo. 3, c. 98, it is made lawful for any British subjects to ship, in any of His Majesty's sugar colonies or plantations in America, any sugar, coffee, or cocoa, the produce of any such colony or plantation, respectively, and to export the same direct to any port in Europe south of Cape Finisterre; and to import into the said colonies or plantations any sort of corn or grain direct from any such ports in Europe, or from any place on the coast of Africa to the northward of the thirtieth degree of north latitude, in such ships and under such regulations as are hereinafter mentioned.—§ 1.

No sugar, coffee, or cocoa shall be laden to be so exported except in British built ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, nor unless a license be first taken out from the collector and comptroller of the port of shipping, the form of which shall be settled by the commissioners of the customs in England, subject to the regulations following, viz: That notice be first given to such collector and comptroller of the intention of the master or owners of the ship that she shall, when laden, proceed direct to some port in Europe south of Cape Finisterre, and export from thence, or from some place in Africa to the north of the thirtieth degree of north latitude, corn or grain, to be carried direct to the colony from which the ship shall have sailed; and the shippers of such sugar, &c. shall then make oath before such collector and comptroller that it is their full resolution to load such ship with sugar, &c. for exportation to some such port in Europe, and to no other place; and the master or owners of the ship, with the exporter, shall give bond in treble the value of the sugar, &c., with condition that, if a license shall be granted to export and import as aforesaid, such ship shall proceed direct to some legal port of destination, specifying the same; and that no goods, except sugar, coffee, or cocoa, shall be taken on board, unless for necessary use of the ship during the voyage; and that, before the end of two years from the date of the license, the same shall be delivered up to the said collector or comptroller, with a certificate signed and sealed by the consul, or two known British merchants of good credit at the port or place where the sugar, &c. was landed, certifying the landing, with the number

\* Schedule A.—Cocoa, coffee, fustic or other dyeing woods, ginger, indigo, molasses, pimento, rum, sugar.

† Schedule B.—Alabaster, rough and worked, almonds, amber, anchovies, anniseed, argol, beans, Bologna and other sausages, botargo, box wood, brandy, brimstone, bullion, cantharides, capers, carcasoo, caviare, cheese (Parmesan), cinnabar, coral, cork, corn, cummin seed, currants, dates, dry and wet fruit in brandy and sugar, in jars and bottles, emery stone, essence of bergamot, of citron, of lavender, of lemon, of orange, of rosemary, of roses, figs, grain, gum ammoniac, gum Arabic, mastic, myrrh, Sicily honey, incense, jalap, juniper berries, lava and Malta stone for building, lentils, macaroni or vermicelli, manna, marble, rough and worked, meal or flour, medals, mill timber, Mosaic works, musk, nuts (pistachio,) ochres, oil of almonds, oil of olives, olives, opium, orange buds and peel, orrice root, ostrich feathers, paintings and prints, Parmesan cheese, pearls, pease, pickles in jars and bottles, pistachio nuts, pomice stones, pozzolana, precious stones, punk, quicksilver, raisins, rhubarb, rice, safflower, saffron, sarsaparilla, sausages, scammony, senna, sponges, stones, Malta stone for building, marble, rough and worked, pomice, precious, vermicelli, vermilion, whetstone, wine.

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of packages so landed, the mark, number, and contents of each, with the name of the ship and master, and that he or they verily believe that no other goods than sugar, coffee, or cocoa have been there landed from such vessel.—§ 2.

If any ship so licensed shall lade in any of the said colonies, or in her voyage from thence, any sugar, coffee, or cocoa, the produce of any foreign colony or plantation, such sugar, &c. shall be forfeited, with double the value thereof, and the master and shipper shall severally forfeit double the value of the goods so laden.

Upon the master or owners of the ship conforming in every respect to the terms and conditions of the license and bond, and obtaining a certificate from the consul or two British merchants as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such ship to load in the port of delivery, or at any place on the coast of Africa to the northward of the latitude of thirty degrees north, any corn or grain the produce of Europe or Africa, for exportation direct to the said colonies or plantations, and there to land the same.—§ 6.

*The British plantations in America.*

By 12 Car. 2, c. 18, the trade from one British plantation in America to another seems to have been subject to no restraint.

But 25 Car. 2, c. 7, after reciting that act, and other acts by which "it is permitted to carry sugar, tobacco, cotton wool, indigo, ginger, fustic, and all other dying wood, of the growth, &c. of His Majesty's plantations in Asia, Africa, or America, from the places of their growth, &c. to any other of His Majesty's plantations in those parts, without paying any custom, either at lading or unlading; and that the inhabitants of divers of the colonies, not content with having those commodities for their own use free of customs, send great quantities thereof into divers parts of Europe, contrary to law," &c., enacts that, if any ship or vessel which, by law, may trade in any of the said plantations, shall come to any of them to lade any of the said commodities, and bond shall not be first given to land them in England, and in no other place, certain duties shall be paid on the articles, respectively. Those on cotton wool and sugar from the American colonies have been repealed; but that of one penny per pound on tobacco and cocoa nuts, of two pence per pound on indigo, of six pence per cwt. on fustic and other dyewoods, one shilling per cwt. on ginger, and five shillings per cwt. on ginger, continued. And by statute 1 Geo. 1, c. 12, these duties, called plantation duties, are directed to be paid into the exchequer.

By 52 Geo. 3, c. 100, British subjects may export in any British built ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law, from any one of the islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty to any other of the said islands, or to any of the British colonies on the continent of America, and from any of the said British colonies in America to any of the islands in the West Indies belonging to His Majesty, or to any other British colony or plantation on the continent of America, any goods of the manufacture of Europe, and also any goods, wares, or merchandise, or prize goods, legally imported into any of the said islands or colonies under the regulations of 45 Geo. 3, c. 57. (*The free port act.*)

[By 49 Geo. 3, c. 16, rum, or other spirits, the produce or manufacture of any of the British sugar colonies in the West Indies, legally imported into Bermuda, may be exported thence into Lower Canada; and (by 51 Geo. 3, c. 62) also into Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the islands of Cape Breton, and Prince Edward, and Newfoundland, on paying the same duties as if imported directly from the British sugar plantations. Further,

By 51 Geo. 3, c. 48, these articles imported into the places above enumerated, either from the British plantations or from Bermuda, may be exported to Lower Canada on paying the same duty as if imported directly from the British sugar plantations.]

No wool, wool fells, shortlings, mortlings, woolflocks, worsted, bay or woollen yarn, or any drapery stuffs, or woollen manufactures whatever, made or mixed with wool or woolflocks, being of the product or manufacture of any English plantation in America, shall be loaded or laid on board in any ship or vessel in any of the said plantations, upon any pretence whatever; nor loaded upon any horse or carriage, to the intent to be conveyed out of the said English plantations to any other of the said plantations, or to any other place; every offender therein shall forfeit five hundred pounds; and every ship, vessel, or boat, wherein any of the said goods shall be so laid on board, shall be forfeited, with her tackle and furniture; and the masters, mariners, porters, and all other persons, knowingly assisting therein, shall forfeit forty pounds; of which one moiety shall be to the prosecutor.—§ 2 and § 19.

But by 46 Geo. 3, c. 52, a temporary act continued by 49 Geo. 3, c. 18, till the 25th March, 1819, it shall be lawful to export from any place in the British plantations in America to the United Kingdom any wool of the product of the said plantations, notwithstanding the act 10 and 11 Will. 3, c. 10, § 1.

No hats or felts whatever, dyed or undyed, finished or unfinished, shall be laden on board any ship or vessel in any of the British plantations, nor laden upon any horse or carriage, to the intent to be exported from any of the said British plantations, or to any other British plantation, or to any other place.—§ 1.

Hats or felts exported or laden contrary to this act shall be forfeited; and every offender shall forfeit five hundred pounds; and every master, mariner, or other person, knowing such offence, and assisting therein, shall forfeit forty pounds.—§ 2.

*The foreign West India islands.*

By 28 Geo. 3, c. 6, no tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading boards, timbers, shingles, or lumber of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, shall be imported into any island under the dominions of His Majesty in the West Indies, (including the Bahama islands, and the Bermuda or Somers islands,) from any island in the West Indies subject to any foreign European state, on forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel importing the same, with her tackle and furniture.—§ 10.

*Provided*, That it shall be lawful, in case of public emergency or distress, for any of the governors, lieutenant governors, or commanders-in-chief of any of the said British West India islands, with the advice and consent of their councils, to authorize the importation of those articles for a limited time from such foreign West India islands, for the supply of the inhabitants of such British islands; but they shall be imported only in British built ships, owned and navigated according to law, under penalty of the forfeiture above mentioned.

By 29 Geo. 3, c. 56, articles thus imported must not be re-exported from the islands on penalty of the vessel as well as the goods shipped or intended to be shipped, and for that purpose brought to any wharf or other place.

And before exportation of the above-mentioned articles, whether manufactured or not, from any of the said islands, the exporter must make oath that they have not been imported, under such authority as aforesaid, from any foreign European West India island.



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*Foreign colonies in South America.*

The same regulations as are contained in the above statutes of 28 Geo. 3, c. 6, and 29 Geo. 3, c. 56, are enacted by 31 Geo. 3, c. 38, with regard to the colonies or plantations on the continent of South America under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state.

But by 51 Geo. 3, c. 47, a temporary statute, to continue in force during the treaty with Portugal of the 19th February, 1810, the above enumerated articles are allowed to be imported directly into the British West Indies from the dominions of the Crown of Portugal in South America, they being the produce of those dominions, and imported in British built ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to law.

By 33 Geo. 3, it was made lawful to import into the British West Indies from any colony or plantation in South America, under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, as also from Trinidad and Porto Rico in the West Indies, the following species of timber, viz: bully tree, purple heart, green heart, black heart, mastic wallabaw, yellow saunders, locusts, or bastard mahogany, being the growth or production of such colonies, plantations, or islands.

And by 46 Geo. 3, c. 111, the King is allowed, by order in council, to authorize the governors and lieutenant governors of the British West India islands and British possessions on the continent of South America to permit, from time to time, during the present war, and six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, as necessity may require, the importation and exportation of any articles mentioned in the order in council, in ships belonging to subjects of any state in amity with Great Britain.

But these articles must all (except staves and lumber) be the produce of the country to which the ships importing them belong, and the permission to export from these British possessions does not extend to allow such foreign vessels to carry away sugar, indigo, cotton wool, coffee, or cocoa.

And by the temporary acts of 53 Geo. 3, c. 12, and 53 Geo. 3, c. 67, the importation of certain bread-stuffs into those possessions was allowed in any unarmed vessels, (except French,) and the exportation of any goods whatever, except sugar, indigo, cotton wool, coffee, and cocoa.

*The United States.*

The revolution, by rendering the United States a foreign Power in relation to Great Britain, closed against them, of course, the British West Indies. Immediately after that event, the King was authorized (23 Geo. 3, c. 39) to regulate, by orders in council, the intercourse between the United States and the British dominions. These were issued annually, and formed, in addition to temporary acts of Parliament, (with regard to particular articles of produce,) the system of trade between the United States and the British possessions in America, till, in 1788, the provisions of these orders and acts were embodied into the permanent statute of 28 Geo. 3, c. 6. It enacts that no goods whatever shall be imported from any of the territories belonging to the United States of America into any of His Majesty's West India islands, (including the Bahama islands and the Bermuda or Somers islands,) on forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel importing the same, with all her tackle and furniture; except tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading boards, timber, shingles, and lumber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort, such commodities being the growth or production of any of the territories of the said United States.—§ 1.

None of the said excepted goods shall be imported into any of the said islands from the territories of the said United States on forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel importing the same, with all her tackle and furniture, except by British subjects and in British built ships, owned by His Majesty's subjects, and legally navigated.—§ 2.

It shall be lawful to export from any of the said West India islands to any place in the territories of the said United States any goods whatever which are not now by law prohibited to be exported from the said islands to any foreign place in Europe; and also sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa-nuts, ginger, and pimento; and all cocoa-nuts or ginger so exported shall pay the same duties to which they are now liable if exported to any British colony or plantation in America; and the said duties shall be levied and applied in the same manner as the duties on such articles exported to any British colony, &c. in America: *Provided*, That no sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa-nuts, ginger, or pimento, nor any other goods whatever, (except salt from Turk's island,) shall be so exported except by British subjects and in British built ships, owned by His Majesty's subjects, and legally navigated, on forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel exporting the same, with her tackle and furniture.—§ 3.

In every case where, on exportation of any goods to any British colony, &c. in America, a bond is or shall be required by law for landing such goods there, and a certificate is required to discharge such bond, a similar bond shall be required on exportation of such goods to the territories of the United States for the due landing the same there; such bond to be discharged by certificate under the hand and seal of the British consul or vice-consul, if any be resident at the place of landing, otherwise under the hand and seal of the officer or officers appointed by the United States, or any of them, to grant such certificates; and if there be no such officer, then the said bond shall be discharged by certificate under the hand and seal of any magistrate of the United States, or any of them, certifying that there is no such officer at the place where the goods are landed, and that oath has been made before such magistrate, by the master of the ship, that the goods were duly landed by him at such place.—§ 4.

It shall be lawful for any ship or vessel belonging to the inhabitants of the United States of America, coming in ballast, and not otherwise, to enter the ports of Turk's island for the purpose of being there laden with salt, and for no other purpose.—§ 5.

There shall be levied and paid to His Majesty a tonnage duty of two shillings and six pence sterling, payable in dollars, at five shillings and six pence per ounce, for every ton burden of every such ship so coming to the said islands.

By 52 Geo. 3, c. 79, it shall be lawful for sugar and coffee, the produce of any British colony or plantation in the West Indies, imported into the island of Bermuda in any British ship or vessel, to be exported from the port of Saint George, in the said island, to any part of the territories of the United States of America, in any foreign ship or vessel belonging to any country in amity with His Majesty, above the burden of sixty tons.—§ 1.

It shall be lawful to import tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading boards, and plank, timber, shingles, and lumber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort, such commodities being the growth or production of the territories belonging to the United States of America, from the said territories to the port of Saint George, in the island of Bermuda, in any foreign ship or vessel belonging to any country in amity with His Majesty, notwithstanding 28 Geo. 3, c. 6, or any other act.—§ 2.

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It shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects to export any of the said articles, which shall have been imported in any foreign ship or vessel from the territories of the United States into the island of Bermuda, from the said port of Saint George to any of His Majesty's islands or dominions in the West Indies in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated according to law.—§ 3.

[By 53 Geo. 3, c. 50, the same privileges of importation and exportation are extended to the port of Hamilton, in the island of Bermuda.]

By the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in the year 1794, the trade with the West Indies was regulated in the following manner:

ART. 12. His Majesty consents that it shall and may be lawful, during the time hereinafter limited, for the citizens of the United States to carry to any of His Majesty's islands and ports in the West Indies, from the United States, in their own vessels, not being above the burden of seventy tons, any goods or merchandise being of the growth, manufacture, or produce of the said States, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said islands or ports from the said States in British vessels; and that the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tonnage duties or charges than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States; and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the like articles if imported there from the said States in British vessels.

And His Majesty also consents that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load, and carry away in their said vessels to the United States, from the said islands and ports, all such articles being of the growth, manufacture, or produce of the said islands, as may now by law be carried from thence to the said States in British vessels, and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

*Provided, always,* That the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only; it being expressly agreed and declared that, during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton, in American vessels, either from His Majesty's islands or from the United States, to any part of the world except the United States, reasonable sea-stores excepted: *Provided, also,* That it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said islands into the United States, and to export from the United States to the said islands, all articles whatever, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said islands or of the United States, respectively, which now may, by the laws of the said States, be so imported or exported; and that the cargoes of the said British vessels shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the same articles if so imported or exported in American vessels.

It is agreed that this article, and every matter and thing therein contained, shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which His Majesty is now engaged, and also for two years from and after the day of the signature of the preliminary or other articles of peace, by which the same may be terminated.

And it is further agreed that, at the expiration of the said term, the two contracting parties will endeavor further to regulate their commerce in this respect, according to the situation in which His Majesty may then find himself with respect to the West Indies, and with a view to such arrangements as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussions, and endeavor to agree whether in any and in what cases neutral vessels shall protect enemy's property; and in what cases provisions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become such. But, in the mean time, their conduct towards each other, in these respects, shall be regulated by the articles hereinafter inserted on those subjects.

But this arrangement not being satisfactory, it was expunged from the treaty by an additional article, which declared that—

It is further agreed between the said contracting parties that the operation of so much of the twelfth article of the said treaty as respects the trade which his said Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the United States and his islands in the West Indies, in the manner and on the terms and conditions therein specified, shall be suspended.

By the convention of London, 3d July, 1815, it is agreed that—

ART. 2. The intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies and on the continent of North America shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this article; but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such an intercourse.

*Free port system.*

During the reign of the present King, a modification of the colonial system has been adopted, by the establishment of certain free ports in the West Indies; a new system, of which the following details exhibit the history and present arrangement.

The trade in the West Indies between the Spanish and English colonists, though contrary to the laws of both countries, was too lucrative to be suppressed, and it was therefore determined to legitimate it. This was done by the statute 6 Geo. 3, c. 49, commonly called the free port act. By this act, live cattle and all commodities (except tobacco) the growth or produce of any plantation or colony in America not under the dominion of His Majesty, might be imported into the ports of St. Rupert's bay and Rosseau, in the island of Dominica; and (except sugars, coffee, pimento, ginger, molasses, and tobacco) into the ports of Kingston, Savannah la Mer, Montego bay, and Santa Lucia, in the island of Jamaica, from any foreign colony or plantation in America, in any foreign sloop, schooner, or other vessel not having more than one deck.

This act was temporary; but it was continued by statute 14 Geo. 3, c. 41, and afterwards by statute 21 Geo. 3, c. 29, so far as respects the free ports in Jamaica, those of Dominica being intended to be shut.

This last act was repealed by 27 Geo. 3, c. 27, which increased the number of free ports, and directed the importation to be made in some foreign sloop, schooner, or other vessel not having more than one deck and not exceeding seventy tons burden, navigated and owned by the subjects of some foreign European state. The limitation as to tonnage was soon after removed by 30 Geo. 3, c. 9, which merely requires that the vessels shall not have more than one deck. It was continued by subsequent acts, till at length was passed the statute 45 Geo. 3, c. 57, repealing all the preceding statutes, and giving a more extended character to the free port trade.

After reciting the 27 Geo. 3, c. 27, and the subsequent acts, it proceeds to declare that "it is expedient that the provisions of the said acts should be consolidated into one act, and that certain other ports should be opened;" it therefore enacts that wool, cotton wool, indigo, cochineal, drugs of all sorts, cocoa, logwood, fustic, and all sorts of wood for dyers' use, hides, skins, and tallow, beaver and all sorts of furs, tortoise shell, hard wood or mill timber, mahogany, and all other woods for cabinet ware, horses, asses, mules, and cattle, being the growth or produce of any



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of the colonies or plantations of America, or of any country on the continent of America belonging to or under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, and all coin and bullion, diamonds and precious stones, [rice, grain of all sorts, and flour from any colonies or plantations in America belonging or subject to any European state or sovereign, added to the list by 48 Geo. 3, c. 125,] may be imported from any of the said countries in the several ports of Kingston, Savannah la Mer, Montego bay, Santa Lucia, San Antonio, and Saint Ann, [Falmouth added by 49 Geo. 3, c. 32,] in the island of Jamaica; St. George, in the island of Granada; Rosseau, in the island of Dominica; Saint John's, in the island of Antigua; San Josef, in the island of Trinidad; Scarborough, in the island of Tobago; Road Harbor, in the island of Tortola, added by 46 Geo. 3, c. 57; Nassau, in New Providence, one of the Bahama islands; Pittstown, in Portland harbor, in Crooked island, another of the Bahama islands; [and by 52 Geo. 3, c. 99, all ports in the Bahama islands, where there is a custom-house, are added; and besides the other articles, salt may be exported therefrom;] Amsterdam, in the island of Curaçoa, by 47 Geo. 3, c. 34; Kingston, in the island of St. Vincent, and the principal port in the island of Bermuda, in any foreign sloop, schooner, or other vessel whatever, not having more than one deck, and being owned and navigated by persons inhabiting any of the said colonies or plantations in America, or countries on the continent of America, belonging to or under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state.—§ 1.

By 50 Geo. 3, c. 21, these articles may be imported in vessels having more than one deck. This act was temporary, but was continued by 52 Geo. 3, c. 20, until the 25th March, 1814.

Tobacco, the growth or produce of any island in the West Indies, or of any country on the continent of America, belonging or subject to any foreign European state, may be imported from any of the said islands or countries into any of the ports herein before enumerated, in the like foreign vessels, and be exported from thence to any part of the United Kingdom, under the regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, in this act mentioned, with regard to the goods before enumerated.—§ 2.

Such tobacco, when so imported into the United Kingdom, shall pay the same duties as tobacco the growth or production of any of His Majesty's plantations in the West Indies, or of the territories of the United States of America, and be subject to the same regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures.—§ 3.

It shall be lawful to import into the said port of Nassau, and into the said port of Pittstown, and into such other port or ports in the Bahama islands, and into the principal port in Bermuda, and into such port or ports in the islands called Caicos, as shall be approved by His Majesty in council, sugar and coffee the produce of any foreign country or plantation, in such foreign ships or vessels, and subject to the regulations and restrictions of this act with respect to the goods herein before enumerated.—§ 4.

Sugar and coffee may be imported into any of the said ports enumerated in § 4, and again exported from any of the said ports, without paying any duties or customs.—§ 5.

On importation of any sugar or coffee into the United Kingdom from any of the ports last enumerated, such sugar or coffee shall be deemed not of the British plantations, and shall pay duties as such, and may be warehoused in like manner, and shall be subject to the regulations relative to foreign sugar or coffee in force at the time of the importation.—§ 6.

No goods, except those herein before enumerated, shall be imported in any foreign vessel from any colony or plantation in America, or country on the continent of America, belonging to or under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, into any of the before-mentioned ports, upon forfeiture of the same, with the ship or vessel, and her tackle and furniture, to be seized by any officer of the customs or navy authorized to make seizures.—§ 7.

It shall be lawful to export from any of the said ports to any of the colonies or plantations in America, or any countries on the continent of America, belonging to or under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, in any sloop, schooner, or other vessel, not having more than one deck, and being owned and navigated by persons inhabiting any such colony, plantation, or country, rum, the produce of any British island.

Negroes brought into the said islands in British built ships, owned, navigated, and registered according to law,\* and all manner of goods legally imported into the said islands, respectively, except masts, yards, or bowsprits, pitch, tar, and turpentine, and also except iron brought from the British colonies or plantations in America.—§ 8.

It shall be lawful to export in any British ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law, from any of the said enumerated islands, to any British colony or plantation in America or the West Indies, any goods whatever of the manufacture of Europe, and also any goods legally imported into any of the said islands from any colony or plantation in America, or country on the continent of America, belonging to or under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state.—§ 9.

If any doubts shall arise whether any such goods intended to be so exported shall have been legally imported into the said islands, the legality of such importation shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector and comptroller, or other principal officer of the customs at the port of exportation, before such goods shall be shipped.—§ 10.

All wool, cotton wool, indigo, cochineal, drugs of all sorts, cocoa, logwood, fustic, and all sorts of wood for dyers' use, hides, skins, and tallow, beaver and all sorts of furs, tortoise shell, mahogany, and all other woods for cabinet ware, of the growth or production of any colony or plantation in America, or country on the continent of America, belonging to or under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, may be exported from any of the said enumerated islands to any part of the United Kingdom, under the regulations, restrictions, securities, penalties, and forfeitures of the acts 12 Cha. 2, c. 18; 22 and 23 Cha. 2, c. 26; and 20 Geo. 3, c. 10, with respect to the goods therein enumerated.—§ 11.

No goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the East Indies, or other places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be exported from any of the ports enumerated in this act, to any other British colony or plantation in America or the West Indies, on forfeiture of such goods, with the vessel in which they shall be so exported, and her tackle and furniture.—§ 12.

If any foreign vessel as aforesaid, arriving at any of the said ports, shall have on board any goods of the growth, &c. of the East Indies, or other places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, such goods shall be forfeited, with the vessel in which the same shall be brought, and all her tackle and furniture, whether such goods shall be intended to be landed or not, or whether bulk shall have been broken or not.—§ 13.

\* But now, by statutes 46 Geo. 3, c. 52, and 47 Geo. 3, c. 36, after May 1, 1807, it is unlawful for any British subject, or any person resident within the British dominions, to remove, or be concerned in removing, as slaves, any subjects or inhabitants of Africa, or of any country or place in the West Indies, or any other part of America, not in the dominion or possession of His Majesty, either immediately or by transshipment at sea, or otherwise, from Africa, or from any such country or place, to any other country or place whatever, under penalty of £100 for each slave, forfeiture of the vessel, and of all the property in the slave.

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No duty of gunpowder, nor any fee or reward, shall be demanded, taken, or received by any officer whatever, in the said enumerated islands, for any entry, cocket, clearance, or passport, for any foreign vessel, or for any goods imported into or exported from the said islands in such foreign vessels, under like pains and penalties as are inflicted on officers exacting or receiving greater fees than now allowed by any acts for regulating the fees of the officers of the customs in British America.—§ 14.

Penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered, and divided in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, or in any British colony or island in America, as any other penalties and forfeitures imposed by any acts now in force relating to the customs, trade, or navigation, may be prosecuted, &c.—§ 15.

All clauses, matters, and things, in any former acts contained, relative to the opening and establishing any ports in the islands herein before mentioned for the more free importation and exportation of the goods in this act enumerated, are hereby repealed.—§ 16.

The same act, 28 Geo. 3, c. 6, which regulated the West India trade, prescribed the terms of intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in North America. It enacts that no goods whatever shall be imported from any of the territories belonging to the United States of America into the provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or the islands of Cape Breton, Saint John's, or Newfoundland, or into any country or island within their respective Governments, on forfeiture thereof, together with the ship or vessel importing the same, and all her tackle and furniture.—§ 12.

*Provided*, That, in case of public emergency or distress, it shall be lawful for any of the governors, lieutenant governors, or commanders-in-chief of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, or St. John's, with advice and consent of their councils, to authorize the importation of scantling, planks, staves, heading boards, shingles, hoops, or squared timber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, for a limited time, from any of the territories of the United States of America, for the supply of the inhabitants of the said provinces, islands, or countries respectively: *Provided*, That such goods shall not be imported except by British subjects, and in British built ships, owned by His Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, upon forfeiture as above mentioned.—§ 13.

*Provided*, also, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty in council, by orders, from time to time, or by warrants under his sign-manual, to empower the Governor of Newfoundland to authorize, in case of necessity, the importation into Newfoundland of bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, from any of the territories of the said United States, for the supply of the inhabitants and fishermen of the island of Newfoundland for the then ensuing season only: *And provided*, That such bread, &c. shall not be imported except conformably to the regulations and restrictions of such orders or warrants, and except by British subjects, and in British built ships owned by His Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, on forfeiture as above mentioned.—§ 13.

No goods whatever shall be imported from any of the territories belonging to the United States of America, by sea or coastwise, into the province of Quebec, or into the countries or islands within the Government thereof, or up the river St. Lawrence, from the sea, on forfeiture thereof, with the ship or vessel importing the same, and all her tackle and furniture.—§ 14.

But by 33 Geo. 3, c. 50, the act 28 Geo. 3, c. 6, § 12, is recited, and it is enacted that it shall be lawful to import pitch, tar, and turpentine, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the United States of America, from any of the said territories, into the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick: *Provided*, That such pitch, tar, or turpentine shall not be imported except by British subjects, and in British built ships owned by His Majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law.—§ 14.

And the statute 48 Geo. 3, c. 125, after reciting 28 Geo. 3, c. 6, enacts that it shall be lawful for any of the governors, lieutenant governors, or commanders-in-chief of the provinces of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or the islands of Cape Breton or Saint John's, with advice and consent of their respective councils, to authorize the importation of the articles enumerated in the said act, for a limited time, from any of the territories of the United States of America, for the purpose of being re-exported to any other of His Majesty's colonies or plantations.—§ 1.

By the statute 29 Geo. 3, c. 16, the act 28 Geo. 3, c. 6, is recited, and it is enacted that it shall be lawful for His Majesty in council, by orders, from time to time, to authorize, in case of necessity, the importing of bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, as well into the province of Quebec as into all the countries bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and into the islands within the said gulf, and also to the coast of Labrador, for the then ensuing season only, from any of the territories belonging to the United States of America, for the supply of the persons carrying on the fisheries in the said province, countries, and islands, and on the coast of Labrador: *Provided*, That such bread, flour, corn, and live stock shall not be imported except in conformity to the regulations and restrictions of such orders, and by British subjects, and in British built ships owned by His Majesty's subjects, and legally navigated, on forfeiture thereof, with the ship or vessel importing the same, and her tackle and furniture.—§ 1.

And statute 30 Geo. 3, c. 8, after reciting the same act, 28 Geo. 3, c. 6, enacts that it shall be lawful, in case of public emergency and distress, for the governor of the province of Quebec, or lieutenant governor, or commander-in-chief, with the advice and consent of the council of the province, to authorize the importation, by sea or coastwise, into the said province, or into the countries or islands within the Government thereof, or up the river St. Lawrence, from the sea, of neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, or flour made thereof, for a limited time, from any of the territories belonging to the United States of America, for the supply of the inhabitants of the said province, and the countries or islands within the Government thereof: *Provided*, That the said goods shall not be imported except by British subjects, and in British built ships owned by His Majesty's subjects, and legally navigated, on forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel so importing the same, with her tackle and furniture.—§ 1.

All goods the growth or production of any of the countries bordering on the province of Quebec, and brought by land or inland navigation into the said province, conformably to the established regulations for so bringing in the same, may be imported into Great Britain from the said province, and shall be admitted to entry, and charged with or exempted from duty, in like manner as if the same were of the growth or production of the said province, and imported directly from thence: *Provided*, It shall appear, by certificate, under the hands and seals of the collector and comptroller of the customs and the naval officer there, that the same were brought into the province of Quebec conformably to the regulations established by law in the said province, by land or by inland navigation, from the countries bordering thereon, and specifying from what places the same were so brought, and that the like regulations, restrictions, and conditions are observed on their being imported into Great Britain as are required for the like goods imported into Great Britain from the province of Quebec, and subject to the like conditions, penalties, and forfeitures.—§ 2.

And by 52 Geo. 3, c. 55, no goods whatever, except of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the United States of America, shall be brought from the territories of the said United States, by inland naviga-



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tion or land carriage, into the provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, on forfeiture of the said goods, or the value thereof, with the vessel or carriage in which the same shall be brought; to be sued for, recovered, and distributed, in like manner as directed by any act in the case of offences against the laws of customs in any of His Majesty's plantations in Africa or America.—§ 1.

## THE NATIONAL CHARACTER OF MARINERS, AND THE NAVIGATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The basis of the British system in these respects is the navigation act of Charles II. Its general provisions are as follows:

No goods or commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of Africa, Asia, or America, or any part thereof, shall be imported into England, Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, in any other vessel whatsoever, but in such as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of England or Ireland, (Great Britain,) or of the lands, islands, plantations, or territories in Asia, Africa, or America, to His Majesty belonging, as the proprietors and right owners thereof, and whereof the master and three-fourths, at least, of the mariners are English, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all such goods and commodities, and of the vessel in which they were imported, with her tackle, &c.

No goods or commodities of foreign growth, production, or manufacture,\* and which are to be brought into England, Ireland, Guernsey, or Jersey, in English built shipping, or other shipping belonging to the aforesaid places, and navigated by English mariners as aforesaid, shall be shipped or brought from any other place or country, but only from those of the said growth, production, or manufacture, or from those ports where the said goods and commodities can only be, or are, or usually have been, first shipped for transportation, and from none other places and countries, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all such goods, and the ship in which they were imported, with her tackle, &c.

No fish, victual, goods, commodities, or things whatsoever, shall be laden or carried from one port or creek of England, Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, to any port or creek of the same, or any of them, in any vessel whereof any stranger born (unless such as shall be denizens or naturalized) be owner, part owner, or master, and whereof three-fourths of the mariners, at least, shall not be English, under penalty of forfeiture of such goods, and of the vessel, with her tackle, &c.

Where any privilege, ease, or abatement is given in the book of rates to goods imported or exported in English built shipping, that is to say, shipping built in England, Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, or in the dominions of His Majesty in America, Asia, or Africa, it is always to be understood and provided that the master and three-fourths of the mariners of the said ship, at least, be also English; and where it is required that the master and three-fourths of the mariners be English, that they must be such during the whole voyage, unless in case of sickness, death, or being taken prisoners on the voyage, to be proved by the oath of the master or other chief officer of such ships.†

No goods or commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, and also no sort of masts, timber, or boards, no foreign salt, pitch, tar, rosin, hemp or flax, raisins, figs, prunes, olive oils, no sorts of corn or grain, sugar, potashes, wines, vinegar, or spirits called aqua vitæ or brandy-wine, shall be imported into England or Ireland in any vessel whatsoever, but in such as do truly and without fraud belong to the people thereof, or some of them, as the true owners and proprietors thereof, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are English. And no currants, nor commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of any of the dominions belonging to the Ottoman or Turkish empire, shall be imported into any of the aforesaid places in any vessel but which is of English build, and navigated as aforesaid, and in no other, except only such foreign vessels as are of the build‡ of that country or place of which the said goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, respectively, or of such ports where the said goods can only be and most usually are first shipped for transportation, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are of the said country or place,§ under the penalty of forfeiture of ship and goods.||

All the articles enumerated in the preceding section, if imported into any of the places aforesaid, in any vessel except one belonging to England or Ireland, and navigated as aforesaid, shall be deemed aliens' goods, and pay

\* These words are so general, that the law officers for some time, and the custom-house officers still longer, construed it to include all foreign goods, and not to be confined, as it is now understood, to the goods of Asia, Africa, and America.—*Reeves*, 2d ed. 121.

By 19 Geo. 3, c. 48, the above act is not to permit goods the growth, production, or manufacture of America, Asia, or Africa, in any degree manufactured in foreign parts, to be imported into Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or Man, unless they were so manufactured in the country or place of which they are the growth or production, or in the place where they can only be or are first shipped for transportation; though this act does not affect goods permitted to be imported under particular circumstances, by any act subsequent to 12 Car. 2, now in force.

Returned goods, exported from Great Britain, may be reimported, though not coming, on such reimportation, from the place of their growth.—Commissioners' order, 15th July, 1815.

† And by 26 Geo. 3, c. 60, all the privileges and advantages of a British built ship, or of a ship owned by British subjects, shall hereafter be confined to such ships only as are wholly of the build of Great Britain or Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man, or of some of the territories in Asia, Africa, or America, which now belong, or at the time of building such vessel did belong, or which may hereafter belong to, or be in the possession of, His Majesty, and to foreign built ships condemned as lawful prizes in some court of admiralty.

The exceptions now made from the principles of this section are numerous.

The Russia Company may import from Russia goods the produce, growth, or manufacture of Persia, bought with the proceeds of goods exported from Great Britain to Russia.—14 Geo. 2, c. 36; 23 Geo. 2, c. 34.

Private persons may import from within the limits of the East India Company's charter any goods, (except tea,) although they may not be the produce, growth, or manufacture of the place or country whence they have been shipped or brought.—53 Geo. 3, c. 155.

Cochineal and indigo may be imported in any vessel belonging to Great Britain, or to any kingdom or state in amity, from any place whatsoever.—13 Geo. 1, continued by temporary acts till 1817.

Tobacco may be imported (unmanufactured) from any foreign place in any vessel of a state in amity with Great Britain, and navigated in any manner.—49 Geo. 3, continued by 55 Geo. 3, till March 25, 1817.

The East India Company may, to equalize the price, on certain occasions, import tea from different parts of Europe.—18 Geo. 2, c. 26.

Cotton wool may be imported in British built vessels from any place whatsoever.—6 Geo. 3, c. 52; so, too, linseed and rapeseeds.—36 Geo. 3, c. 113.

‡ These vessels must not merely be owned, but have been constructed in such foreign country.—*Scot vs. Achez*, 1743.

§ The expression "are of the said country," means not they are natives, but settled and fixed inhabitants there.—*Scot vs. Schwartz*, 1738.

|| The provisions of this section have since been modified. By 22 Geo. 3, c. 78, it was made lawful to import the articles here enumerated from any foreign place in Europe, in any vessel being the property of subjects of the same sovereign as the country

## OF GREAT BRITAIN.

all strangers' customs and duties to His Majesty, and also to the town or port into which they shall be imported. [These alien duties are abolished, but the section is retained on account of the town dues.\*]

This act shall not prevent the importation of any of the commodities of the straits or Levant seas, laden in English built shipping, whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are English, from the usual places for lading them heretofore within the said straits or Levant seas, though the said commodities be not of the growth of those very places.

Nor of East India commodities, laden in English built shipping, whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are English, from the usual places of lading south and east of the Cape of Good Hope, though these places be not the very places of their growth.

And British subjects, in British vessels so navigated, may import† from Spain, Portugal, the Western islands, the Madeira or Canary islands, all sorts of goods or commodities, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the plantations or dominions of either of them, respectively.

This act does not extend to bullion nor to prize goods taken by British ships, British manned, and commissioned by His Majesty.

No sort of wine, (except Rhenish,§) no sort of spicery, grocery, tobacco, potashes, pitch, tar, salt, rosin, deal boards, fir timber, or olive oil, shall be imported into England from the Netherlands or Germany, in any sort of vessel, upon penalty of the loss of the goods and of the vessel in which they are brought.

By 6 Geo. 1, c. 15, this is repealed as to deal boards and fir timber from Germany; and as to prunes the produce of Germany by 56 Geo. 3, c. 37.

No goods whatever shall be imported into Great Britain, or into Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, or exported therefrom, in any registered British vessel, unless she is navigated by a master and three-fourths, at least, of the mariners who are British subjects.

No vessel registered in any of the dominions of Great Britain shall be navigated in any other manner.

No vessel so registered shall sail from one port to another of Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, either in ballast or laden; nor shall any British vessel sail from any of those ports to fish on the coasts, unless she is manned wholly and solely by a master and mariners, all British subjects, except that, by license from the commissioners of the customs, foreign mariners may be employed in instructing the British to take or to cure the fish; but their number must not exceed one-fourth of the crew.

But during war, the King may, by proclamation, permit merchant ships and privateers to be manned with foreign seamen, provided their number does not exceed three-fourths of the whole crew, and that the remaining fourth shall be native or naturalized British subjects.

All violations of this act are punished by forfeiture of the vessel with her cargo.

No person shall hereafter be qualified to be the master of a British ship, or to be a British mariner, except the natural born subjects of His Majesty, or persons naturalized by or by virtue of any act of Parliament, or made denizens by letters of denization, or except persons who have become British subjects by virtue of conquest or cession of some newly acquired country, and who shall have taken the oaths of allegiance or fidelity to His Majesty, required by the capitulation or act of cession which conveyed such acquisitions.

Every foreign seaman who shall serve on board of His Majesty's ships of war, in time of war, for the space of three years, in the same vessel, or in different vessels, and obtained from his commanding officer a certificate of his faithful service and good behavior during that time, and shall take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, and obtain a certificate thereof, shall, (on delivering the said certificates to the chief officer of the customs in London, Chatham, Portsmouth, or Plymouth,) from and after the conclusion of the present war, be entitled to be employed as a master of a British vessel, or as a British seaman on board any British vessel.

But if a British seaman, either by birth, naturalization, conquest, or service, shall take an oath of allegiance to any foreign Power, for any purpose whatever, except under a capitulation of any British dominions to an enemy, and merely to obtain the benefit of the capitulation, he loses his character of British seaman; and if, after such disqualification, he shall take command of any British vessel as master thereof, he shall forfeit £100; and if he shall engage to serve on board such vessel as a seaman, he shall forfeit £10 for every offence; but the vessel on board of which he shall be employed as master shall not, on that account, be forfeited, if it can be proved that the disqualification was unknown to the owners or their agents; and that the disqualification of the seaman was unknown to the owners or the agents, and to the master of such vessel, at the time of engaging such seaman to serve.

*Provided*, That, in the navigation from any port of America and the West Indies to any port of America and the West Indies, negroes belonging to British subjects may be employed as British seamen; and between any ports east of the Cape of Good Hope, Lascars, and other natives of countries east of the Cape, may also be so employed.

of which the goods are the growth, produce, or manufacture, *although the country or place where the vessel was built, or to which she may belong, was not under the dominion of such sovereign at the time of passing the above act.*

A provision authorizing importation of the enumerated articles in ships built in or belonging to any other country than that of their growth or production, although under the same sovereign, could not fail to encounter opposition, and, accordingly, it was intended to be repealed, though without expressly so declaring, by 27 Geo. 3, c. 19. This authorized the introduction of the enumerated articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Europe, either in ships which, before the 1st of May, 1786, wholly belonged to His Majesty's dominions, or which are built therein, or in ships *the build of any country or place in Europe belonging to or under the dominion of the sovereign or state in Europe* of which such articles are the growth, produce, or manufacture, or of such ports where those articles can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation, such ships being navigated with a master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, belonging to such country, place, or port.

By this act, ships are required to be of a certain build, as in the old law, but need not be of the *very country* of production, but only of *some country* under the same sovereign; and by the wording of this part, it applies to countries circumstanced like those that were not under the same sovereign at the time when the navigation act passed.

Any European merchandise (except from Russia or Turkey) not here enumerated may, by this act, be imported in ships not English built, nor of the country whence the merchandise comes.

\* As explaining or modifying the principles of this and the preceding section, should be mentioned 10 and 11 Wm. 3, c. 24, declaring that no fish taken or caught by foreigners (except Protestant strangers inhabiting within this kingdom) shall be imported in any foreign vessel, not being wholly English property; and 1 Geo. 1, c. 2, containing similar regulations.

The 22 Geo. 3, c. 78, by which drugs of Hungary and Germany, shipped in English built vessels from any port in Germany or the Austrian Netherlands, are deemed to be imported from the place of their growth, production, or manufacture; and 47 Geo. 3, c. 27, authorizing the King, by order in council, to permit, at any time, the importation of masts, timber, or boards, pitch, tar, rosin, hemp, or flax, from any country or place whatever, belonging to any kingdom in amity, and navigated in any manner whatever.

† By 6 Geo. 1, this clause, as to the importation of raw silk and mohair yarn from Asia, is repealed.

Trieste, Venice, Genoa, and Leghorn, are now considered as ports which, by usage, are entitled to this privilege of exporting Asiatic goods from the Levant.

‡ By 17 Geo. 2, c. 36, any person may import such articles in ships so navigated, although the goods belong to aliens.

§ Under the name of Rhenish wines, those of the Emperor's dominions in Germany and Hungary are included, and may, therefore, be introduced from the Netherlands and Germany.



## FRANCE.

## IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

The following tariff was published by the French Government on the 26th of August, 1817.

For the manner of fixing the value of goods, and the tares, see notes at the end of the tariff.

The letter *n* indicates that the weight intended is nett; in all other cases the gross weight is understood, for import duties. The export duties are all charged on the gross weight, except on works in gold or silver, olive oil in bottles, and small raw skins.

To all the duties in the following tariff, and the duties on navigation, is to be added one-tenth of the amount, for the additional tenth levied by a law of the year 1800, continued by a law of 1816.

The measures and weights referred to in the tariff, compared with those used in the United States, are as follows:

The centimetre,	nearly four-tenths of an inch.
decimetre,	about four inches.
metre,	39.3702 inches, or about 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ feet.
decametre,	ten metres.
quintal contains	221 pounds.
gramme,	15 $\frac{4}{100}$ grains, troy weight.
decagramme,	6 dwt. 10 $\frac{44}{100}$ grains.
hectogramme,	3 oz. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, avoirdupois.
kilogramme,	2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drachms.
litre, or pint,	61.0242 cubic inches, or 2 pints and nearly an eighth.
decalitre, or velte,	2 gallons, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches.
hectolitre,	26 gallons, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches.
stere, wood measure,	35 $\frac{1}{3}$ cubic feet.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Agaric, used for tinder, raw, (a) - - - - - per 100 k.	1 00	1 10	
prepared, - - - - - do.	13 00	14 30	0 25
of the larch tree, - - - - - do.	17 00	18 70	
Animals, horses, stone, (b) above two years old, - - - - - each,	15 00	-	prohibited.
geldings and mares, - - - - - do.	15 00	-	15 00
colts under two years, - - - - - do.	5 00	-	10 00
mules, male and female, - - - - - do.	15 00	-	1 00
asses, male and female, - - - - - do.	0 25	-	prohibited.
sheep, (c) merinos or half blood sheep and ewes, - - - - - do.	0 25	-	5 00
lambs, - - - - - do.	0 10	-	0 50
rams, - - - - - do.	0 25	-	0 25
common rams, sheep, and ewes, - - - - - do.	0 10	-	6 00
lambs, - - - - - do.	3 00	-	3 00
bulls and oxen, - - - - - do.	1 00	-	0 50
cows, heifers, and steers, - - - - - do.	0 25	0 25	2 00
goats, - - - - - do.	0 10	-	0 25
sucking pigs, - - - - - do.	0 10	-	2 00
kids, - - - - - do.	0 25	-	0 50
calves and hogs, - - - - - do.	0 50	-	1 00
hunting dogs, - - - - - do.	2 per cent.	-	1 00
game, poultry, and live turtles, - - - - - ad valorem,	-	-	0 50
Animal substances, used in medicine and perfumery: - - - - -			
vipers, alive or dried, - - - - - per 100,	10 00	-	1 00
leeches, - - - - - per 1000,	1 00	-	0 50
cantharides,* (dried flies,) - - - - - } - 100 k. n.	62 00	67 60	
woodlice,* (cloporte,) dried insects, } - 1 k. n.	123 00	131 60	
civet,* - - - - - do.	120 00	128 50	
musk,* - - - - - do.	184 00	195 70	
castoreum,* - - - - - 100 k. n.	245 00	259 70	
bezoar or gall stones,* - - - - - do.	17 00	18 70	
crabs' eyes, - - - - - 100 k.	13 00	14 30	0 25
deer's marrow, } - - - - - do.	31 00	34 10	per 100 k.
stags' and other bladders, } - - - - - do.	7 00	7 70	
goats' blood, dried,* - - - - - do.	41 00	45 10	
antalis and other shells, dried or empty, used in pharmacy, - - - - - do.	5 00	5 50	
bones of the stag's heart, - - - - - 100 k. n.	5 00	5 50	
of the cuttle fish, (sepia officinalis,) - - - - - 100 k.	9 00	9 90	
hartshorn and snake's horn, - - - - - do.	21 00	23 10	
scrapings of hartshorn, - - - - - do.	62 00	67 60	
ivory,* - - - - - 1 k. n.	1 50	-	0 10
ambergris,* - - - - - per 100,	-	-	
elks' feet, - - - - -	-	-	

(a) The other agarics, under the name of shallus and boletus, are classed as mushrooms, or, if prepared, as compound medicines.

(b) The driver of a stonehorse, going abroad, must give security to bring him back within two months, under the penalty of forfeiting his value. To Spain, stonehorses under four years old may be exported as colts.

(c) The application of the export duty on cattle is subject to the temporary and local orders of the Government. At present, the exportation is suspended, except on the frontiers of Spain. (Ordinance of 1815.) Hogs of four months and upwards, weighing from 25 to 30 kilogrammes, may be exported from the department of l'Ain; and hogs and sucking pigs, of all ages, from the frontier extending from Annot to St. Laurent du Var. Rare, curious, or learned animals, led by showmen, are free from all import or export duty.

## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.		Import.		Export duty.
		French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
		f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Antimony, raw,	-	7 00	7 70	1 00
prepared, (a) (reduced to a metallic state,) -	do.	17 00	18 70	1 00
Arms for war, fire-arms, (b) portable, -	do.	prohibited,	-	prohibited (e)
ordnance, in bronze, -	do.	10 00	11 00	do.
in brass, -	do.	4 00	4 40	do.
other,* such as sabres and bayonets, of the model used by the French army, -	do.	prohibited,	-	do.
for other uses, hunting, pleasure, (c) or commerce, (d) not being of the war standard,				
fire, -	100 k. n.	200 00	212 50	} 5 00
other, -	do.	400 00	417 50	
Arsenic, (metallic,) -	100 k.	17 00	18 70	0 25
Bark, lemon, orange, and their varieties, -	do.	17 00	18 70	0 25
cork, in planks, -	do.	6 00	6 60	1 00
manufactured,* -	100 k. n.	45 00	49 50	0 25
of the linden tree, for cordage, -	100 k.	0 10	-	8 16
medicinal,* as Jesuit's bark, -	1 k. n.	3 00	3 30	0 04
others, as guaiacum, cascaril, &c. -	100 k. n.	150 00	160 00	4 00
Bismuth, the same as pewter, according to the kind, -	do.	-	-	0 25
Bitumens, (unwrought)-				
solid, coal.—See <i>Combustibles</i> .				
bitumen indiacum,* -	100 k.	21 00	23 10	} 0 25
yellow amber,* -	do.	37 00	40 70	
jet, -	do.	1 00	1 10	
fluid, of a light color, or naphtha,* -	do.	25 00	27 50	
black, or petroleum, and also a sort of greasy extract from potter's clay found in Baden, -	do.	7 00	7 70	} 0 25
Broom, heath and Scotch, for making brushes, -	do.	5 00	5 50	
Bulbous roots, and suckers of plants and flowers, except the common onion, which is classed among the green vegetables.				
Carriages, with springs, lined or painted, (f) -	ad val.	prohibited,	-	½ per cent.
with ladders, wagons, and carts, (g) -	do.	15 per ct.	-	½ per cent.
Chiccorey, ground, or false coffee unmixed, -	100 k.	20 00	22 00	0 25
Cobalt, the metal, -	do.	17 00	18 70	0 25
roasted, or safre, (the true oxyde of cobalt,) -	do.	5 00	5 50	0 25
vitrified, in masses, or smalt, (melted safre,) pays like enamel.				
vitrification in masses, or azure, according to the kind. —See <i>Glass</i> .				
vitrified in powder, or azure, (pulverized smalt,) -	-	30 00	33 00	0 25
Collections, (h)* objects for, unconnected with commerce, -	ad val.	1 per ct.	-	½ per cent.
Colors, (i) ultra-marine,* -	1 k. n.	62 00	67 60	} 2 00 per 100 k.
carmine,* fine, -	do.	58 00	63 00	
common, -	100 k.	33 00	36 30	
verditer,* -	100 k. n.	164 00	174 70	
ink,* for drawing, in cakes, -	do.	164 00	174 70	
writing, -	do.	49 00	53 90	
printing, -	100 k.	25 00	27 50	
varnish,* of all kinds, -	100 k. n.	82 00	88 60	
vermeil,* compound varnish, -	do.	41 00	45 10	
mountain green,* -	100 k.	31 00	34 10	
stil de grain,* (yellow paste of clay and rhamnus,) -	do.	25 00	27 50	
blackening, for shoes, -	do.	123 00	131 60	
animal, ivory,* -	do.	62 00	67 60	

(a) The chemical and medical products of antimony fall under the class of compound medicines.

(b) Such as muskets, blunderbusses, carbines, or pistols, either foreign or on the French model, whether put together or in pieces, the calibre of which is not at the least ten points and a half above or below the war standard of seven lines and nine points.

(c) The arms for pleasure are those enriched with gold, silver, or other matter, encrusted with carvings or sculptures, and particularly, high priced arms, in cases, scabbards, or sheaths.

(d) Arms for commerce, exported by sea, in boxes of at least fifty kilogrammes, pay only the duty of one franc per kilogramme imposed on works of iron or steel by the law of 1817.

(e) When exceptions are made by the Government to the prohibition of exporting or importing arms for war, the duties on arms for hunting and pleasure become payable on such arms. The manufacture and the carrying of air guns and air pistols being prohibited, they are to be seized wherever found.

(f) This embraces all carriages for the transportation of persons, whether new or old, mounted or dismounted. The prohibition does not extend to the carriages of travelling foreigners who arrive in France, and which are not absolutely new; though this is subject to exceptions in certain places, where it is necessary to deposit a third of the value of the carriage, and if it is re-exported within three years, two-thirds of the deposit will be returned, if claimed within two years after the re-exportation. Frenchmen returning from abroad, by any of the frontiers whatever, in their travelling carriages, have an absolute exemption from the duty.

(g) This comprehends carriages for the transportation of merchandise, or for rural industry. Those prepared for use in agriculture or transportation, and which cannot be supposed to be imported as merchandise, are free from all export or import duty.

(h) This embraces: 1. Specimens of natural history, except stone gems, which are specially taxed. 2. Objects of curiosity, as mummies, old armor, bas-relief, paintings in old Chinese lacquer. 3. Objects of art, as ancient bronzes and marbles, Etruscan vases, pictures without frames, drawings, &c. Paintings on glass are considered like those on linen, wood, copper, or marble, but the glasses which cover all of them must be included in the calculation of the frames or borders, paying 15 per cent. 4. All that relates to the science of medals, as old coins, medals, engraved stones, &c. Such of these objects as are imported for the royal museums are entirely free from duty, as are also living curious or learned animals led by showmen.

(i) These are only colors fit for painting and the manufacture of paper-hangings. Others, such as the chromate of lead, white lead, Naples yellow, vermilion, &c. are classed among chemical products; and those used in dying, as Prussian blue, indigo, &c., are ranged under the head of prepared dyes.



## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.		Import.		Export duty.
		French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
		f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Colors, blacking, animal, of bones, stags and others,	per 100 k.	7 00	7 70	
Spanish,	do.	15 00	16 50	2 00
lampblack,	do.	5 00	5 50	per 100 k.
tanners',	do.	5 00	5 50	
earth, fossils that give a black color,	do.	5 00	5 50	
pencils, simple, in stones or slates,	do.	10 00	11 00	0 25
compound, common, for trade,	do.	20 00	22 00	per 100 k.
fine, for the arts,*	100 k. n.	50 00	55 00	
scales of the blay, (fish,) used to color false pearls,	100 k.	5 00	5 50	4 08
not specified,*(a)	do.	35 00	38 50	2 00
Colonial produce of consumption—				
cocoa, raw, in nuts and shells, from French colonies,	100 k. n.	80 00	-	
countries out of Europe,	do.	115 00		0 25
entrepots, (b)	do.	120 00	125 00	
in chocolate, or simply ground,*	do.	150 00	160 00	0 51
coffee, from French colonies beyond the Cape,	do.	50 00	-	
on this side the Cape,	do.	60 00	-	0 25
from India, (c)	do.	85 00	105 00	
elsewhere out of Europe,	do.	95 00		0 25
entrepots,	do.	100 00	105 00	
cinnamon, fine, from French colonies,	do.	4 00	-	
India,	do.	5 00	6 00	
elsewhere out of Europe,	do.	5 50	-	
entrepots,	do.	5 75	-	
common, from French colonies,	do.	1 60	-	
India,	do.	1 75		0 04
elsewhere out of Europe,	do.	1 85	2 00	
entrepots,	do.	1 90	-	
ginger,	100 k.	20 00	22 00	0 25
cloves, flowers, from Fr. colonies beyond the Cape,	100 k. n.	1 90	-	
this side of the Cape,	do.	2 00	-	
from India,	do.	3 00		
elsewhere out of Europe,	do.	3 50	4 00	
entrepots,]	do.	3 75	-	
the stalks one-fourth the duty on the flowers.				
nutmegs and mace, from French colonies,	do.	8 00	-	
India,	do.	9 00		
elsewhere out of Europe,	do.	9 50	10 00	0 25
entrepots,	do.	9 75	-	
pepper and pimento, from French colonies,	do.	90 00	-	
India,	do.	130 00		
elsewhere out of Europe,	do.	140 00	150 00	
entrepots,	do.	145 00	-	
tea, from India,	do.	2 50		
elsewhere out of Europe,	do.	3 00	3 50	
entrepots,	do.	3 25	-	
vanilla,* long thin pods and very odoriferous,	do.	5 00	5 50	0 25
amomum seed,*	do.	123 00	131 60	8 00
Combustibles, charcoal of wood or hemp stocks,	per hectolitre,	0 05	-	prohibited(d)
coal, by sea,	per 100 k.	1 00	1 50	
by land, from the sea at Baiseux,	do.	-	0 60	
Ardennes, Meuse, and Moselle,	do.	-	0 15	0 01
other frontiers,	do.	-	0 30	
turf,	do.	0 10	0 10	
peat,	per 1000,	0 15	0 15	0 50
Copper, pure,* in masses, unwrought, and not fit for use till				
cast again, from countries out of Europe,	100 k.	1 00	4 00	2 00
from entrepots,	do.	2 00	-	
hammered, in plates, or melted,	100 k. n.	80 00	86 00	0 25
wire drawn,	do.	80 00	86 50	1 00
mixed* with zinc, (brass,) in masses, unwrought,	100 k.	10 00	11 00	2 00
hammered, in plates, or melted,	100 k. n. }	80 00	86 50	
wire, not polished, (e)	do.	100 00	107 50	1 00
for chords of instruments,	do.	286 00	302 80	4 00
for embroidery,	do.	10 00	11 00	2 00
mixed with pewter, bronze, bell-metal, &c. unwrought,	do.	147 00	156 80	2 00
gilt,* in ingots,	do.	286 00	302 80	4 00
hammered, in plates or bars,	do.	327 00	344 50	
wire on thread,	do.	-	-	

(a) These are dry or liquid, in bags, bladders, boxes, vases, or cakes; but as the coloring oxydes, ochres, and clays have a specific duty, this article is chiefly confined to bistre, natural or artificial purple, and other colors not mentioned in the tariff, which are mixed with oil, or in bladders.

(b) By entrepots are meant those situated in Europe, and those owned by Europeans in the islands or on the shores of the Mediterranean.

(c) This expression, whenever it occurs in the tariff, means all countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, and west of Cape Horn.

(d) Charcoal of wood may be exported, 1st. From the Meuse, in unlimited quantities, till the 1st of September, 1817, on paying a duty of 1 franc per kilogramme. 2d. From the departments of the Rhine, in unlimited quantities. 3d. From the frontiers of Spain, 200 quintals on account of the commerce of Briaton, and 400 quintals on account of those of Sarre and Urugues. Balls or bricks formed of small coal and clay are subject to the same rules as coal.

(e) Brass wire for pins pays only 24 francs, or 26.40 per 100 kilogrammes.

## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
Copper, silvered,* in masses or ingots, - - - per 100 k. n.	f. c. 102 00	f. c. 109 60	J. c. 2 00
hammered, in plates or bars, - - - do.	204 00	216 70 }	4 00
wire on thread, - - - do.	327 00	344 50 }	1 00
worked,(a) or prepared otherwise than above specified, 100 k.	prohibited,	-	prohibited.
filings,* - - - do.	1 00	1 00	
Cordage, of hemp, fit for service, - - - do.	15 00	16 50 }	0 25
other vegetables, linden, rushes, grasses, and Sparta			
grass, - - - do.	5 00	5 50 }	1 00
new nets, fit for use, - - - do.	15 00	16 50 }	
Cutlery, manufactures of, - - - do.	prohibited,	-	

*Import by sea or land, without distinction between French and foreign ships.*

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export.
	f. c.		
Drinks, (b) fermented wines, common, by land - - - per hectolitre,	15 00	maritime.	{ Mediterranean, 1 f.; La Vendée, Lower Loire, Lower Charente,
by sea, - - - do.	35 00		
liqueurs, (c) - - - do.	100 00		
vinegars, from wine, - - - - -	10 00	by land,	{ Other places, 2 00 Frontiers of Spain, 1 00 Other places, 0 50
from beer, cider, and perry, - - - - -	2 00		
cider, perry, and verjuice,* - - - - -	2 00		
beer,* - - - - -	6 00	}	0 15
hydromel,* - - - - - do.	25 00		
orange juice,* - - - - - do.	20 00		
distilled brandies from wine,* of 22 degrees and less, - - - - -	40 00	}	1 00
from 22 to 32 degrees, - - - - -	45 00		
above 32 degrees, - - - - -	100 00		
cherries, kirschwasser,* - - - - -	10 00	}	prohibited.
molasses, rum, and taffia, from French colonies,** - - - - -	10 00		
elsewhere, - - - - -	100 00		
rice, (rack,) - - - - -	150 00	}	prohibited.
grain, potatoes, &c. - - - - -	100 00		
liqueurs (d) from French colonies, elsewhere, - - - - -	150 00		

(a) This prohibition extends to coins of copper and brass, of foreign manufacture, even those of French stamp made abroad. But this does not affect small sums which circulate along both sides of the frontier, for the purpose of daily exchange. Coin of copper and brass, of French stamp and of French manufacture, are free from all import duty; and all coined money, for the use of Spanish subjects, coming from Spain into France, is exempt from the prohibition and from duties. (Convention of 1787, art. 14.)

(b) If bottled, the bottles pay, in addition to the above duties, 15 centimes on import, and 1 centime on export, per litre. The vendange, that is, the grape simply mashed in the tubs, pays only one-half; and the must, that is, the juice of the grape running from the press, pays only two-thirds of the duty on wines or liqueurs, according to the kind.

(c) This name is given to wines which, either naturally, or from peculiar care in the fermentation, are concentrated, rich in sugar, and, partaking of the syrup and cordial, cannot be used as an habitual drink. Such are the wines of Alicante, of Calabria, Candia, of the Cape, of Chio, Cyprus, Constantia, baked wines, Greek wines, Italian Lachrymæ Christi, Lesbos, Madeira, Malaga, Malmsey, Montefiascone, Montserrat, Naples, Paille, Pakaret, Piedmont, Rota, Tenedos, Tokay, de la Verde, Sherry, and all the muscat wines of the same sort as those of Lunel, Frontignan, Rivesaltes, &c. Besides the sugary taste, and the smell of liqueur, which distinguish the liqueur wines, they may be known by their specific gravity, which is greater than that of common wine, or even distilled water. A cubic metre of distilled water weighs 1,000 kil.; dry or common wine 993, more or less, according to the sort; liqueur wine more than 100 kils., but in very variable proportions, which may go beyond 1,100, which gives to the anometer 4 to 7 degrees below 0 for the liqueur wine, and as high as 7 degrees above 0 for dry wines. According to these explanations, Oporto wine must be classed among the dry wines. The wines of Alicante and Benicarlo, of the last crop, and imported in casks into the ports of Cette, Adge, and Marseilles, on condition that they shall be sent to Bordeaux, Marseilles, Cette, or Montpellier, to be employed exclusively in mixtures with French wines, pay only 10 francs per hectolitre.

(d) Liqueurs, crèmes, and ratafies, have for their basis brandy, distilled on substances that yield agreeable tastes and smells, or in which these substances are dissolved and macerated, with the addition of sugar.



## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
<b>Dyes and tanning stuffs.</b> (See for dyewoods the article <i>Exotic woods</i> .)			
madder,(a) green, - - - - - 100 k.	5 00	5 50	2 00
dry or alisari, - - - - - do.	12 00	13 20	4 00
ground or in straw,* - - - - - do.	30 00	33 00	1 00
turmeric, in root, from the French colonies, - - - 100 k. n.	25 00	- }	- }
countries out of Europe,* - - - do.	35 00 }	45 00 }	4 00
entrepots,* - - - do.	40 00 }	- }	- }
in powder,* - - - do.	50 00 }	55 00 }	0 25
orcanet bugloss, - - - - - 100 k.	5 00	5 50 }	4 00
laurel, root of, Daphne laureole, - - - do.	1 00	1 10 }	- }
quercitron, black oak bark, ground or simply cut, - - - do.	6 00 }	12 00 }	0 25
from countries out of Europe, - - - do.	9 00 }	- }	- }
from entrepots, - - - do.	0 10	0 10 }	- }
bark, pine, ground, - - - do.	0 10	0 10 }	prohibited(c)
tanners',(b) not ground, - - - do.	0 50	0 50 }	- }
ground, - - - do.	1 00	1 10 }	4 00
pomegranate, alder, and black alder, - - - do.	1 00	1 10 }	- }
walnut shells, - - - do.	1 00	1 10 }	6 00
woad and weld, reseda luteola, yellow weed, - - - do.	1 00	1 10 }	- }
saw-wort, serratula tinctoria, - - - do.	5 00	5 50 }	6 00
sumach, (all the kinds of rhus,) - - - do.	15 00	16 50 }	- }
dyers' broom, - - - }	1 00	1 10 }	- }
leaves of various kinds, as holly, myrtle, walnut, &c. - - - }	18 00	19 80 }	8 00
saffron,* the stamens of the flower of the crocus, - - 1 k. n.	20 00	22 00 }	8 00
bastard saffron, flowers of the cardamus tinctoria, - - do.	10 00	11 00 }	per 100 k.
buckthorn, the berries of rhamnus, - - - do.	8 00	- }	- }
galls, nuts, from countries out of Europe, - - - do.	10 00	15 00 }	0 25
from entrepots, - - - }	1 00	1 10 }	- }
light, whole, pounded, or pulverized,(d) - - - }	3 00	3 30 }	0 50
valonia, - - - - - 1 k. n.	2 00	2 20 }	per 100 k.
prepared, cochineal, - - - do.	4 00 }	6 00 }	0 25
kermes,(e) in grains, - - - do.	5 00 }	- }	per 100 k.
in powder, from countries out of Europe, - - - do.	80 00 }	100 00 }	10 20
from entrepots, - - - do.	95 00 }	- }	- }
prepared, lacklack,* in small cakes or in powder, - 1 k. n.	0 50	0 50 }	0 05
orchelia,(f) violet, - - - 100 k. n.	200 00	212 50 }	5 00
ashy blue, or tournesol, in paste,* - - - do.	100 00	107 50 }	- }
indigo, from French colonies, - - - 1 k. n.	1 00	- }	0 50
India, - - - do.	1 50 }	2 25 }	per 100 k.
elsewhere out of Europe, - - - do.	1 75 }	- }	0 50
entrepots, - - - do.	2 00	- }	per 100 k.
prussiate of potash, crystalized,* - - - 100 k. n. }	123 00	131 60 }	5 00
Prussian or Berlin blue, - - - do.	-	- }	- }
paste of woad,* { same import duty }	-	- }	- }
(g) preparations of indigo, { as indigo. }	-	- }	- }
maurelles,* rags impregnated with a blue color, - - 100 k.	25 00	27 50 }	2 55
roco,(h) or annatto, from French colonies, - - - do.	10 00	- }	- }
countries out of Europe, - - - do.	20 00 }	30 00 }	5 00
entrepots, - - - do.	25 00 }	- }	- }
<b>Farinaceous food:(i)</b>			
grains, - - - do. }	0 50	0 50 }	prohibited.
flour of, and also of marrons and chestnuts, - - - }	-	- }	- }
bread and ship biscuit, - - - }	-	- }	- }
potatoes, - - - }	5 00	5 50 }	do.
dried vegetables, - - - }	8 00	8 80 }	do.
marrons and chestnuts, - - - }	7 00	7 70 }	when allow-
oatmeal and feculæ, (particularly of potato and manioc,) - - }	-	- }	ed, 0 25

(a) Madder intended to be ground in the manufactures of the Upper and Lower Rhine, if imported only by the custom-houses of Struzelbronn, Wissemburgh, Lauterburgh, and Strasburgh, by the *Wautzenau*, and re-exported within six months by Strasburgh and St. Louis, pay on importation a duty of fifty centimes per 100 k. for the green, and 1 franc for the dry.

(b) This includes the common oak and other indigenous barks fit for tanning, such as the beech, willow, birch, and yoke elm.

(c) The late district of the Eure may, notwithstanding the prohibition, export annually 12,000 quintals of tanners' bark, not ground, at a duty of 1.02f. per 100 k.

(d) These are acorns, covered with excrescences, and different from the nuts, which are an excretory produce of the oak, effected by the pricking of an insect called cynips.

(e) The kermes is an insect which grows on the holm oak, in the form of a shield, and of a brown color. The kermes, in grains, consists of these insects whole, dried, and rolled together. It is the coccinillitis, and furnishes a lively and solid red color.

(f) This color is made from certain species of lichens; the violet out of lichens alone; the tournesol of a composition of lichens, potash, and chalk.

(g) These are preparations of indigo, mixed with azure stone and other substances, and are used to give blue and azure colors to linen.

(h) Little balls or cakes, of a resinous nature, formed with the red and gluish matter found on the ripe grains of the bixa orellana, used in dying, painting, and the manufacture of varnish.

(i) The import duties on grain, flour, bread, and ship biscuit, potatoes, dried vegetables, and rice, are suspended by decrees of the year 1816, and a premium given on the importation of grain, or flour of wheat, rye, barley, and Indian corn, by decrees of November and December, 1816.

Grains, flour, and dried vegetables from foreign countries, may always be re-exported on observing certain formalities prescribed by the laws of November 17, 1790, and 1st Pluviose, year 13.

## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.	
	Foreign ship.	Foreign ship or by land.		
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.	
Farinaceous food:				
pearled or peeled grains,	12 00	13 20	2 55	
rice, from India,	1 00	7 00	0 50	
other countries out of Europe,	2 00			
entrepots,	4 00	4 00	0 50	
Piedmont, (by land,)	-			
canary seed and millet,	5 00	5 50	2 00	
pastes, Italian, and other,	20 00	22 00	2 55	
sago,*	41 00	45 00	0 25	
salep,*	123 00	131 60		
gingerbread,	13 00	14 30		
Fat, from animals. (For other kinds, see <i>Fish</i> .)				
tallow, raw,	2 50	5 00	10 00	
candles,	13 00	14 30	2 55	
of horse, bear, and hoofs of cattle,	19 00	20 90	10 00	
of all other kinds,	2 50	5 00	10 00	
Feathers,* for dress, large, as ostrich, heron, &c. unwrought,	500 00	517 50	2 00	
prepared,	700 00	717 50	0 25	
small, inferior qualities of ostrich, vulture, cock, &c. unwrought,	100 00	107 50	2 00	
prepared,	300 00	317 50	0 25	
for beds, down, of swan, goose, and duck,	200 00	212 50	per 100 k.	
eider, or eider-down,	12 00	13 20		
other,	60 00	65 00		
quills, unwrought, including crow,	40 00	44 00	2 00	
prepared, do.	120 00	128 50	0 25	
Felt,* hats, fine, woollen or beaver,	6 00	-	0 15	
common, of wool or hair,	3 00	-		
schakos, (Polish bonnets,) without lining,	3 00	-	0 15	
lined with leather, &c. Prohibited on account of the leather and metal in them.				
other works, such as soles, &c.	400 00	417 50	0 25	
Filaments, vegetable:				
hemp, in stems, raw, green, dried, or steeped,	0 20	0 20	6 00	
hackled and tow,	3 00	3 30		
combed,	6 00	6 60		
flax, in stems, raw, green, dried, or steeped,	0 20	0 20	10 00	
hackled and tow,	3 00	3 30		
combed,	6 00	6 60		
cotton wool, long staple,(a) from India,	30 00	55 00	0 50	
from other countries out of Europe,	40 00			
from entrepots,	50 00			
short staple, from India,	15 00	35 00		
from other countries out of Europe,	20 00			
from entrepots,	30 00			
from French colonies, without distinction of kinds,	10 00	25 00	0 25	
from Turkey, do. do.	15 00			
wadding,*	100 00	107 50		
Fisheries: fish, fresh water, fresh,	0 50	0 50	exempt.	
prepared,	40 00	44 00		
sea, from the French fisheries,(b)	exempt,	-	exempt.	
from foreign fisheries,	100 00	107 50		
pickled, or in oil,	100 00	107 50		
roe of codfish, from any fisheries,	0 50	0 50	exempt.	
lobsters, do. do.	1 00	1 10		
shellfish, oysters, fresh,	5 00	-		
pickled,*	25 00	27 50	2 50	
muscles, and other,	1 00	1 10		
fat of fish,* from French fisheries,(c)	1 00	1 00		
from countries out of Europe,	20 00	28 00	0 25	
from entrepots,	24 00	-		
whalebone,* raw, from French fisheries,	1 00	1 00		
from foreign fisheries,	30 00	35 00	2 00	
prepared,	60 00	65 50		
coral, of any fisheries, raw,	20 00	22 00		
cut; but not mounted,*	10 00	11 00	0 01	
Flowers, hops,	15 00	16 50	2 00	
orange and lavender, and salted roses,	5 00	5 50	1 00	
medicinal, chamomile, marsh-mallows, &c.	40 00	44 00	8 00	

(a) The long staple is from 27 to 36 or 40 millimetres; the short, from 13 to 22. Cotton wool mixed with grains loses three-fourths of its weight by the cleaning; so that the import duty will be paid on one-fourth only of the cotton wool, long or short staple, according to the quality, and on three-fourths of the grains. But this reduction does not extend to cotton picked, in which there may remain some grains which have escaped the action of the cylinder; but the custom-house officers must be satisfied that the whole of the grain is there.

(b) Whales and other fish thrown upon the coast of France pay duty as if the produce of the French fisheries, as do the fat and oil extracted from them.

(c) This duty is on liquid fat, called whale oil. Fat in masses, not yet clarified or melted, undergoes in that process a waste of nearly two-thirds, and the duty on it is therefore reduced to 40 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.



## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.		Import.		Export duty.
		French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
		f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Fruits, of the table, fresh lemons, oranges, and their varieties, -	100 k.	10 00	11 00	
cocoa nuts,* -	do.	25 00	27 50	
carob beans, (St. John's bread,) -	do.	5 00	5 50	
not specified, -	do.	8 00	8 80	
dry pistachio nuts,* not broken, and green, -	100 k. n.	96 00	103 30	
broken, -	do.	144 00	153 70	
not specified, -	100 k.	16 00	17 60	0 25
preserved cucumbers, large and small, -	do.	17 00	18 70	
olives, large and small,* -	do.	36 00	39 60	
capers,* -	100 k. n.	60 00	65 50	
myrobalans,* -	do.	62 00	67 60	
brandied, of all sorts,* -	do.	98 00	105 40	
oleaginous, fresh olives, -	do.	8 00	8 80	4 00
walnuts, hazelnuts, filberts, and beech nuts, -	do.	8 00	8 80	2 00
almonds, with or without shells, -	do.	20 00	22 00	
medicinal, cassia, unprepared, from the French colonies, -	do.	25 00	-	
from countries out of Europe,* -	do.	35 00	50 00	8 00
from entrepôts,* -	do.	45 00	-	
preserved,* (the same duties as clayed sugar, other than white,) -	-	-	-	0 25
tamarinds,* entire shells, or the pulp only, -	100 k.	40 00	44 00	8 00
preserved in sugar, -	100 k. n.	62 00	67 60	
Badian, or anniseed of China,* -	do.	60 00	65 50	0 25
worm seed,* -	do.	60 00	65 50	
Pods of senna,* -	do.	100 00	107 50	8 00
not specified,* -	100 k.	35 00	38 50	
Furniture,(a) household, of all sorts, -	ad valorem,	15 per ct.	-	½ per cent.
Glass, mirrors,* large,(b) of more than 3 millimetres thick, on the value, -	-	-	-	
of 3 and less than 3 millimetres, on two-thirds of the value, -	-	15 per ct.	-	½ per cent.
small, without regard to thickness, -	100 k. n.	100 00	107 50	0 25
glasses for spectacles or watches and clocks, rough, -	do.	10 00	11 00	
cut and polished,* -	do.	200 00	212 50	2 00
bottles, full,(c) besides the duty on the liquors, per litre de conte, empty, -	100 k.	0 15	0 15	
glassware of all other kinds, -	do.	-	-	Common crystal.
glasswork,* for trinkets, &c., in masses or tubes, not cut, -	100 k. n.	75 00	81 20	1 00
cut in stones for jewelry, -	1 k. n.	2 00	2 20	0 02
in grains or hollow beads, -	100 k. n.	100 00	107 50	1 00
enamel, -	1 k. n.	2 00	2 20	0 25
smalt. See Cobalt. -	-	-	-	per 100 k.
Glue, animal, fish, -	100 k. n.	160 00	170 50	0 25
common, from other animals, -	100 k.	17 00	18 70	
vegetable starch, -	do.	21 00	23 10	2 00
Hair, in masses, wool, merino and half-breed, washed, -	do.	1 00	1 10	30 00
unwashed, -	do.	1 00	1 10	15 00
common, -	do.	1 00	1 10	prohibited.
dyed,* -	100 k. n.	73 44	79 60	12 00
horse,* -	100 k.	40 00	44 00	10 00
human, -	do.	1 00	1 10	2 00
camel and ostrich, -	do.	20 00	22 00	
hog and wild boar, -	do.	1 00	1 10	4 08
cow, ox, and bull, -	do.	1 00	1 10	
fit for hats or for spinning, dog, goat, beaver, rabbit, otter, and kid, -	do.	1 00	1 10	prohibited.
spun, wool, white, of all sorts, -	-	prohibited,	-	10 00
dyed, -	-	prohibited,	-	5 00
dog, -	-	1 00	1 10	prohibited.
goat, -	-	20 00	22 00	
cow, ox, and bull, -	-	9 00	9 90	0 25
all other, -	-	prohibited,	-	
worked otherwise than in tissues,* wigs, curls, &c. -	1 k. n.	2 00	2 20	0 25
Herbs, misletoe, parts united, -	100 k.	1 00	1 10	6 00
the berries separate, -	-	1 00	1 10	8 00
wormwood, -	-	5 00	5 50	
medicinal, such as the angelica heliotrope, sage, tansy, rosemary, &c. -	-	30 00	33 00	6 00
Instruments, agricultural, scythes, -	100 k. n.	60 00	65 50	1 00

(a) Mattresses are included, as far as respects importation; as to the export, those composed of common wool, still susceptible of being spun, are prohibited; those made of old wool, no longer fit for use in manufactures, may be exported.

(b) The large are those of 40 centimetres long or broad; the small, under that size. The value is fixed by the tariff of the royal manufacture. If framed, the frames also pay 15 per cent. ad valorem.

(c) This is paid only when the liquors are already taxed by nett weight or measure, otherwise the bottles would be twice taxed. Vases containing mineral water, however, pay this duty, or that on pottery, in addition to the duty on the gross weight. Bottles coming from French colonies pay no import duty, because they were originally sent from France, but they pay a return duty of 51 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, or 15 per cent. ad valorem.

(d) Except vases, tubes, and jugs, necessary in the sciences and liberal arts, and painted glass.

## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.		Import.		Export duty.
		French ship.	Foreign ship, or by land.	
		f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Instruments, agricultural, sickles, and all other, (a)	100 k. n.	80 00	86 50	
for trades, files and rasps, in straw, from 1 to 6 in the package,	do.	50 00	55 00	
fine,	do.	150 00	160 00	
tools of pure iron,	do.	50 00	55 00	1 00
iron, lined with steel,	do.	100 00	107 50	
pure steel,	do.	150 00	160 00	
copper or brass,	do.	150 00	160 00	
printing types, in the French language,	do.	164 00	174 70	
in foreign languages,	do.	82 00	88 60	
out of use,	100 k.	10 00	11 00	2 00
machines and mechanical, ad valorem, (to be decided by committee of arts and manufactures,)	do.	15 per cent.	-	prohibited (b)
of science and the liberal arts,	do.	10 per cent.	-	per cent.
music, (c) fifes and flageolets,	each,	0 63	-	0 04
flutes and pocket violins,	do.	0 75	-	
citherns, mandolines, and psalterions,	do.	1 50	-	0 08
tamborines, drums, and dulcimers,	do.	1 50	-	0 08
altos, viols, violins, bassoons, guitars,	do.	3 00	-	0 15
horns, bird organs, serpents, and trumpets,	do.	4 00	-	0 20
clarionets and hautboys,	do.	5 00	-	0 25
simple vieilles,	do.	7 50	-	0 30
basses and contrebasses,	do.	18 00	-	0 90
hand-organs and harpsichords,	do.	36 00	-	
harps,	do.	300 00	-	
piano fortes, square,	do.	400 00	-	1 00
long, or in the shape of an organ,	do.	400 00	-	
church organs,	do.	400 00	-	
not specified, the same duties as the above articles which they most resemble.				
Iron, cast, (d) in pigs,	100 k.	2 00	2 20	1 00
moulded, for projectiles of war,	do.	4 00	4 40	prohibited.
in any other form,	do.			
forged in prisms,	do.	prohibited,	-	
bars, flat, of more than 366 m. (the length multiplied by the thickness,)	do.	15 00	16 50	
from 213 to 366 millimetres, inclusive,	do.	25 00	27 50	
less than 213 millimetres,	do.	40 00	44 00	
square, 21 mill. and more on each side,	do.	15 00	16 50	
15 m. inclusive, to 22 exclusive, do.	do.	25 00	27 50	
less than 15 millimetres, do.	do.	40 00	44 00	
round, of 15 mill. and more in diameter,	do.	25 00	27 50	
less than 15 millimetres,	do.	40 00	44 00	1 00
in plates or sheets, * black,	do.	40 00	44 00	
tinned, (tin,) -	100 k. n.	60 00	65 50	
wire drawn, * iron wire, even tinned,	do.	60 00	65 50	
wrought, anchors, * (e) of 250 kill. and less,	100 k.	15 00	16 50	
more than 250 kill. -	do.	10 00	11 00	
other manufactures of, tin, or iron plates,	do.	prohib. (f)	-	
carbonated, (steel, *) forged, hammered, or in plates,	100 k. n.	45 00	49 50	
cast,	100 k.	30 00	33 00	
wire,	100 k. n.	70 00	76 00	
wrought,	100 k.	prohibited,	-	
flakes and filings,	do.	1 00	1 10	
old,	do.	prohibited.	-	
Juices, vegetable:				
pure gums, of Europe, * (g)	do.	1 00	1 10	
exotic, (h) from French Senegal,	do.	10 00	-	
other countries out of Europe,	do.	20 00	30 00	10 20
entrepots, -	do.	25 00		
indigenous, rosins, (i) raw, by exudation, soft or concrete, (rosin,) -	do.	3 00	3 30	5 00
by combustion, concrete or liquid, (as pitch and tar,) -	do.	3 00	3 30	

(a) Ploughs, from the quantity of wood work in them, pay as machines.

(b) The only exceptions are those made by the Minister of the Interior, when the exportation of certain machines may be harmless, or advantageous to the industry of France. The following machines may be exported without previous authority, on paying the duties: Cards for carding, and parts of cards for mechanical instruments, simple flatters for watchmakers and jewelers, printing presses and their accessories, presses, and other machinery for manufacturing tobacco, handmills, and other moveable mills for grinding grain, spinning-wheels, fire-pumps, machines for cutting mahogany, the hooks of looms for stockings.

(c) Those used by travelling performers are exempt from export and import duty.

(d) Cast iron, wrought, which enters into the composition of machines and mechanical instruments, is excepted from the prohibition.

(e) Anchors recovered from the sea, by draggers, pay only an import duty of one franc per kilogramme.

(f) This prohibition does not embrace, 1st, arms; 2d, bands of wheels; 3d, instruments; 4th, iron work which forms part of mercers' ware.

(g) These are the gums of the apricot, cherry, peach, plum, the cultivated olive trees, &c.

(h) These are the gums adraganth, ammoniac, mahogany, wild olive, acacia, and others. The acacia gum (*mimosa nilotica*) embraces all the pure gums that come from Senegal, and other parts of Africa or Arabia, and which are known by the names of gum Arabic, Barbary gum, Bassora, and Gedda.

(i) These are pine, fir, and larch. The pine dust, a resin employed in the same way as the lycopodium, and, like it, known in commerce by the name of liquid sulphur, pays the same duties as the lycopodium.



## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.		Import.		Export duty.
		French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
		f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Juices, indigenous rosins, refined, turpentine, liquid,* (a)	100 k.	31 00	34 10	} 5 00
compact or paste, do.	do.	8 00	8 80	
distilled, essence of turpentine,*	do.	25 00	27 50	} 0 50
residue after distillation, pitch, hard	do.			
rosin, -	do.	3 00	3 30	} 1 00
exotic resins, (b) scammony, -	100 k. n.	600 00	617 50	
jalap, -	do.	123 00	131 60	} 10 20
labdanum, purified, concrete, or liquid, -	do.	92 00	99 10	
other, from French colonies, -	do.	40 00	-	} per 100 k.
India, -	do.	80 00	-	
elsewhere out of Europe, -	do.	90 00	100 00	} 10 20
entrepots, -	do.	95 00	-	
balsams, (c) benzoin, amygdoloid or assorted, -	do.	120 00	128 50	} 10 20
storax, natural, dry, red, -	do.	41 00	45 10	
prepared, liquid or styrax, (d)	100 k.	13 00	14 30	} per 100 k.
in loaves, -	do.	17 00	18 70	
other balsams, -	1 k. n.	10 00	11 00	} 10 20
particular kinds, aloes, the thick juice of aloes, succotrine and other, -	100 k. n.	200 00	212 50	
opium, a concrete juice, extracted from the heads of poppies, -	do.	150 00	160 00	} 0 25
camphor, raw, -	do.	300 00	317 50	
refined, -	do.	100 00	107 50	} 0 25
cachon, called terra japonica, -	do.	80 00	86 50	
manna,* -	do.	48 00	52 80	} 0 25
liquorice,* -	do.	15 00	16 50	
birdlime, -	100 k.	1 00	1 10	} prohibited.
citron and lemon, -	do.	5 00	5 50	
Lead, sulphurous, all the kinds of black lead, -	do.	5 00	7 00	} 2 00
metal, raw, -	do.	10 00	11 00	
in balls for pistols or guns, -	do.	24 00	26 40	} prohibited.
hammered, or in sheets,* -	do.	1 00	1 10	
worked, of all sorts,* (e)	do.	1 00	1 10	} 6 00
Leaves of the orange tree, including stems, -	do.	41 00	45 10	
of the ivy, including branches, -	do.	100 00	107 50	} 6 00
of cloves and betel,* -	100 k. n.	30 00	33 00	
senna, whole or in fragments,* -	do.	1 00	1 10	} 2 00
medicinal,* dittany, lemon, rue, &c.	do.	15 00	16 50	
Lichens, used in dying, for making orchelia, -	100 k.			} 2 00
medicine, also the mosses, -	do.			
Manufactures of ivory, shell, &c.*	1 k. n.	4 00	4 40	} 0 01
billiard balls of ivory, -	do.	5 00	5 50	
combs of ivory, -	do.			} 0 01
shell, -	do.			
other manufactures of small articles, either turned or plated, of shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, bone, and fine wood—such as chequer boards, chequers, chessmen, snuff boxes, counters, &c., not included under the head of “merciers’ ware,” -	1 k.	prohibited,	-	} 0 01
of wood, rush, straw, and other flexible plants and barks,* leaves woven and not plaited, per square metre, -		0 15	-	
mats or plaited work, coarse, as mats for wiping the feet, and plaits for hats for country people, of wheat straw, -	100 k.	5 00	5 50	} 0 25
fine, of wheat, rice, &c., used for making hats, and generally all except the above two kinds, -	1 k. n.	6 00	6 60	
hats of all colors, coarse—those containing less than 14 plaits of straw, or than 10 of bark, 15 cs. each, and also 5 per cent. ad valorem.				per 100 k.

(a) Those of Venice and Scio are included in this.

(b) This embraces the following resins and juices: acacia, (juice extracted from the fruit,) anime, bdellium, cachibou cancamum, caoutchouc, (gum elastic,) caragna, copal, cypress, elemi, eltach, euphorbium, galbanum, guaiacum, gutta, or gamboge, hypocist, kikekunemata, kino, labdanum (raw,) ground ivy and hederia, mastic, myrrh, olampi, olibarum, opopanax, sandarac, sanguis draconis, sarcocolla, seraphin, or sagapenum, sumach, tecamahaca, turbith, sandarac, (comprising all the resins of juniper trees, and those of the cedar, cedria, and oxycedar.)

(c) These are more especially balsams of America and the West Indies, among which may be distinguished, 1st, the copahee, called also balsam of Brazil; 2d, the balsam of Canada; 3d, of Peru, dry or black; 4th, of Tolu, (called also Carthagena of America, or hard balsam.) Balsams of Judea, (named also Mecca, Egyptian, and balm of Gilead, or true balsam.) Balsams of Calabria, Houmeri, of Tacamaca poplar, of ammonia, and of vanilla. These are natural balsams. The artificial are classed with compound medicines, except the balsam of Riga, which, being an infusion of vulnerary herbs with brandy, is classed among distilled waters.

(d) This comprises only the juice necessary for dying; not that employed in medicine, confectionary, or as a drink.

(e) This embraces small shot, and, in general, all the articles not included under the heads of “merciers’ ware” and “toys.”

## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Manufactures, hats, of all colors, fine—more than the above number of plaits of whole straw, and those of straw cut and worked of any number of plaits, 60 cs. each, and also 5 per cent. ad valorem, - each,	-	-	0 05
other, of any vegetable whatever, raw, - 100 k.	15 00	16 50	0 25
pealed, - do.	25 00	27 50	
cut, - do.	35 00	38 50	
Materials to be wrought, elephants' teeth,** (including the teeth of seals, hippopotamus, and the horns of the rhinoceros and unicorn,) whole, from French Senegal, - 100 k. n.	0 50	-	
whole, from India, - do.	90 00	110 00	
other countries out of Europe, - do.	100 00		
entrepots, - do.	105 00		
sawed, from French Senegal, - do.	160 00	-	
India, - do.	180 00	220 00	
other countries out of Europe, - do.	200 00		
entrepots, - do.	210 00		
tortoise-shell,** carapace, the entire shell from French colonies, - do.	150 00	-	0 25
carapace, the entire shell from foreign countries, - do.	230 00	244 00	
claws, from French colonies, - do.	75 00	-	
foreign countries, - do.	115 00	123 20	
clippings, from French colonies, - do.	37 50	-	
foreign countries, - do.	57 50	62 80	
mother-of-pearl,** in unwrought shells, - do.	75 00	81 20	
sawed, or deprived of its crust, - do.	150 00	160 00	
bones of oxen, cows, and other animals, - do.	1 00	1 10	20 00
horns of cattle, raw, - 100 k.	1 00	1 10	
prepared, - do.	25 00	27 50	
in sheets, from 19 to 24 centimetres long, and 19 to 22 wide, per 104 sheets, - do.	8 00	-	0 40
in sheets, from 14 to 16 centimetres long, and 11 to 14 wide, - do.	6 00	-	0 30
in sheets, from 11 to 14 centimetres long, and 11 wide, - do.	4 00	-	0 20
in sheets, below 11 centimetres long, - do.	3 00	-	0 15
wolves' teeth, - 100 k.	5 00	5 50	0 25
cocoa-nut shells, - do.	3 00	3 30	
empty calabashes, - do.	13 00	14 30	
grains difficult to cut, such as are used for necklaces, chaplets, &c. - do.	12 00	13 20	
Medicines, compound,* - 1 k.	prohibited (a)	-	0 02
Mercury, native, or quicksilver,* - 100 k. n.	120 00	128 50	0 25
Mercurial preparations are classed among the compound medicines.			
Metals, precious: (b)			
gold, unwrought, in masses, ingots, bars, dust, and broken trinkets,* - do.	0 25	0 25	0 25
beaten, in leaf,* - do.	30 00	33 00	0 04
wire, drawn or hammered, in rods, sheets, span-gles, and tinsel,* - do.	10 00	11 00	0 04
coin, of all stamps, (c) - do.	0 01	0 01	0 01
wire on silk,* - do.	10 00	11 00	0 04
goldsmith's work, of gold or gilt,* (d) - 1 hect. n.	10 00	11 00	0 50
jewelry,* - do.	20 00	22 00	1 00
silver, unwrought, in masses, ingots, manufactures, broken up, &c. - 1 kil.	0 05	0 05	0 05
beaten wire, drawn, hammered, or spun,* - 1 kil. n.	30 00	33 00	0 40
coin of all stamps. - 1 kil.	0 01	0 01	0 01
goldsmith's work,* - 1 hect. n.	3 00	3 30	0 15
jewelry,* - do.	10 00	11 00	0 50

(a) The only exceptions are in favor of medicines deemed useful and necessary by the school of pharmacy, and specially demanded from the director-general of the customs when so introduced; the following medicines pay 20 per cent. ad valorem, and per kil. n. as follows: Antigout, from Martinique, in a French ship 2 40, in a foreign ship 2 60.

Spirits of juniper, - 3 60, - 3 90.

amber, - 2 80, - 3 00.

Cakes of hockiac, - 9 00, - 9 90.

(b) Works in gold or silver are subject to a further duty of *warranty*, amounting to 25 francs per hectolitre of gold, and 1 franc per hectolitre of silver. On arriving from abroad, they must be sent, under bond, to the nearest bureau of warranty, to be marked, and pay the duty. On exportation, two-thirds of this duty is repaid. The exceptions from the payment of the duty are, articles belonging to foreign ministers, golden trinkets, and works in silver for the personal use of travellers, not exceeding five hectogrammes in weight; and works of jewelry slightly mounted, and with stones, pearls, or crystals in them; those of which the surface is entirely enamelled, and those which could not support the stamp of the mark without injury.

(c) The convention of 1787, with Spain, excepts from prohibition and from duties money used by Spanish subjects passing into France.

(d) These are confined to large works, such as plates, dishes, spoons, chandeliers, &c. Jewelry embraces principally objects of personal decoration; and trinkets enriched with stones or other precious substances, either real or composition, which last are classed with jewelry of gold.



## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Minerals and ores, (a) sulphur, raw, - 100 k.	1 00	1 10	} 0 50
refined, (in brimstone rolls,) - do.	5 00	5 50	
sublimated, in powder, - do.	13 00	14 30	
ferruginous ores, - - - - -	5 00	5 50	0 25
graphite, black lead for pencils, or plumbago, - - - - -	5 00	5 50	3 00
manganese, - - - - - do.	1 00	1 10	0 25
calamine, - - - - - do.	0 10	0 10	2 00
calamine, roasted, (pulverised or not,) - - - - - do.	2 00	2 20	1 00
other minerals, (except antimony and lead,) - - - - - do.	1 00	1 10	prohibited (b)
Meats, butcher's, fresh, - - - - - do.	0 50	0 50	(c) 3 00
salted, (d) hogs, including lard, - - - - - do.	15 00	16 50	} 0 25
other kinds, - - - - - do.	12 00	13 20	
game and poultry, - - - - - do.	0 50	0 50	3 00
Millinery,* works of, (e) - - - - - ad valorem,	12 per cent.	- - -	½ per cent.
Mushrooms, fresh, - - - - - 100 k.	15 00	16 50	} 1 00
dry or salted,* - - - - - 100 k. n.	50 00	55 00	
Mustard (sénévé) seed, - - - - - 100 k.	5 00	5 50	} 0 25
flower or preparation, - - - - - do.	25 00	27 50	
Mercers' ware,* common, - - - - - 100 k. n.	100 00	107 50	1 00
fine, - - - - - do.	200 00	212 50	2 00

To remove difficulties which might arise from the general nature of the words "mercers' ware," the Minister of Finance was directed, in 1816, to designate the objects which should be exclusively comprehended under it. The following list was, therefore, drawn up by him: it embraces objects which usage has classed as mercers' ware, though, for the most part, they belong to other classes, such as worked metals, &c.; but to refer them to those classes would have been to subject them to a prohibition not intended by the law.

The common are as follows: Boxes, wooden, with chequer boards, looking glasses, and common brass locks; bootjacks; button moulds, of bone or iron; buttons of bone, horn, copper, pewter, and cocoa; hand bellows; all works in box wood; all kinds of brushes, except pencils of fine hair; little bells of bell-metal; hearth brushes of horse hair, broom, or feathers; tennis-balls; boxes of wood, painted or iron bound; buckles of iron and copper; bird cages; clasps of copper or lead, also when tinned; chandeliers of iron, brass, and pewter; chaplets and necklaces of wood; orrises, or Indian flowering reed; iron and copper compasses by the gross; catgut strings, for mechanical uses; crucifixes of common wood, with copper ornaments stamped; candlesticks of iron or copper; counters of bone; combs of horn, wood, and lead; corkscrews; dice of bone, and dice boxes of bone or other materials; common engravings from wood; fans, common, mounted, or in leaves; fish of bone, for playing; forks of common metal, wood, or horn; opera glasses, mounted with horn and with pasteboard tubes; hooks of all kinds; handles of awls with ferules; inkstands of horn, bone, and wood; iron points, for making wool cards; jet, worked; lanterns, by the dozen; fishing lines; masks; coffee and pepper mills; needles, for knitting; shoemakers and saddlers' nails; purses, except those which are knit; padlocks of iron and copper, simply polished; pins of copper and iron, and the refuse; pipes, other than those of earth, without enamel, of fine clay, freestone, porcelain, and Turkish clay; pipe stems of wood, horn, bone, and leather; pocket books, other than those of morocco, real or imitated; pencil cases, by the gross; pipe covers of iron or copper; rings of copper, pewter, or iron; rings for the fingers, of copper, lead, or pewter; rackets; rulers by the gross; snuffers of iron or copper; sand and water glasses; spectacles in cases, by the dozen; sun-dials of copper; foot stoves of common wood, with iron plates; sieves of horse hair, and other, not included in the article "manufactures of wood," (see *Wood*;) spoons of wood, horn, bone, pewter, iron, and a mixture of common metals; hand-skreens; spurs and stirrups, simply polished, blackened, or tinned; wooden overshoes, iron bound; shuttlecocks; steels for flints; tooth and ear picks, of wood, bone, and quills; thimbles of iron, copper, and bone; trunks; tobacco boxes of brass, painted, with two lids and looking glasses; whips; wicks for night lamps; wafers for sealing; whistles of wood and bone; worms for unloading guns.

It is understood that all the above articles of metal must not be plated, gilt, silvered, varnished, or burnished, except hooks, which are often burnished.

The fine comprehend bows for violins and for turners; catgut strings for musical instruments; fans of more than 1*l.* 50*c.* each in value; works of the wood of the fig tree, as cups, sugar dishes, tobacco boxes, &c.; opera glasses, mounted in metal; grains of glass woven into purses, indispensables, bandeaux, &c.; sewing needles; padlocks of iron or copper polished; patten or skates; false pearls; pencils of fine hair; pipes of fine clay, freestone, porcelain, and Turkish clay; pocket-books of morocco, real or imitated; suspenders; spa works, such as cases, boxes for toilettes, and a variety of little articles in wood, ornamented with landscape paintings, or covered with colored straw; yellow amber, cut for collars, chaplets, trinkets, &c.

perfect workmanship has added a value independent of their original use, as articles of luxury which are not com-

And, in general, the same objects as are ranged under the head of *Common Mercers' Ware*, to which a more monly sold at country fairs.

Fine mercers' wares, of silk or ferret, pay the same duties as the silks out of which they are formed, as handkerchiefs, bags for the hair, and patches. See article *Silk*.

(a) The incombustible materials are ranged among stones.

(b) This prohibition was originally general against all metallic ores of all sorts; but many exceptions have since been made, and it is now chiefly applicable to minerals of cobalt, copper, and iron.

(c) The temporary prohibition against the exportation of cattle applies to this article. It does not, however, extend to meats shipped on bond to our [Fr.] colonies, nor those exported to Spain by the custom-houses on that frontier; nor to those wanted by the crews of any foreign ships sailing from our ports; nor to dead game and poultry, which are assimilated to fresh meat as far as respects the duty, but not the prohibition. Except what is shipped to the French colonies, all meats exported pay the above duties.

(d) This comprehends the smoked, as hams, &c., and the seasoned, as sausages.

(e) This includes, besides objects properly so called, artificial flowers, and bands of tulle, muslin, or cambric, embroidered, but only for exportation, as the importation of every kind of cotton tissues is forbidden, and the frames used for mounting bonnets.

## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.			Import.		Export duty.
			French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
			f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Oil, (a) of rose and cinnamon*	-	per 1 k. n.	100 00	107 00	
of Rhodes, or Rhodes wood, called rose wood,*	-	do.	98 00	105 40	
of mace and nutmeg,*	-	do.	9 00	9 90	
of lemon, orange, and their varieties,*	-	do.	4 00	4 40	
of cloves and sassafras,*	-	do.	900 00	917 50	2 00
of fennel and anise,*	-	do.	408 00	425 50	per 100 k.
ambered, (Ben oil, or any other perfumed with amber,*)	-	do.	204 00	216 70	
of rosemary, and other lamiated flowers,*	-	do.	164 00	174 70	
guaiacum,*	-	do.	102 00	109 60	
jasmine and other flowers,*	-	do.	102 00	109 60	
cocoa, or cocoa butter,*	-	do.	92 00	99 10	0 25
sage and marjoram,*	-	do.	74 00	80 20	
cade, juniper, cedar cedria,*	-	do. }	62 00	67 60	2 00
oxycedar, sandarac, and lavender,*	-	do. }			
laurel,*	-	do.	41 00	45 10	
pine apple kernels, or castor oil,*	-	100 k.	37 00	40 70	0 25
palm,*	-	do.	21 00	23 10	
almond,*	-	do.	25 00	27 50	
olive, fine,*	-	do.	25 00	27 50	(b) 10 20
common, used in the arts,	-	do.	15 00	16 50	
of beechnut and walnut,	-	do.	15 00	16 50	6 12
from grains, poppy,	-	do.	20 00	22 00	6 12
other,	-	do.	12 00	13 00	2 55
Paper and its applications:					
pasteboard,* to press cloths,	-	per 100 k. n.	50 00	55 00	2 00
other pasteboard, in sheets,	-	do.	150 00	166 00	prohibited.
moulded, called papier maché,	-	do.	200 00	212 50	
cut and sewed together,	-	do.	100 00	107 50	0 25
wrapping,	-	do.	80 00	86 50	0 50
white, or ruled for music, or printed for registers or lists,	-	do.	150 00	160 00	1 00
colored, in reams or quires, for binding, &c.	-	do.	73 44	79 60	1 00
painted, in rolls, for hangings,	-	do.	91 80	98 80	
silk, imitation of Chinese,	-	do.	368 00	385 50	
books, (c) in the dead or in foreign languages,	-	100 k.	10 00	11 00	
in French, scientific memoirs,	-	100 k. n.	50 00	55 00	1 00
other works published abroad,	-	do.	100 00	107 50	
reprinted from French editions,	-	do.	150 00	160 00	
pirated editions,	-	do.	prohibited,	-	prohibited.
printed in France and reimported, (d)	-	100 k.	1 00	1 10	
cards, playing,	-	do.	prohibited,	-	
geographical maps and charts,*	-	do.	300 00	317 50	(f) 1 00
black or colored engravings, (e) in addition to a duty of 5	-				
engraved music,* per cent. ad valorem, }	-		300 00	317 50	
Perfumery, scented waters, Cologne, lavender, &c.:					
made with alcohol,	-	do.	150 00	160 00	
without alcohol,	-	do.	100 00	107 50	
Perfumed vinegars,	-	do.	100 00	107 50	
Pastes, liquid or cakes, comprising only almond and pine apple,	-	do.	25 00	27 50	
soaps, liquid, in powder, cakes, or balls,	-	do.	9 00	9 90	0 02
Powders, hair,	-	100 k.	25 00	27 50	per kil.
scented, from Cyprus,	-	100 k. n.	9 00	9 90	
all others, (g)	-	do.	184 00	195 70	
Pomatus of all sorts, (h)	-	do.	123 00	131 60	
Paints, white,	-	-	98 00	105 40	
red,	-	-	17 00	18 70	
Pastilles, odoriferous, for burning, the same as exotic resins not specified.					
Pewter, unwrought, in masses, and works broken up,					
from India,	-	per 100 k.	5 00		
from other countries out of Europe,	-	do.	7 00	10 00	2 00
from entrepôts,	-	do.	8 00		
hammered, and in plates,*	-	100 k. n.	60 00	65 00	
wrought, except children's toys and common mercers' ware,	-	100 k.	prohibited.	-	1 00

(a) This embraces also the essences, quintessences, spirits, or essential oils, obtained by distillation, from rose, cinnamon, Rhodes wood, lemon, orange, bergamot, cloves, anise, and rosemary, which pay as oils. Alcohol, distilled on flowers, and charged with their perfume, is charged as perfumery; if mixed with sugar, as drinks.

(b) Olive oil, in bottles, pays an export duty on its nett weight, but the bottles, if of glass, are subject to a duty of 1 centime per litre; and if of freestone, to the duty on pottery.

(c) They must be imported only through the custom-houses of Baiseux, Valenciennes, Forbach, Strasburg, Morez, les Rousses, Pont de Beauvoisin, Chatillon de Michaille, Bayonne, and Calais. These duties, which are appropriated to defray the expenses of the surveillance of books and bookselling, are payable on all sorts of books, bound, stitched, or in sheets. Books paying less than 150 francs must be packed up separately in assortments. Translations, with the text on one side, pay according to the language of the translation. Books containing some engravings or maps, either to illustrate the text, or as simple ornaments, pay as books; but if the engravings or maps form the principal part of value, and, instead of explaining the text, are explained by it, they pay as engravings or geographical maps.

(d) A special permission is necessary to reimport, within five years, books printed in France.

(e) Engravings can be imported only through Havre, Calais, Strasburg, and Pont de Beauvoisin. The above duty is payable on engravings on copper, printed on paper; those on silk pay as tissues of silk; wood engravings are arranged under the head of *Mercers' Ware*.

(f) This duty applies only to cards which have paid the stamp duty, and to cards with foreign portraits, of French manufacture, exported on payment of the indirect contributions. The stamp duty is drawn back on exportation. The exportation of other cards is prohibited.

(g) This includes all powders used for the toilette; also, tooth powders, dry or in opiates.

(h) This comprehends only fats simply whitened or perfumed for the toilette. Cerates, ointments, &c. are ranked as medicines.



## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
Plants, alkaline, as soda, barilla, &c. - - - 100 k.	f. c. 0 10	f. c. 0 10	f. c. 0 10
Plated ware, works in metal varnished, plated, gilt, or silvered, do.	prohibited,	-	3 00
Pottery,* of earth, coarse, not covered with enamel, do.	6 00	6 60	0 25
china ware, covered with enamel, - 100 k. n.	49 00	53 90	0 50
of freestone, common,(a) covered with a simple varnish, do.	49 00	53 90	0 25
fine,(b) enamelled, - 100 k.	prohibited,	-	0 50
of porcelain, common,(c) - 100 k. n.	164 00	174 70	1 00
fine,(d) - do.	327 00	344 50	1 00
Peltries,(e) skins, raw, of hares and rabbits, - 100 k.	1 00	-	prohibited.
of common lambs and goats, - do.	1 00	-	20 00
dressed, of rabbits, - per 100,	1 00	-	1 00
hares, - do.	4 00	-	4 00
common lambs and kids, steeped, - do.	2 50	-	0 25
finished, do.	3 00	-	0 10
phocæ,(f) with the long hair partly taken off, - each,	0 50	-	0 05
either raw or dressed, camels, panthers, leopards, tigers, and jaguars, - do.	1 20	-	0 15
bears and cubs, - do.	1 05	-	0 10
lions, lionesses, and zebras, - do.	0 60	-	0 06
foxes, black, silver, or stained, - do.	2 40	-	0 24
striped, or blue, - do.	0 90	-	0 10
white, yellow, and silver gray, of Virginia, - do.	0 20	-	0 02
all other, - do.	0 10	-	0 01
chinchilla and weasel, - do.	0 10	-	0 01
carcajou, phocæ,(f) and lambs, called Astracan,(g) - do.	0 20	-	0 02
otter, - do.	0 45	-	0 05
wolf and lynx, - do.	0 40	-	0 04
angora, kids, and beavers, - do.	0 35	-	0 04
badger, racoon, vigons, glutton, marten, swan, eiders, vultures, and pekans, - do.	0 15	-	0 02
cat, tiger, - do.	3 00	-	0 30
wild and tame, - per 100,	3 00	-	0 30
genelle, civet, polecat (plain or spotted,) beaver, - do.	3 00	-	0 30
marmot, colymbus, goose, and visons, do.	6 00	-	0 60
dog, petits gris, muskrats, and other rats, weasels, berveski, squirrel, palmist, from India, field-mice or hamsters, and moles, - do.	2 00	-	0 20
of Chicakois, - do.	3 75	-	0 40
ermine, Russia weasel, kolynsky or kulonok, - do.	3 75	-	0 40
backs and bellies, of weasels, white hares, martens, foxes, petits gris, &c. half the duty on skins.			
necks of ducks, martens, foxes, and weasels, - do.	2 00	-	0 20
tails of carcajous, wolves, martens, foxes, weasels, pekans, - do.	2 00	-	0 20
tails of squirrels, ermines, petits gris, polecats, visons, and kolynsky or kulonok, - do.	0 25	-	0 03
pieces sewed,(h) in skins of Astracan kids, ermines, martens, Russia weasel, polecat (plain or spotted,) kolynsky or kulonok, and backs and bellies of petits gris, - each,	5 00	-	0 50
in skins of beaver, muskrats, field-mice, moles, common kids, backs and bellies of white hares, rabbits' paws, or other fragments of any skins whatever, not here named, - do.	1 00	-	0 10
in skins of weasels, backs and bellies of tiger cats and squirrels, backs, bellies, and necks of foxes, vigons, and berveski, - do.	1 50	-	0 15
worked, cut and formed into clothing or parts of clothing, - ad val.	15 per cent.	-	4 per cent.

(a) But crucibles, jars, and bottles, of freestone, and, in general, all instruments or utensils of that material, intended for the arts, agriculture, or commerce, pay only as pottery of coarse earth.

(b) This is commonly called English china, or stone ware.

(c) Not gilt, having only the color of the paste, or with designs of a single color, without figures or landscapes.

(d) Gilt, painted, or stamped with figures or landscapes; with colored flowers or ornaments; of plain blue, whether gilt or not; sculptured in figures of men or animals, either rough or varnished.

(e) These are in general all skins or parts of skins susceptible of use as furniture or clothing, with their hair, wool, feathers, or down, except ostrich skins, which pay according to the number of feathers kept on them.

(f) This embraces the amphibious animals of the North sea, known by the name of sea-horses, lions, bears, wolves, cows, and calves.

(g) Under the name of Astracan skins are included all kid skins with curled hair, fit to be employed in furriery, from wherever imported. The little skins from Italy and the Alps, although a little curled, are not used in dress, and are therefore treated as common skins.

(h) These consist of skins, or parts of skins, sewed together in the form of bags, table cloths, or robes, for the greater convenience of transportation.

## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
<b>Produce, rural:</b>			
vegetables, (a) green, - - - 100 k.	0 50	0 50	0 20
salted or preserved, - - - do.	9 00	9 90	0 25
forage, hay, straw, pasture grasses, - - - do.	0 10	0 10	prohibited.
bran, from all kinds of grain, - - - do.	0 50	0 50	
cheese, - - - do.	12 00	13 20	1 00
butter, (b) fresh or melted, - - - do.	3 00	3 30	5 00
salted, - - - do.	5 00	5 50	
eggs, of poultry and game, per 100 k. (of 15 or 16,000 eggs,) - - - do.	0 50	0 50	2 00
of silkworms, - - - do.	1 00	1 10	0 25
beehives, containing living swarms, - - - per 100 k.	1 00	-	0 25
honey,* (importation one-half the duty paid by sugar other than white,) - - - do.	-	-	1 00
cuttings of trees for planting, - - - do.	0 50	0 50	0 25
rennet, - - - do.	0 10	0 10	
manure, (c) - - - do.	0 10	0 10	prohibited.
buck ashes, after making lie, - - - do.	0 10	0 10	
<b>Products, chemical, acids, sulphuric,* vitriolic, spirits or oil of vitriol, - - - per 100 k. n.</b>	41 00	45 10	0 25
nitric,* aquafortis, spirits of nitre, - - - do.	-	-	
muriatic,* marine acid, spirits of salt, and nitro-muriatic, - - - do.	62 00	67 60	2 00
phosphoric,* - - - do.	-	-	
arsenious, white arsenic, - - - 100 k.	15 00	16 50	0 25
citric, tartaric, and oxalic,* - - - 100 k. n.	70 00	76 00	
benzoic,* flower of benzoin, - - - do.	120 00	128 50	0 25
boric, (d) sedative salt of Homberg, - - - 100 k.	2 00	2 20	
alkalis, potash,* of countries out of Europe, 100 k. n.	15 00	21 00	0 25
potash, (e) of entrepots, - - - do.	18 00	21 00	
soda,* of more than 25 degrees, - - - 100 k.	10 00	11 00	prohibited.
natron and ashes of Sicily, - - - do.	5 00	5 50	
ammoniac, or volatile alkali,* - - - 1 k. n.	3 00	3 30	(g) 0 01
ashes of live wood, - - - 100 k.	1 00	1 10	
salts, salt, (f) marine, of marshes or salines, gem or fossil, (rock,*) - - - do.	40 00	44 00	0 25
ammoniac,* - - - 1 k. n.	3 00	3 30	0 02
nitrate of potash, nitre or sulphur, raw or refined, - - - prohibited,	-	-	prohib'd. (h)
sulphates* of potash, of soda, (glauber salt,) of ammoniac, - - - 100 k. n.	70 00	76 00	0 25
of magnesia, Epsom salts, - - - do.	-	-	
of alumine, and of potash or ammoniac, alum, fine and red, called Roman, - - - 100 k.	20 00	22 00	2 00
alum, common, of all kinds, - - - do.	15 00	16 50	
burnt or calcined, - - - 100 k. n.	62 00	67 60	0 25
of iron, green copperas, - - - 100 k.	40 00	44 00	
of copper, blue copperas, - - - do.	31 00	34 00	2 00
oxalate, acid of potash,* - - - 100 k. n.	70 00	76 00	
tartrate, acid of potash, very impure, (lees of wine,) liquid, - - - 100 k.	1 00	1 10	2 04
dried, - - - do.	1 00	1 10	7 14
tartrate, acid of potash, impure, raw tartar, 100 k. n.	30 00	33 00	7 14
pure,* cream of tartar, 100 k.	-	-	2 00
of potash, vegetable salt, or of soda, and of potash, salt of seignete,* 100 k. n.	70 00	76 00	2 00
acetates* of potash and of soda, - - - do.	-	-	0 25
of iron, - - - 100 k.	40 00	44 00	
of lead, salt of saturn, - - - 100 k. n.	70 00	76 00	2 00
of copper, (not crystallized verdigris,) dry, - - - 100 k.	31 00	34 10	2 00

(a) Potatoes and dried vegetables, from their nature, are ranked with alimentary grains, as are also the grains, such as oats, beans, and vetches, which might be classed with forage.

(b) The exportation of butter is subject to occasional and local restrictions; but even during a prohibition, there are always exceptions in favor of, 1st, the Swiss, who, by treaty, are allowed to export freely, from the 1st of June to the 15th of December, annually, the butter produced on the lands owned by them in the five kilometres (three miles) of their French frontier. 2d. The Swiss who own cows, which are taken to the cheese manufactories of the department of Doubs, may export as much as 7,833 kilogrammes of butter, on paying the duty of 5 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

(c) This embraces animal and vegeto-animal matters that are employed only as manure, such as animal dung, human dung, powdered, vegetative powder, pigeon dung, and the stable manure; and also, by analogy, the ashes of coal and turf, used only as manure.

(d) The boric acid from the neighborhood of Leghorn is a species of fossil, in small shells, or thin parcels. Not being subject to this duty as a chemical acid, it is classed among the earths used in the arts, but can only be introduced through Pont de Beauvoisin, Mont Genevre, St. Laurent du Var, and Marseilles.

(e) Potash comprehends all the salts obtained from lies of ashes, whether simply dried or calcined; such as potash, pearlash, weedash, salt of tartar, &c.

(f) The tax on consumption of salt is 3 decimes per kil.

(g) The export duty is not paid on salt employed in fisheries, or in salt provisions for sea, nor on that intended for armament or supplies of the French colonies, but it is due on exportations to foreign countries, and even to French colonies on speculation.

(h) But saltpetre or unrefined nitre may be imported for the manufactures in which it is used as a raw material, through L'Orient, Rouen, Havre, Dunkirk, and Marseilles, on paying per 100 k. 13f. in French ships, and 14f. 30c. in foreign ships; nor does the prohibition of exportation apply to mat, a preparation of which the basis is nitre, but is used for gilding bronze. It is considered as a color, and pays the export duty on colors not specified.



## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Products, chemical, acetates* of copper, moist, (not crystallized verdigris.) - 100 k.	13 00	14 30	2 00
(crystallized verdigris.) - 100 k. n.	41 00	45 10	2 00
carbonates,* of copper, (see <i>Colors</i> , mountain blue or green.)			
of ammoniac, sal volatile, - 1 k. n.	3 00	3 30	
of magnesia, (magnesia,) - 100 k. n.	200 00	212 50	
borax,* raw, - do.	50 00	55 00	2 00
refined, - do.	180 00	191 50	
chromate of lead,* (chromic yellow,) - 100 k.	35 00	38 50	
prussiate of potash crystallized, and Prussian blue, (see <i>Prepared Dyes</i> .)			
sulphureous, yellow arsenic, (orpiment,) or red, (realger,) - do.	15 00	16 50	
of mercury* in stones, natural or artificial, (cinnabar,) - 100 k. n.	150 00	160 00	
pulverized, (vermilion,) - do.	200 00	212 50	
oxides of cobalt, zaffre, mixture of cobalt and sand, (see <i>Cobalt</i> .)			0 25
of iron and tin, - 100 k.	10 00	11 00	
of lead, yellowish, (massical,*) - do.	37 00	40 70	
red, (minium,) - do.	18 00	19 80	
semi-vitreous, red or yellow, (litharge,) - do.	10 00	11 00	
red, divided, (orange mine,*) - do.	35 00	38 50	2 00
of zinc, white, (pompholyx, flower of zinc,) - do.	13 00	14 30	
ashy gray, (tutty,) - do.	5 00	5 50	
of copper, - do.	7 00	7 70	
carbonates of lead,* pure or mixed, (white lead in cakes or powder, or calx of lead in flakes,) - do.	30 00	33 00	0 25
very pure, silver white, composed of mineral yellows and Naples yellow,* - do.	35 00	38 50	2 00
Powder, gun,(a) - do.	prohibited.	-	prohibited.
Rushes, for canes,* (b) brought from the East Indies, - 100 k. n.	195 00	210 00	0 25
entrepots, - do.	205 00	55 00	0 25
ratans,* - do.	50 00	45 10	6 00
medicinal,* Indian spikenard and schoenanth, (straw,) - do.	41 00	5 50	0 25
shave grass or pewter grass, - 100 k.	5 00	1 10	
spartoglass, raw, and other common rushes, - do.	1 00	617 50	
Roots, medicinal, scammony,* - 100 k. n.	600 00	517 50	
ipecacuanha,* - do.	500 00	317 50	4 00
rhubarb and mechoacan,* (commonly called white rhubarb,) - do.	300 00	212 50	
sarsaparilla,* - do.	200 00	195 70	
ginseng,* - do.	184 00	107 50	
jalap,* - do.	100 00	65 50	
orris,* - do.	60 00	11 00	
liquorice, - 100 k.	10 00	22 00	1 00
gentian, - do.	20 00	22 00	4 00
other, columbo, seneca, valerian, &c. - do.	20 00		
Refuse and fragments:			
articles for making paper, rags, old cordage, &c. - do.	0 10	0 10	
broken glass, - do.	0 10	0 10	prohibited.
parings for making glue, - do.	1 00	1 10	
bulls' pizzles, and those of other animals, - do.	1 00	1 10	9 18
guts, fresh or salted, - do.	1 00	1 10	0 25
the remains of olives after squeezing and straining, - do.	1 00	1 10	1 02
entirely dry, - do.	1 00	1 10	
cakes of oleaginous seeds, - do.	0 50	0 50	2 00
remains of grapes after being pressed, - do.	0 10	0 10	0 10
roses after being pressed, - do.	5 00	5 50	0 25
wool,(c) after the skins are dressed, - do.	1 00	1 10	10 00
from the beating of wool, - do.	1 00	1 10	5 00
or the combing of stuffs, - do.	1 00	1 10	8 00
from the shearing of cloth, - do.	1 00		
of goldsmiths and silversmiths' shops, the ashes, sweepings, dust, &c., which may be afterwards used, - do.	1 00	1 10	0 25
dross of iron, - do.	0 10	0 10	0 10
Saddlery, coarse, packsaddles, - each,	0 50	-	0 05
leather, and other, - ad valorem,	prohibited,	-	½ per cent.

(a) But the administration of powder and saltpetre has the right of giving permits to export powder for hunting on paying a duty of 25 centimes per 100 k. The same administration is authorized to give permits to export without duty powder for military purposes and for commerce, which it furnishes to owners as well for the defence of their ships as for exchange abroad in maritime commerce.

(b) This includes bamboos and reeds; canes ready made, not being specified in any law, are to be taxed by analogy. If mounted with ivory, ebony, amber, cocoa-nut, or other material, they are considered as works of those materials; those with heads of gold or silver pay, in addition to the duty on rushes, that of jewelry for the mounting, and are also subject to the stamp.

(c) These are chiefly used for stuffing saddlery, and in making paper hangings.

## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Silks, in cocoons, - - - - - 100 k.	1 00	1 10	prohib'd.(b)
not dyed, raw douppions,(a) - - - - - 1 k. n.	0 51	0 51	
other, of all sorts, - - - - - do.	1 02	1 10	
prepared douppions,(a) - - - - - do.	0 51	0 51	
of all other sorts, - - - - - do.	2 04	2 20	
dyed, - - - - - do.	3 06	3 30	
floss, in masses, raw, - - - - - 100 k.	1 00	1 10	
dyed, - - - - - 1 k. n.	0 82	0 90	
carded, in wadding, - - - - - 100 k. n.	62 00	67 60	
all other, - - - - - 1 k. n.	0 82	0 90	
spun, or ferret, raw, - - - - - do.	3 06	3 30	prohib'd.(d)
dyed, - - - - - do.	20 00	-	
Shipping, fit for service,(c) - - - - - per ton,	0 60	-	
to be taken to pieces, coppered, - - - - - do.	0 25	-	
not coppered, - - - - - do.	10 per ct.	-	prohib'd.(f)
rigging and apparel, including what is saved from wrecks, - - - - - do.	-	-	
Skins, without fur, and used only in tanning:	-	-	
raw, fresh, large, as ox, cow, bullock, heifer, horse, ass, buffalo, bison, wild bull, and mule, - - - - - 100 k.	1 00	1 10	
small, as calf, sheep, goat, stag, roe, chamois, deer, elk, reindeer, hog, wild boar, and other, - - - - - do.	1 00	1 10	
sea dog, - - - - - do.	1 00	1 10	
dry, large, from the French colonies, - - - - - do.	1 00	-	
countries out of Europe, - - - - - do.	5 00	15 00	
entrepots, - - - - - do.	10 00	-	
small, - - - - - do.	1 00	1 10	
sea dog, - - - - - do.	17 00	18 70	prohib'd.(f)
prepared, parchment and vellum, raw, partly prepared, - - - - - do.	1 00	1 10	
finished,* by scraping and rubbing with pumice stone, - - - - - do.	25 00	27 50	
tawed, or shammy dressed, goose or swan,* - - - - - 100 k. n.	612 00	629 50	
other, - - - - - 100 k.	-	-	
tanned or curried,(e) - - - - - do.	-	-	
dressed like morocco, or varnished, - - - - - do.	-	-	
manufactured, works of leather and skin, - - - - - do.	-	-	
Soaps,(g) white and marbled, not perfumed, - - - - - do.	prohibited,	-	
Spices, prepared: 1st, the liquid extracts and spiced juices or sauces imported by the English, for their use, into France; 2d, curry powder, from India, - - - - - 1 k. n.	2 00	2 20	per 100 k.
Sponges, common, generally round, - - - - - 100 k. n.	60 00	65 50	
fine, generally conical, and with finer pores, - - - - - do.	200 00	212 50	
Stones, incombustible minerals:	-	-	
gems,(h) unwrought, diamonds, - - - - - 1 hect. n.	0 50	0 50	
other, - - - - - do.	0 25	0 25	
cut diamonds, - - - - - do.	1 00	1 00	
other, - - - - - do.	0 50	0 50	
agates, unwrought, - - - - - 100 k.	15 00	16 50	
wrought, polished, - - - - - do.	20 00	22 00	
other,* - - - - - 1 k. n.	2 00	2 20	per 100 k.
marble,(i) unwrought, - - - - - 100 k.	2 00	2 20	
wrought, polished, - - - - - do.	15 00	16 50	
other, - - - - - do.	4 00	4 40	
alabaster and crystallized gypsum, unwrought, - - - - - do.	4 00	4 40	
polished, whether sawed or sculptured, ad valorem, - - - - - 15 per ct.	-	-	
wrought,(k) - - - - - 100 k.	10 00	11 00	
other, - - - - - ad valorem,	15 per ct.	-	

(a) These are cocoons of an inferior quality, formed by the joint work of two worms.

(b) Silk, twisted, dyed, and boiled, or sewing silk folded in small skeins not exceeding three decagrammes in weight, may be exported on paying a duty of 10 centimes per kilogramme.

(c) This duty is payable only when foreign built ships are to be naturalized as French.

(d) From this prohibition are exempted—1st, boats and batteaux, on payment of 0.25 centimes per ton; and, 2d, merchant ships of 300 tons and upwards, built in any of the ports of the kingdom, on account of the Spaniards, with the authority of the Minister of the Marine, and on paying 15 francs per ton. (Ordinance of the King, 23d October, 1816.)

(e) Including leather, rough and dry, prepared with alum water, for binding.

(f) This prohibition embraces all shoemakers' work, even women's shoes, of which the upper part is of stuff. It does not extend to pocket books, to saddlery, or to worked peltries. Leather bottles of goat skin, when they contain liquids already charged with a duty on their nett weight or on their measure, pay an import duty of 10 per cent. and an export duty of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ad valorem; when empty, they pay as works of leather and skin.

(g) The merchants of Marseilles who export soap, and have paid the duties on oils imported within the year, obtain a drawback of three-fourths of these duties, calculating 75 kilogrammes of oil as necessary to make 100 kilogrammes of soap, white, red, or marbled. The soaps for which this premium on exportation is granted pay no export duty.

(h) This embraces all reflecting stones, called precious stones, which are either objects of curiosity or used as jewels or trinkets, such as rubies, sapphires, emeralds, topazes, garnets, &c. These duties are payable on them without mounting, or when mounted in common metal. When mounted in gold or silver, they are classed with jewelry.

(i) This embraces also all calcareous compact stones, of a confused crystallization, susceptible of a polish, as the breccia of Verona, &c., and other hard stones, such as serpentine, granite, jasper, and porphyry.

(k) Principally stones cut, polished, or sculptured, for building, or ornament vases, and figures for gardens, tombs, mortars for pounding, &c.



## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
		f. c.	f. c.
<b>Stones used in the arts and in trades:(a)</b>			
spars and fluor spars,(b) - - - 100 k.	1 00	1 10	0 25
flints, other than agates, - - - do.	9 00	9 90	1 00
Armenian bole, and earth of Lemnos, - - - do.	9 00	9 90	0 25
pipe clay, - - - do.	0 10	0 10	0 60
alana, or Tripoli stone, chalk stones, - - - do. }	5 00	5 50	0 25
hones, pumice stone, pipe stone, and touchstones, - - - do. }	0 10	0 10	3 00
derle, or porcelain earth, - - - do.	0 10	0 10	2 00
flint stones, for earthenware or porcelain, - - - do.	2 00	2 20	0 25
all other,(c) - - - do.	0 50	0 50	0 15
materials, plaster, prepared, whether ground or calcined, - - - do.	0 10	0 10	0 15
unwrought, and lime, - - - do.	-	-	0 02
marl, - - - do.	-	-	0 10
other, - - - do.	-	-	1 00
slates, for roofing, - - - per 1000,	0 50	{ By land, By sea,	0 25
in squares or tables, - - - do.	30 00	-	0 50
bricks and tiles, flat, - - - do.	2 00 }	-	0 25
tiles arched, and square bricks, - - - do.	3 00 }	-	30 00
millstones, of more than 1949 mils. diameter, - - - each,	7 50	-	20 00
from 1949 to 1299, inclusive, - - - do.	5 00	-	10 00
less than 1299, - - - do.	2 50	-	2 50
grindstones, from 1218 to 1083 mils. in diameter, - - - do.	2 50	-	1 75
1083 to 920 do. - - - do.	1 75	-	1 00
920 to 677 do. - - - do.	1 00	-	0 40
677 to 541 do. - - - do.	0 40	-	0 20
541 to 406 do. - - - do.	0 20	-	0 10
less than 406 do. - - - do.	0 10	-	-
<b>Sugars, from French colonies, of all sorts, - - - 100 k. n.</b>	45 00	-	-
raw, foreign, other than white, from India,(d) - - - do.	60 00	-	-
elsewhere out of Europe, - - - do.	70 00	80 00	-
entrepots, - - - do.	75 00	-	-
white, from India, - - - do.	70 00	-	-
elsewhere out of Europe, - - - do.	80 00	90 00	-
entrepots, - - - do.	85 00	-	-
clayed, from French colonies beyond the Cape, - - - do.	45 00	-	-
this side the Cape, - - - do.	70 00	-	-
foreign, other than white, from India, - - - do.	60 00	-	-
elsewhere out of Europe, - - - do.	95 00	105 00	-
entrepots, - - - do.	100 00	-	-
white, from India, - - - do.	70 00	-	-
elsewhere out of Europe, - - - do.	115 00	125 00	0 25
entrepots, - - - do.	120 00	-	-
refined,(e) in loaves, powder, or candy, - - - 100 k.	prohibited,	-	-
molasses, from the French colonies, - - - do.	16 00	-	-
foreign, - - - do.	prohibited,	-	-
preparations of:			
sweet things for children,* } the same as white clayed	-	-	-
sweetmeats, dried or fluid, foreign,* } sugars,	-	-	-
from French colonies, } the same as	-	-	-
syrops, without exception, from French colonies, } raw sugar,	-	-	-
foreign,* the same as white clayed,	-	-	-
sherbet,*(f) - - - 100 k. n.	74 00	80 20	-
<b>Seeds, used for sowing, or as raw materials:</b>			
for sowing, garden and flower seeds, - - - 100 k.	1 00	1 10	3 06
woad, - - - do.	1 00	1 10	2 00
cotton, madder, grass, and forest trees, - - - do.	1 00	1 10	0 25
oleaginous, of flax, directly from Riga, - - - do.	1 00	1 10	prohibited.
elsewhere, - - - do.	5 00	5 50 }	prohibited.
not specified, - - - do.	5 00	5 50 }	0 25
for distillation, juniper berries, - - - do.	1 00	1 10	0 25
green anniseed,* - - - do.	35 00	38 50	10 00
<b>Thread, of hemp or flax, simple, brown tow, - - - do.</b>	10 00	11 00	20 40
sail twine, - - - do.	10 00	11 00	prohibited.
sisters or nuns' thread - - - do.	10 00	11 00	-
other sorts, - - - do.	10 00	11 00 }	20 40
bleached, - - - do.	15 00	16 50 }	-
dyed,* - - - do.	30 00	33 00 }	5 00
twisted, brown, for sails, - - - do.	15 00	16 50 }	-
other sorts,* - - - do.	30 00	33 00 }	-

(a) These are used as instruments, not as objects of the arts and trades, and are considered as raw. When prepared, they fall within the class of colors or chemical products.

(b) Except the adamantite spar, which is classed among gems.

(c) This includes all common earths, clays, stones, and sands fit for building, such as freestone, unic, puzzolano, stones for mills, unwrought, and especially all mineral substances used to improve soils, as marls, &c.

(d) It is not necessary that it should be the produce of India, but brought thence.

(e) The law of 27th March, 1817, allows a bounty of 90 francs per 100 kilogrammes of white refined sugar, in whole loaves of 6 kilogrammes and less, and of 60 francs per 100 kilogrammes of the same sugar, in whole loaves of from 6 to 20 kilogrammes, and sugar candy, of French manufacture, shipped directly to foreign countries, from Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rouen, Havre, Dunkirk, or by the custom-houses of Valenciennes, Strasburg, St. Louis, and Pont de Beauvoisin; to these, Dieppe and Châtillon de Michaille have since been added. The export duty is not in such cases to be paid.

(f) A sweet smelling paste made of lemons, musk, or other ingredients, and which the Turks dilute in their drinks.

OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
Thread, of hemp or flax, twisted, bleached,* for lace, - 100 k. n.	f. c. 62 00	f. c. 67 60	f. c. 15 00
other sorts, - do.	62 00	67 60 }	5 00
dyed,* - do.	123 00	131 60 }	0 25
wicks of tow, - do.	10 00	11 00	0 25
of cotton, without distinction of numbers, - do.	prohibited,	-	0 25
Thistles, (dipsacus,) - - - 100 k.	1 00	1 10	6 12
Truffles,* fresh and salted, - - - 100 k. n.	74 00	80 20	0 25
dried, - do.	41 00	45 10 }	1 00
Toys for children,* (a) - - - do.	80 00	86 50 }	leaves 2 00
Tobacco, in leaves or in stalks, for the administration, - 100 k.	free,	10 00 }	0 50
for private account, - do.	prohibit.(b)	-	0 51
manufactured, or only prepared,(c) - - -	prohibited,	-	
Tissues of flax and hemp:*			
linen, plain, brown, without sizing, of less than 8 threads, 100 k. n.	25 00	-	1 60
from 8 inclusive, to 13 exclusive, do.	35 00	-	
of 13, and more, - do.	60 00	-	
prepared or sized,(d) of less than 8 th'ds, do.	35 00	-	
from 8 inc. to 13 exclusive, do.	60 00	-	
of 13, and more, - do.	85 00	-	
white, of less than 13 threads, - do.	120 00	-	
13 inclusive, to 20 exclusive, - do.	140 00	-	
20 and more, - do.	160 00	-	
dyed, of less than 8 threads, - do.	60 00	-	
8 inclusive, to 13 exclusive, - do.	85 00	-	1 60
13 and more, - do.	120 00	-	
printed, of less than 8 threads, - do.	90 00	-	
8 inclusive, to 13 exclusive, - do.	130 00	-	
13 and more, - do.	180 00	-	
for mattresses, - do.	150 00	160 00	
painted or colored, for hangings, - do.	184 00	195 70	
crossed, ticking, dimity, and others,(e) - do.	140 00	-	
worked, for table linen,(f) - do.	150 00	-	
handkerchiefs, white, embroidered with thread,(g) - do.	150 00	-	
dyed, printed, or striped, by the weaving—same as printed linen.			
cambric and lawn, - 1 k. n.	25 00	27 50	0 05
lace, - ad valorem, 15 per cent.	-	-	4 per cent.
tulle, - 100 k.	prohibited,	-	
hosiery, (h) - do.	200 00	212 50	1 60
lace work,(i) brown, re-dyed, or bleached on grass, - do.	80 00	86 50	
white, or mixed with white, - do.	133 00	142 10	
dyed, in whole or in part, - do.	186 00	197 80	
ribands, open work, - do.	500 00	517 50	1 60
bark, including those of the French trade in India, - do.	prohibited,	-	
wool, in pieces, blankets,* - do.	102 00	109 60	
carpets,* of pure wool, (called English,) - 100 k. n.	prohibited,	-	
all other, in knots or ribs, do.	245 00	259 70	
simple, - do.	82 00	88 60	
ferrandine and crape, from Zurich, (to be imported only through the custom-house of St. Louis, - do.	150 00	160 00	
all other, (k) - 100 k.	prohibited,	-	1 50
hosiery, - do.	prohibited,	-	
lace work,* of pure wool, brown, - 100 k. n.	120 00	128 50	
dyed, - do.	150 00	160 00	
mixed of wool, thread, and hair, do.	150 00	160 00	
hair,* for blankets and carpets, - do.	50 00	55 00	
hosiery, (l) of beaver, - do.	400 00	417 50	
other hair, - do.	200 00	212 50	
all other tissues of hair, - 100 k.	prohibited,	-	
horsehair,* sieve cloth, - 100 k. n.	41 00	45 10	
lace work, - do.	150 00	160 00	

(a) This is confined to such as do not contain gold, silver, shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl. Those which are composed of gold or silver are classed under the head of jewelry, and the others of the manufactures of those articles.

(b) The exportation of tobacco in leaves, stalks, or manufactured, cannot take place without a special receipt from the administration of indirect contributions, and only from certain designated ports.

(c) The prohibition does not extend to tobacco imported by the administration. As to parcels of manufactured tobacco, introduced by special authority at the request of the consumers, they pay as follows: common tobacco, 6 francs; segars from the Indies, and from the Havana, and snuffs from Seville, 15 francs per kilogramme n.

(d) By these are meant linens which are cylindered for lining, as those of Silesia and Saxony; those stiffened with gum or paste of flour, as buckram, and lining for hats, and oil-cloths for packing, and other purposes.

(e) Except buckram, which, from its small value, is ranked among the brown of less than 8 threads.

Ⓕ This embraces all kinds of worked linen, white or brown, called damasked, in pieces fit to make table linen.

(g) Those with cotton borders are prohibited.

(h) This includes all clothing knit, whether by hand or the loom.

(i) Fringes, galloons, strings, laces, twists, girths, garters, &c., and all ribands of thread, except those open worked, imitating lace, which pay a higher duty.

(k) Such as kerseymeres, camlets, cloths, bolting cloths, &c., flannels, swansdown, serges, handkerchiefs, shawls, &c.

(h) This comprises all purses and clothing knit either by hand or by the loom, but not knit works which are cut by the piece, and which are regarded as stuffs.



## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Tissues of horsehair,* hats, - - - each,	0 25	-	0 05
all other, without exception, - - -	prohibited,	-	1 50
silk, stuffs, (a) pure, plain, - - - 1 k. n.	16 00	17 60	0 02
figured, - - - do. }	19 00	20 90	
worked with silk, - - - do. }	31 00	34 10	0 40
gold or silver, fine, - - - do.	prohibited,	-	0 04
false, - - - do.	13 00	14 30	0 02
mixed with thread, without any other mixture, - - - do.	17 00	18 70	0 40
mixed with thread, and with gold or silver, fine, - - - do.	prohibited,	-	0 04
mixed with thread, and with gold or silver, false, - - - do.	204 00	216 70	2 00
coverlets, - - - 100 k. n.	306 00	323 50	per 100 k.
carpets, also, when mixed with thread, - - - do.	31 00	34 10	
gauze, of pure silk, - - - 1 k. n.	17 00	18 70	0 40
mixed with thread, - - - do.	62 00	67 60	
gold or silver, fine, - - - do.	prohibited,	-	0 04
false, - - - do.	34 00	37 40	0 02
crape, - - - do.	prohibited,	-	½ per cent.
tulle, - - - do.	15 per cent.	-	
lace, of silk, called blond, - - - ad valorem,	200 00	212 50	0 40
fine gold, - - - 1 k. n.	100 00	107 50	
silver, - - - do.	25 00	27 50	0 04
false gold and silver, - - - do.	1,200 00	1,217 50	2 00
hosiery, - - - 100 k. n.	30 00	33 00	0 40
lacework of gold or silver, fine, - - - 1 k. n.	3 00	3 30	0 04
false, - - - do.	16 00	17 60	0 02
silk, unmixed, - - - do.	25 00	27 50	0 40
mixed with fine gold or silver, - - - do.	8 00	8 80	0 04
false do. - - - do.	8 00	8 80	2 00
other materials, - - - do.	800 00	817 50	per 100 k.
ribands, also of velvet, - - - do.	7 00	7 70	
ferret,* stuffs, (b) pure, - - - do.	10 00	11 00	0 40
mixed with gold or silver, fine, - - - do.	prohibited,	-	0 04
false, - - - do.	204 00	216 70	2 00
bedquilts, - - - 100 k. n.	306 00	323 50	per 100 k.
carpets, also, when mixed with thread, - - - do.	300 00	317 50	
hosiery, - - - do.	8 00	8 80	per 100 k.
lacework and ribands, - - - do.	100 k. }	-	
cotton, (c) cloths, - - - 100 k. }	-	-	0 50
calicoes, plain, worked, embroidered, or printed, - - - do.	-	-	
muslins, and all simple tissues, - - - do.	-	-	per 100 k.
dimity, Marseilles, muslinetts, and other twills, - - - do.	-	-	
shawls and handkerchiefs, - - - do.	-	-	per 100 k.
nankinett, (d) - - - do.	-	-	
coverlets and carpets, - - - do.	prohibited,	-	per 100 k.
tulle and gauze, - - - do.	-	-	
hosiery, - - - do.	-	-	per 100 k.
lacework, - - - do.	-	-	
all other, except nankeens from the Indies, - - - do.	-	-	per 100 k.
nankeens from the Indies:	-	-	
brought from countries out of Europe, - - - 1 k. n.	8 00	10 00	10 20
from entrepôts, - - - do.	9 00	-	
Wax, brown, not clarified, from French Senegal, - - - 100 k.	3 00	-	0 25
yellow, not worked, from countries out of Europe, - - - do.	8 00	15 00	
from entrepôts, - - - do.	10 00	-	1 02
worked,* - - - do.	50 00	55 00	
white,* not worked, - - - do.	60 00	65 50	0 25
worked, - - - do.	85 00	91 70	3 00
Watches and clocks,* complete, - - - do.	prohibited,	-	0 05
parts of springs, hands, &c. &c. - - - 1 k. n.	20 00	22 00	0 05
wooden clocks, such as have any part of the works in wood, - - - each,	1 00	1 00	
Waters, distilled,* (e) with alcohol, - - - 100 k. n.	150 00	160 00	2 00
without alcohol, - - - do.	100 00	107 50	0 25
mineral, - - - 100 k.	0 50	0 50	

(a) Stuffs mean tissues, full and supple, as silk cloths, velvets, taffetas, twilled levantine, satin, damask, by which they are distinguished from carpets and coverlets, on the one hand, and, on the other, from tissues open and worked, or stiffened, as crape, gauze, and tulle. The plain comprehend taffetas, twilled satin, cotton quilting, &c.; and the same duty is payable on taffetas, or other silk stuffs, oiled or stiffened.

(b) Shawls and handkerchiefs of silk or ferret pay as stuffs, according as they are plain, figured, or worked.

(c) Not only tissues of pure cotton are prohibited, but also those of other materials, in which there enters any portion whatever of cotton, except Turkey carpets.

(d) This name is given to fancy stuffs, not at all resembling, in color or in the form of the pieces, the nankeens from the East Indies; and also to tissues of cotton imitating that nankeen.

A bounty of 50 francs per 100 k. is granted on the exportation to foreign countries of tissues of pure cotton from Marseilles, Bayonne, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Nantes, Cherbourg, Caen, Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, St. Valery sur Somme, Dunkirk, Blamiseron by Valenciennes, Forbach by St. Avold, Strasburg by Marlenheim, Colmar Sponeck by St. Marie aux Mines, St. Louis by Mulhausen, Chatillon de Michaille by Nantua, Pont de Beauvoisin by Latour du Pin, and St. Laurent du Var by Montpellier.

(e) Among these are included, in general, all waters not sweetened with sugar, nor used as liqueurs, obtained by the infusion or distillation of vulnerary herbs, as the Riga balsam, &c. The duty on bottles or jars is payable in addition to the above.

## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
<b>Wearing apparel, and linen for use:</b>			
linen,* (a) - - - - - per 100 k. n.	250 00	265 00	0 25
clothes, new, the same duty as the principal stuff of which they are formed.			
worn,* (b) - - - - - do.	51 00	56 00	0 25
<b>Wood, common, firewood in sticks, - - - - - per stere, }</b>			
faggots, - - - - - per 100 faggots, }	0 25	0 25	
building wood, fit for civil or naval purposes,			
rough or simple, squared with the axe, - per stere,	0 10	-	
sawed, and in length more than 8 centimetres, do.	0 15	-	
8 centimetres and less, per 100 metres in length,	1 00	-	prohibit. (c)
masts, of 40 centimetres diameter, and more, - each,	7 50	-	
25 to 40 centimetres, inclusive, - do.	3 00	-	
spars, of 11 to 15 centimetres, inclusive, - do.	0 75	-	
in rods, - - - - - per 1000,	0 25	-	
in poles, - - - - - do.	0 25	-	1 00
in small pieces, - - - - - per 1000 pieces,	2 00	-	2 00
for laths and hoops, in length 2 metres and less, - do.	0 50	-	0 50
2 to 4 metres, exclusive, do.	2 00	-	2 00
4 metres and above, - do.	10 00	-	10 00
for staves and headings, in length 1 metre 299 millimetres and more, - do.	2 00	-	
from 299 to 974 millimetres, inclusive, - do.	1 50	-	prohibited.
under 974 millimetres, - do.	1 00	-	
osier in bundles, unwrought, - - - - - per 100 k.	0 50	-	0 80
pealed or split, - - - - - do.	0 50	-	1 20
worked manufactures of wood, such as bushels, rakes, shovels, dishes, sabots, spindles, chests, whip handles, &c. - - - - - do.	4 00	4 40	0 25
casks,(d) empty, in pieces, - - - - - ad valorem,	10 per cent.	-	
put together with wooden hoops, per hectol.	0 10	-	prohibited.
iron hoops, - - - - - do.	0 15	-	
brooms, common, of birch, millet, &c. - - - - - per 100,	0 25	-	0 05
boxes of plain wood,* - - - - - per 100 k.	31 00	34 00	0 25
button moulds, - - - - - do.	13 00	14 30	
oars for boats, - - - - - per 100,	1 00	-	5 00
not specified; among these may be ranked buckets, pumps, gun and pistol stocks, and wooden figures of men and saints, &c. - - - - - ad valorem,	15 per cent.	-	‡ per cent.
exotic, dyewood,** Pernambuco, from countries out of Europe, - - - - - per 100 k.	7 00	15 00	
from places of entrepot, do.	10 00	-	
not specified,(e) from French colonies, do.	1 00	-	6 00
from countries out of Europe, - - - - - do.	2 00	7 00	
from places of entrepot, - - - - - do.	4 00	-	

(a) This includes all pieces of hempen or flaxen linen, cut, hemmed, or sewed, and appropriated to use, for the body, the table, or bed, as shirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, napkins, towels, sheets, and pillow-cases. Cotton articles of this kind are forbidden. The body linen of a traveller is free from duty on import and export, if it has really been worn, and does not exceed the proportion of his other baggage.

(b) The clothes of travellers are free from export and import duty, even when they do not accompany the travellers; but they must be in the same trunk with their other baggage, and not exceed what is strictly necessary. Theatrical dresses carried about by actors, and the instruments of strolling artists, are also duty free.

(c) Whenever there are occasional or local suspensions of this prohibition, the duties of export are as follows:

Firewood in sticks, 10 centimes per stere; in faggots, 40 centimes per hundred; pine and cedar, unwrought, or squared with the axe, 50 centimes per stere; sawed, and in thickness above 80 millimetres, 25 centimes per stere; from 34 to 80 millimetres, 1 franc per 100 millimetres in length; less than 34 millimetres in thickness, of the sort called chom, 30 centimes per 100 metres in length; other sorts, 50 centimes per 100 metres in length; poles for hops, 50 francs per 1000; from Wair, 33 francs; from Warrette, 16 francs; masts, of 40 and more centimetres in diameter, 37 francs and 50 centimes each; of from 25 centimetres, inclusive, to 40, exclusive, 15 francs each; spars from 15 to 25 centimetres, 3 francs and 75 centimes each; boat-hook handles, 11 to 15 centimetres, 1 franc each.

There is also a permanent exception in favor of: 1st. 4,000 steres of firewood, which may be exported annually to Spain from the port of St. Jean de Luz, (decree of May 31, 1808.) 2d. Pine and cedar exported from the departments on the Spanish frontiers, (law of March 27, 1817,) by the way of Bordeaux, St. Jean de Luz, and port Vendre; and also by the frontiers of the Rhine and the Meuse, (circular of 19 Vendemiaire, year 13.) 3d. Boards, and other wood which has received the first working, unfit for shipbuilding, from the Vosges, the valley of Lucelle, and the department of the Moselle. 4th. Masts, spars, and boat-hook handles, from all the ports, when it is proved that foreign ships are in want of them.

(d) Empty pipes, which have been used to transport Holland gin in certain designated ports, may be sent abroad on condition of being returned after a fixed period. Pipes, empty or in pieces, may be sent: 1st. To the French or to foreign colonies, when it is proved that the quantity declared is in proportion to the force of the French ships, and the nature of the goods which the shippers propose to bring back, on giving security to return them. 2d. To the Levant, giving security that they shall be used for bringing back oil, by a fixed period. The same is the case with those employed in the whale fishery.

(e) These are, 1. Brazil woods, other than that of the royal cutting of Pernambuco, which are called from the places whence they are procured; woods of St. Martha or of Nicaragua, and which are only varieties of the *hæmatoxylum campechianum*.

2. Japan wood, (*cassalpinia sapan*), which is confounded with the Brazil wood, and is called, by corruption, Sapan.

3. Logwood, (*hæmatoxylum campechianum*), commonly called Campeachy wood, Jamaica wood, St. Domingo wood, and erroneously Santa Cruz, Martinique, and Granada wood.

4. The Braziletto, (*braziletta*), a Campeachy wood, with small branches and inferior quality.

5. The yellow wood, (*morus tinctoria*), which the English call fustic.

6. Red sandal wood, and caliatour, (*pterocarpus santalinus*.) As to the Venice sumach, (*rhus cotinus*), the law imposes the same duties as on sumach when introduced in branches or bundles. The redoul (*coriaria myrtifolia*) is also assimilated to the sumach.

7. And, by assimilation, the wood and the root of the barberry, (*berberis vulgaris*.)



## OF FRANCE.

Species of merchandise.	Import.		Export duty.
	French ship.	Foreign ship or by land.	
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Wood, exotic, dyewood ground, Pernambuco, - per 100 k.	30 00	33 00 }	0 25
not specified, - do.	20 00	23 00 }	
for cabinet making,** mahogany, in blocks of more than 3 decimetres in thickness, from French colonies, - 100 k. n.	40 00	-	0 50
from countries out of Europe, - do.	40 00 }	55 00 }	
entrepots, - do.	50 00 }		
sawed, and in thickness from 3 to 2 decimetres, - do.	100 00	107 50 }	
less than 2 decimetres, - do.	200 00	212 50 }	
cail cedra, from French Senegal, - 100 k.	10 00	-	2 00
box, - do.	10 00	11 00	
cedar,(a) - do.	5 00	5 50 }	0 50
guaiaicum, from French colonies, - do.	1 00	-	
from countries out of Europe, - do.	2 00 }	7 00 }	
from places of entrepot, - do.	4 00 }		
not specified,(b)from French colonies, do.	10 00	-	
India, - do.	20 00	35 00 }	
other countries out of Europe, do.	27 00		
entrepots, - do.	30 00 }		
odoriferous,* sassafras, (laurus sassafras,) - do.	20 00	22 00 }	6 00
not specified,(c) - 100 k. n.	100 00	107 50 }	
Zinc, in masses or ingots,(d) - 100 k.	5 00	5 50	0 50
laminated,* - 100 k. n.	50 00	55 00	0 25

## RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATIONS.

The following articles, to wit: sugar, raw and clayed; coffee, cocoa-nuts, indigo, tea, pepper, and pimento; cloves; cinnamon and cassia lignea; nutmegs and mace; cochineal, and orchelia, violet, roco; exotic wood for dying and cabinet making; elephants' teeth; tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl; nankeen from the Indies; exotic vegetable juices, and cotton wool, can be imported into the ports of entrepot only. These are Toulon, Marseilles, Cette, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Rochefort, La Rochelle, Nantes, Vannes, L'Orient, Brest, Morlaix, St. Brieux, Le Lègué, Saint Malo, Granville, Cherbourg, Caen, Honfleur, Rouen, Havre, Fécamp, Dieppe, St. Valery sur Somme, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk; to which was added, in 1817, Port Vendre, for sugar, coffee, cocoa-nuts, indigo, cochineal, dyewood, and unwrought cotton, arriving from the ports of Catalonia, which are allowed an entrepot of six months.

The above-mentioned articles can be imported only in vessels of sixty tons or upwards for the ocean, and of forty tons or upwards for the Mediterranean, except that Bayonne preserves the right of receiving them in vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards; and that the Mediterranean ports above named may receive colonial produce arriving from Spain in Spanish vessels of more than twenty-four tons.

Merchandise from the French colonies, also, can be admitted into the ports of entrepot only.

The articles marked with an asterisk (\*) can be imported only into the following ports:

Antibes, Toulon, Marseilles, Aigues Mortes, Cette, Adge La Nouvelle, Port Vendre, Saint Jean de Luz, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Rochefort, La Rochelle, Les Sables, Nantes, Vannes, L'Orient, Brest, Morlaix, Saint Brieux, Le Lègué, Saint Malo, Granville, Cherbourg, Caen, Honfleur, Rouen, Havre, Fécamp, Dieppe, St. Valery sur Somme, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and a number of custom-houses round all the inland frontier. By the other custom-houses may, however, be imported as much as—

5 kils. of thread, of all sorts of ribands and works of lace.

25 kils. of flaxen thread or linen, of hemp or tow, unwrought.

50 kils. of iron, of instruments for farming, or for trades, of pure iron, or of iron steeled.

The ad valorem duty is founded on a declaration of the value of the goods on their arrival, and before the receipt of the duties. The custom-house officers have a right to keep articles which they think undervalued, on paying the value declared, and a tenth more; it is further necessary that the value declared should be justified by an invoice from the place of exportation.

The general rule is, that the duties are payable on the weight of the articles themselves, the boxes, &c. in which they are enclosed, and the oilcloths, cords, straw, &c. which cover the whole. Still the double casks and the double packing required in certain kinds of carriage are deducted even where the articles were taxed by their gross weight.

Further exceptions became necessary for articles of which the package is disproportionate to the bulk, and where the duties are high.

These exceptions are confirmed by the law of 1817, fixing the articles paying duty on the nett weight.

This law further declares that all productions taxed on the exportation or importation at more than 40 francs per 100 kilogrammes shall pay hereafter on the nett weight.

Nett weight is either real or legal. The real is that established by the examination of the agents of the custom-house, when it is mentioned in the original declaration; when not so mentioned, or not in time, the legal weight is substituted, according to the following table of tares:

(a) This is the pinus cedrus, used for lead pencils; but the cedrela odorata of the West Indies, commonly called female mahogany, being employed as a substitute for mahogany, pays the same duties as that article.

(b) This comprehends particularly the wood of amaranth, Cayenne, satin, or Ferrol, citron, ebony, palissandria, or violet wood, &c. &c.

(c) This embraces the aloes, balm, cloves, quassia, Rhodes, white sandal, and nephretic, tamarind, and others.

(d) Zinc, imported for the manufacture of brass, pays, on importation, as a mineral, only 10 centimes per 100 kils.

## OF FRANCE.

Sugar, raw,	{ in boxes or hhds.	-	-	-	-	15	per ct.
	{ in bales or bags,	-	-	-	-	2	per ct.
clayed,	{ in boxes or hhds.	-	-	-	-	12	per ct.
	{ in bales or bags,	-	-	-	-	2	per ct.
Coffee, cocoa-nuts,	{ in boxes or hhds.	-	-	-	-	12	per ct.
and pepper,	{ in bales, bags, or packages,	-	-	-	-	3	per ct.
Indigo,	{ in boxes or pipes,	-	-	-	-	21	per ct.
	{ in leather bags,	-	-	-	-	9	per ct.
Cotton, from Turkey, in bales or packages covered with two pack-							
ings of rush mat, or a coarse cloth of goat's hair,						10	per ct.
of every sort and origin, in packages of less than 50 kils.						8	per ct.
in packages of 50 and more kils.						6	per ct.
Potash, weedash, raw tartar, &c. in pipes,						12	per ct.

Lace, works of silk, of gold and silver, silks, and feathers prepared, nankeens from the Indies, without distinction of covering—the nett weight must be declared and ascertained by the custom-house officers.

All other merchandises, paying duty on their nett weight, in boxes or casks, 12 per cent. If in bales, packages, bags, baskets, or hampers, 2 per cent.

The nett weight of liquids must be ascertained by establishing the tare of the articles containing them. These pay separately, as bottles or pottery, or 10 per cent. ad valorem, if boxes or bottles of metal.

*Re-exportation.*—Merchandise from French or foreign colonies, withdrawn from the entrepot for re-exportation, pays a duty of 51 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, or 15 centimes for every 1,000 francs value, at the choice of the payer.

*Merchandise returned.*—The same duty is payable on French manufactures which, after being shipped abroad and unsold, are re-imported, on complying with the requisite forms, and by special order from the director general of the customs.

*Transit.*—The same duty is payable on goods which are allowed to cross the French territory. These are, however, only of a particular kind, chiefly raw materials and colonial produce, and their introduction and exportation are specially confined to the ports of entrepot, and certain designated custom-houses on the inland frontiers.

*Entrepot.*—All goods arriving in France, either in French or foreign vessels, are entitled to a right of entrepot for twelve months, with the privilege of renewal. The duties are paid on taking the goods out of the warehouse for consumption, in cash, or at four months' credit, on giving approved security.

## TONNAGE DUTIES.

	In the ports of	
	The ocean.	The Medi- terranean.
	f. c.	f. c.
French vessels of more than 30 tons, coming from French ports, on the ocean, - per ton,	15 00	20 00
on the Mediterranean, do.	20 00	15 00
from colonies and factories out of Europe, do.	30 00	30 00
from a fishing voyage or a cruise, -	free.	
from foreign countries, -	free.	
of 30 tons and less, from any port, -	free.	
Foreign vessels, without distinction, - do.	2 50	2 50

To this is to be added one-half of the above duty imposed in the year 1810, and since continued; and the additional tenth or war duty. Thus, the tonnage duty on entering must be calculated as follows:

On French vessels.		On foreign vessels.	
	f. c.		f. c.
Principal duty, - - -	0 30	Principal duty - - -	2 50
Half duty, - - -	0 15	Half duty, - - -	1 25
	0 45		3 75
War duty, 10 per cent., - - -	0 04½	War duty, - - -	0 37½
	0 49½		4 12½

They pay also 1 franc 10 centimes for every permit taken out by the shipper of goods, so that foreign vessels, when they go away laden, pay a duty, including those permits, of 4 francs 50 centimes per ton.

From this are, however, excepted Spanish vessels, which are on the same footing as French vessels with respect to tonnage and navigation duties and pilotage.

## LIGHT-HOUSE DUTIES.

There is no light-house duty paid in France.

## PILOTAGE.

This charge is local. The nature and amount of it may be estimated by the following statement of what is paid at some of the principal ports of France:

	Francs.
At Havre, the charge of pilotage on French vessels is—for the first 100 tons, - - -	22
for the next, - - -	18
for the third, - - -	15
for the fourth, - - -	12
and for each 100 beyond 400, - - -	22

On foreign vessels the charge is 50 per cent. more than on French vessels.



## OF FRANCE.

At Bordeaux, pilotage is paid per station. From April to October, inclusive, vessels coming from sea pay for three stations; and from November to March, inclusive, they pay for three and a half stations. Going from Bordeaux to sea they pay, throughout the year, for three stations and a third. The rate per station paid by all foreign vessels (except Spanish) is 5 francs per foot for those drawing above 12 feet, and 4 francs per foot for vessels drawing 12 feet or under; never paying less, however, than for 10 feet. The number of feet is according to the scale of admeasurement of the country to which the vessels respectively belong. French vessels pay 3 francs 50 centimes per foot for each station when drawing upwards of 12 feet, and 2 francs 75 centimes when drawing 12 feet or under, and are never charged for less than 10 feet. Spanish vessels pay the same pilotage as the French; the latter, by a late arrangement between the two Governments, paying no more than the former in the ports of Spain.

In addition to what is thus paid to the pilot, he is authorized to employ boats for towing the vessel, when, in his judgment, they are necessary; and this expense, which of course varies according to circumstances, is paid by the vessel. These charges are equal on French and on foreign vessels.

At Nantes, foreign vessels pay 50 per cent. more than French vessels. The charge on these is, for 8 feet, 27 francs; for 9 feet, 36 francs; for 10 feet, 45 francs; for 11 feet, 57 francs.

At Bayonne, the pilotage duty is 28 francs for foreign vessels, and 14 for French. If others boats are employed, they are paid in the same proportion.

## PORT CHARGES.

In the general tariff the following duties are enumerated—

Duty of clearance and entrance:

French vessels, above 300 tons,	-	-	-	15 f.	} per ship.
from 150 to 300,	-	-	-	6	
30 inclusive to 150 exclusive,	-	-	-	2	
below 30,	-	-	-	0	
Foreign vessels of 200 tons and less,	-	-	-	18	} per ship.
above that tonnage,	-	-	-	36	

Discharges, permits, and certificates relative to cargoes, per each document, { French, 50 c.  
Foreign, 100

with the additional war duty of one-tenth.

Naturalization of original ship's papers, of 100 tons or less,	-	-	9 c.	} per ship.
from 100 to 200 exclusive,	-	-	18	
200 to 300 do.	-	-	24	
for each 100 above 300,	-	-	6	

Transfers, 6 francs per indorsement.

Congés of French ships, above 30 tons,	-	-	-	6 f.	} per ship.
below 30 tons, decked,	-	-	-	3	
without deck,	-	-	-	1	
Passports of foreign ships, without distinction,	-	-	-	1	} per ship.
	-	-	-	1	

These port charges, however, vary in amount in different ports. At Bordeaux, for instance, all foreign vessels pay about 152 francs for the following charges:

Health visit at quarantine,	-	-	-	-	12
Moving to a berth, and mooring,	-	-	-	-	30
Reporting at the navy offices and court of commerce, with recorder's fees,	-	-	-	-	36
Gauging,	-	-	-	-	12
Visiting officers,	-	-	-	-	12
Harbormaster and his officers,	-	-	-	-	14
Passport and clearance at the custom-house and other offices,	-	-	-	-	36

francs, 152

If they depart in ballast, ships pay a navigation duty of 6 francs per ship, if not above 200 tons measurement; and 7 francs when above that measurement.

At Bayonne, the port charges and the tonnage duty amount to about 5 francs per ton for foreign vessels; the same duties amount, on French (and Spanish) vessels to about 50 centimes per ton.

At Nantes, brokerage on foreign vessels is 1 franc per ton; on French vessels, 75 centimes, coming from all ports. Clearance on each foreign vessel is 18 francs. There is a river duty of 14 centimes per ton on French vessels, and 28 centimes on all foreign vessels.

At Havre, there is a dock duty of 30 centimes on French, and 75 centimes on foreign vessels, per ton, with the additional 10 per cent. or war duty. Generally speaking, the port charges for an American ship of 300 tons amount to about 2,700 francs, including brokerage of f. 1.50 per ton. The charges for a French vessel of the same size would be 1,400 francs.

## BOUNTIES AND DRAWBACKS.

There is a bounty on the exportation of refined sugar, and of goods manufactured in France of unmixed cotton, as will be seen in the tariff. These are the only direct encouragements to importation or exportation.

The bounties are paid alike on exportation in foreign and in French vessels.

## THE NATIONAL CHARACTER OF MARINERS, AND SHIP'S PAPERS AND NAVIGATION.

No vessel is entitled to the privileges of a French ship unless, 1st, she is built in some French port; or, 2d, captured from the enemy and condemned as a prize; or, 3d, after being stranded on the coast of France or of some French possession, and publicly sold to a French purchaser, her repairs cost four times as much as the purchase money.

By the laws of France, two-thirds of the crews of French ships must be French subjects; the other third may be foreigners; but, owing to the number of seamen unemployed since the late war, the employment of any foreign seamen is forbidden by order of the Government.

## OF FRANCE.

For the whale fishery, however, it is permitted, by royal ordinance of the 18th February, 1816, to employ foreigners amounting to two-thirds of the crew, and a bounty of 50 francs per ton is granted to ships going on that trade to the North or South seas, and 100 francs per ton to ships going beyond Cape Horn, and returning to France with cargo, after an absence of more than 16, and less than 21 months.

During the space of three years, foreign vessels destined for that trade may be introduced into France, and naturalized.

## THE COMPARATIVE FOOTING OF NATIONAL AND FOREIGN SHIPS.

The tariff explains the difference between French and foreign ships on the importation of goods into France. On exportation, no difference is made between French and foreign vessels.

Among foreign vessels no privileges are granted to one nation not equally enjoyed by all, except what has been mentioned already—that Spanish ships pay no higher tonnage or pilotage duty than French ships.

With regard to the relations of commerce between France and the United States, there is no difference between American ships and those of other nations; nor is there any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, which is not admitted on an equal footing with the same article imported from any other foreign country. To this there is but one exception: that, while Turkey and East India cottons pay a duty in foreign vessels of 25 francs per 100 kils., the short staple cottons of the United States pay 35 francs per 100 kils.

It should be added that the tobacco of the United States cannot be sold in France for consumption unless to the administration of tobacco. But it may be stored for twelve months, and re-exported at a trifling expense of entrepot, and may be sold to individuals for re-exportation. These restrictions are, however, common to all other foreign tobaccos.

The difference between the duties on articles of American produce imported in American and in French vessels is, however, such that, during the year 1817, French vessels carried the produce of the United States to France at a freight less than the difference of duty between French ships and those of the United States: tobacco, for instance, at 10 dollars per hoghead, and cotton at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

## SPAIN.

## IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

The duties on articles imported into Spain are of two kinds, the ordinary and the extraordinary. The first are called royal duties, or custom-house duties. They were originally established at fifteen per cent. on the market value of the articles; but as in the fluctuations of trade some of them have doubled in value, while that of others has diminished, the permanent duty of fifteen per cent. operates in some cases as an entire prohibition, and in others fails to burden the article with the tax originally intended. In the collection of these duties, too, there is much perplexity and confusion: the various divisions and denominations of them, for the purpose of levying the extraordinary duties; the interference of special royal orders contradicting the general rate; the provincial and municipal duties levied in each port, render it somewhat difficult to understand, or to explain distinctly, the general system.

The following tariff, published at Madrid in 1816, by authority of the Spanish Government, will show the amount of import and export duties on the articles contained in it.

Articles not included in this tariff are assessed at the same rate—fifteen per cent. on the market value.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Asses, for exportation to foreign countries, - - - - -	5	
Annatto, in twigs, blossom, or leaf, free from duty, whether intended for Spanish or foreign consumption.		
Almonds, shelled, (foreign,) - - - - -	6	
(foreign) in the shell at their importation, - - - - - per arroba,	3	
domestic, when exported for the Indies, each quintal, valued at 150 reals,	4	17
sweet, in the shell, (domestic,) when exported to foreign parts, per fanega,	1	17
If exported in Spanish bottoms they are entitled to a bounty.		
bitter, exported to foreign parts, duty free.		
Anchors and stream anchors, duty free, on exportation for foreign parts. See <i>Iron</i> .		
Anniseed, (foreign,) - - - - - per arroba,	6	
Free from duty on exportation to foreign parts.		
Indian, at its entry, per quintal valued at 100 rs. at 3 per cent. pays 3 rs. and is free on exportation to a foreign country.		
Arms, offensive and defensive, such as muskets, hangers, swords, small swords, cannon, swivels, &c. (foreign,) on their importation. See their names in their respective places.		
Acorns, (foreign,) - - - - - per arroba,	-	8
(Spanish,) on exportation for foreign parts, duty free.		
Awls, foreign, for shoemakers, - - - - - per doz.	-	8
Amiens, florentines, plain, and other satins, Roman and Nismes serge, prunella, fileli (foreign) of wool and hair, or with a mixture of silk, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - per vara,	2	12
ditto, in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - - -	2	20
They also pay the duties of <i>internacion</i> , <i>consolidacion</i> , &c. but not of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
Badges, foreign, of false stones on silver, - - - - - each,	10	
Biscuit, foreign, - - - - - per lb.	-	20
from Majorca and other parts, free of duty on export to a foreign country.		
ship, on exportation to a foreign country, duty free, (when allowed.)		
Battledores and shuttlecocks, - - - - - per doz.	-	16
Boards, foreign, pine, of Flanders, on export to the Indies, per 100, valued at 600 rs.	42	
Bracelets, foreign, of false stones, jet, avanturine on silver, or silver gilt ground, or of silver with paintings, ciphers, or drawings, on importation, per pair,	5	



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Bats, foreign, for playing at racket, - - - per racket,	1	26
Boxwood, foreign, - - - per arroba,	-	25
Bread, made of figs, on exportation to foreign countries, - - - do.	-	16
if exported in Spanish bottoms, there is a bounty or drawback of - - - do.	-	8
Blacking balls, - - - per lb.	4	-
Birds, free of duty on exportation to foreign countries.	-	-
foreign, stuffed, and with their feathers on, appearing like natural birds, - each,	-	20
Brooches, foreign, of copper or metal, with false stones, - per doz.	4	17
Bottles, smelling, foreign, of pewter, common metal, stone, wood, bone, or ivory, - do.	4	-
Buckram, foreign, a yard or more in width, - per yard,	-	17
Balls, ivory, foreign, of all sizes, - per pair,	9	-
for exportation. See <i>Wrought Ivory</i> .	-	-
Bobbins, foreign, of wood and bone, for making lace, - per doz.	-	20
Bombasin of thread, foreign, for exportation for America, per yard, valued at 8 rs.	-	20 <sup>23</sup> <sub>100</sub>
for exportation. See <i>Woven Flax</i> .	-	-
Bass strings, or chords for musical instruments, shipped for foreign parts, duty free.	-	-
and for America, as if omitted in the tariff.	-	-
Boots, riding, foreign, for travellers, or made for private use, - per pair,	30	-
Bottles, foreign, and flasks of common glass, from 1 to 3 pints, - per doz.	1	26
empty, when shipped for the Indies, - per doz. valued at 10 rs.	-	23 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>
Spanish, exported to America, or to foreign places, duty free.	-	-
large, or demijohns, foreign, all sizes, - each,	1	17
Buttons, Spanish, of gold and silver, when exported for America, pay by weight.	-	-
foreign, of metal or pewter only, flat and hollow, without moulds, for coats, - per gross,	2	-
foreign, for waistcoats, small clothes, sleeves, sword belts, - do.	-	25
of jet or glass, for coats, - do.	3	18
for waistcoats, small clothes, gaiters, and sleeves, - do.	1	-
of shell, pewter, or metal, wrought or plain, inlaid with steel or glass, with moulds, for coats, - do.	3	6
for waistcoats, - do.	3	6
of gilt or plated metal, plain or wrought, or ornamented with plated wire, enamelled with steel, mother-of-pearl, glass, or paste of different colors, for coats, - do.	7	19
ditto, for waistcoats, - do.	3	18
plated and gilt, for coats, - do.	7	19
for vests, - do.	3	18
of metal or pewter, with glass stones, quicksilvered or not, speckled or not, for vests or waistcoats, - do.	2	-
of bone, for girdles, - do.	7	2
of gilt and plated metal, plain wrought, like porcelain, of mother of-pearl, with or without stones, for vests, - do.	2	23
of several false stones, finely set in metal, for vests, - do.	15	-
of metal or pewter only, for shirt sleeves, - per gross of pairs,	2	-
of filigree, metal, ornamented with steel, brass, or pewter, with glass stones, quicksilvered or not, or of mother-of-pearl, for shirt sleeves, per gross of sets,	3	-
of fine gilt metal, in imitation of porcelain, for shirt sleeves, - do.	11	8
of false stones, finely set in metal, for shirt sleeves, - do.	30	-
of one or more false stones, set in silver, for shirt sleeves, - per set of 4 buttons,	1	-
of agate, or aventurine stone, with mounting or link of gold, for shirt sleeves, - per set,	2	-
larger than common, for coats, of ivory, with a painting in a silver mould, the border set with false stones, - each,	5	8
of mother-of-pearl, and false stones, set in silver, - per doz.	24	-
of glass pastes, or mother-of-pearl, and a flower of false stones set in silver, - do.	12	15
of mother-of-pearl, gilt and wrought, larger than vest buttons, and not as large as coat buttons, - do.	7	8
of gilt or plated metal, larger than coat buttons, - per gross,	-	27
painted on glass and ivory, inlaid with silver wire, and set in brass for coats, per doz.	19	29
of plain mother-of-pearl, - do.	11	8
of colored glass set in brass, - do.	5	29
do. ornamented, - do.	7	6
of steel only, - do.	3	4
and hafts of metal or steel, - do.	4	3
for their exportation to foreign parts—See <i>Brass, Steel, Pewter, Horn, Hoofs, Ivory, Glass, Whalebone, Wrought Jet, Wool, Thread, and Embroidered Cloth</i> ; and for America, some of them pay as hardware, and others as haberdashery, according to their classes.	-	-
Bracelets, clasps, rings, wrist clasps, of pewter and gilt metal, enamelled or not, with or without stones, with a figure or cipher, - per pair,	2	8
for exportation. See <i>Pewter or Wrought Metal</i> .	-	-
Branches of crystal, (foreign,) for sconces, with metal tops or sockets, - each,	-	20
Britannias, (foreign,) counterfeit, a little more than a yard wide, - per yard,	-	25
genuine, of France, common, narrow, and middle width, or three-quarters and a half wide, - do.	-	25
ditto, and upwards of a yard wide, - do.	1	1
genuine, fine, up to three-quarters and a half wide, - do.	1	1
a little more than a yard wide, - do.	1	17
each piece containing eight yards, on its exportation to America, - valued at 70 reals,	4	30 <sup>3</sup> <sub>5</sub>
narrow, for the same destination, per piece, valued at 50 reals,	3	17
counterfeit, wide, for the same destination, - do. 55 reals,	3	28 <sup>1</sup> <sub>9</sub>
middling width, for the same destination, - do. 36 reals,	2	17 <sup>1</sup> <sub>26</sub>

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Brocade, domestic, of gold and silver, or satin, gros de Tours, taffety, and other silk stuffs of Spain, pay by weight, on being exported for the Indies, one real of vellon per pound; and for foreign parts are free, as silk manufactured with other materials.		
Brushes, foreign, for plasterers, - - - - - per doz.	6	
for painters, - - - - - do.	3	
Boxes or vessels of odoriferous clay, from India, per box of 8 arrobas, valued at 960 reals, are free on importation and exportation from Spain.		
Buratoes, camlet, and tammies, plain woven, foreign, up to three-quarters wide, and coming in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - per yard,	2	
ditto, coming in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - - - do.	2	8
ditto, exceeding three-quarters in width, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - do.	2	17
ditto, in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - - - do.	2	29
They pay, moreover, the corresponding duties of <i>internacion</i> , <i>consolidacion</i> , <i>subvencion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
Buratoes or bombasins, foreign, when exported for the Indies, per yard, valued at 8 reals,	-	191 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breeches, of stocking web, woollen, manufactured in the kingdom, duty free, on exportation for America.		
of silk, stocking web, for the same destination, - - - - - per lb.	1	
Bells and mortars, foreign, of bronze, - - - - - do.	1	17
Bell-metal or bronze, foreign, - - - - - do.	-	18
Baskets, osier, three-quarters long, two broad, and one deep, - - - - - each,	2	8
for exportation. See <i>Manufactured Osiers</i> .		
small, - - - - - per set composed of 6,	6	
Bran, exported to foreign countries, duty free.		
Basins, foreign, of tin or copper, varnished, of all sizes and qualities, - - - - - each,	7	17
for exportation. See <i>Tin, copper, and pewter, manufactured</i> .		
Brandy and rum, foreign, per arroba, for general duties, 6 reals, and with a subsequent duty of regalia and recharge, of - - - - -	18	
and, moreover, the duty of special consolidation. See <i>Notes</i> .		
domestic, when exported to foreign countries free from consulado duties, and in Malaga from those of the quarter real of vellon on each arroba for Monte Pio de Vineros, from the duty of a quarter per cent. of the new custom-house, and from that of a quarter per cent. on the sale of timber; and, every where, from the royal, municipal, and particular duties that might have remained or been established after the general exemption granted by royal order of 5th March, 1747, excepting the duty of two dineros per cantaro, established out of the bishopric of Orihuela, in the kingdom of Valencia, which <i>duties</i> are to be paid; and, in like manner, in the principality of Catalonia is to be enforced the duty of 43 maravedis on each arroba of refined brandy, (oil proof,) 39 on that of Holland proof, and 34 on common or anniseed brandy, which duty was laid on as equivalent to the proceeds of the <i>estanco</i> or farm of it.		
The prohibition to export it to Carthagen, in America, and to other parts of the kingdom of Santa Fé, has been taken off.		
The sale and traffic of brandies and other liquors are free through the whole kingdom, by a royal decree of the 19th July, 1746, except at Madrid and the towns within its jurisdiction, royal places, Cadiz, Isla de Leon, Ceuta, Ferrol, and La Grana, &c., where they are established and sold on account of His Majesty, but with liberty to any individual to import them from abroad for his own consumption, on paying the respective duties.		
Boxes, tinder or segar, of steel, iron, or tin, varnished or not, - - - - - per doz.	7	17
Bark, of cork tree, evergreen oak, common oak, or any other that may serve for tanning hides, - - - - - per arroba,	-	10
Bells, small, foreign, - - - - - - - - - - - per 1000,	7	17
larger, foreign, for mules. See <i>Brass</i> .		
Bark, of the Indian maranna tree, on its introduction, per quintal, valued at 16 reals, at 3 per cent. - - - - -	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	
for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
of malambo, on its introduction, per quintal, valued at 32 reals, at 3 per cent., - - - - -	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
Bugles, glass, and beads, foreign, - - - - - per lb.	10	
of a smaller kind, called <i>seed bugles</i> , - - - - -	-	32
Barracan, foreign, of wool and silk mixed, and of 2 yards wide, - - - - - per yard,	4	
of the Levant, resembling twilled serge, up to 2 yards wide, - - - - - do.	2	
foreign, in a Spanish vessel, up to two-thirds of a yard wide, - - - - - do.	2	8
in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - - - do.	2	16
exceeding two-thirds of a yard to a yard and one-third wide, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - do.	3	
exceeding two-thirds of a yard to a yard and one-third wide, in a foreign vessel or by land, - - - - - do.	3	8
up to 2 yards in width, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - do.	6	
up to 2 yards in width, in a foreign vessel or by land, - - - - - do.	6	8
Moreover, this article pays the duties of <i>internacion</i> , &c., but not that of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
of foreign wool, in net work, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - do.	3	
in a foreign vessel or by land, - - - - - do.	3	8
Moreover, it pays the duties of <i>internacion</i> , &c., but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Barracan, of foreign wool, per yard to three-quarters and a half wide, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - -	2	
ditto, in foreign vessels or by land, - - - - -	2	12
more than three-quarters and a half wide, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - -	2	12
ditto, in foreign vessels or by land, - - - - -	2	26
Moreover, it pays the duties of <i>internacion</i> , <i>consolidacion</i> , &c., but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
NOTE.—With respect to its duties, if exported from the Indies, see <i>Flowered camlet</i> ; and, for foreign parts, <i>Domestic barracan</i> , duty free, like woollen cloths.		
Beans, French, for exportation to foreign parts, duty free.		
Bows, foreign, for violins, - - - - - each,	-	30
for exportation. See <i>Wrought Wood</i> .		
Boxes, paint, when exported to foreign parts, duty free.		
Brimstone, from the royal warehouses, on exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
Balances or scales, foreign, of iron, copper, or brass, with an iron tongue, plain or varnished, including steelyards, from a quarter to one and a quarter yard long, - - - - - each,	12	
If the beams or tongues be imported without the scales, the same duties will be required as expressed in the article <i>Balanillas</i> , or small scales; and the duties on scales shall be exacted for each tongue or beam, - - - - -		
small, foreign, of brass, with their beams or tongues of iron, to a quarter of a yard long, - - - - - do.	1	17
for their exportation, see <i>Iron or wrought brass</i> .		
Bathing tubs, of tin, painted, - - - - - do.	45	
for exportation. See <i>Sheet Tin</i> .		
Barilla, domestic, on exportation to foreign countries, - - - - - per quintal,	13	
If exported in a Spanish vessel, it is entitled to a bounty on each quintal, collected from the sweepings of warehouses, or from other waste, for exportation, - - - - - do.		
If exported in a Spanish vessel, it is entitled to a bounty on each quintal, - - - - -		
NOTE.—Barilla and soda, conformably to the royal order of 26th December, 1780, can be shipped only from the following ports: Roqueta, Almeria, La Carbonera, and La Garrucha, in the kingdom of Granada; those of La Torre de las Aguilas, Cope, Punta de Calnere, Caleno, Almuzurron, Carthagenia, and El Pinator, in the kingdom of Murcia; only in the port of Alicant, in the kingdom of Valencia; only in that of Tortosa, in the principality of Catalonia; and in those of the jurisdiction of the kingdom of Seville, and in San Lucar de la Barrameda.		
When shipments are made from the ports of Carthagenia, Aguilas, Mazarron, Vera, Almeria, and their dependencies, there are charged, moreover, 4 reals on every quintal, and 2 reals on each quintal of the soda, for the works of Lorca.		
Bassoons, foreign, of wood, plain and wrought, - - - - - each,	9	
Bridles, foreign, with ornaments of tin, plain, gilt, or plated, - - - - - do.	12	
Blankets, from the Indies, of Alpaca wool, each valued at 400 reals, pay 3 per cent. on importation into Spain, being free on exportation to a foreign country, - - - - -	12	
Beans, kidney, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
Blankets, national, woollen, for export to America and foreign countries, duty free.		
Butter, Flemish, - - - - - per lb.	-	10
in addition, cows' butter pays 204 maravedis per arroba, for <i>consolidacion de vales</i> .		
foreign, in barrels, has a deduction for tare of 20 per cent. in the weight.		
Flemish, on export to the Indies, per quintal, valued at 200 reals, - - - - -	14	
Buckles, foreign, plain, of iron, pewter, copper, and brass, of all sizes, for mens and women's shoes, - - - - - per doz. pairs,	2	
knee, - - - - - do.	1	
waistband and cravat, - - - - - per doz.	-	22
of steel and plated metal, for shoes, - - - - - per doz. pairs,	6	
knee, - - - - - do.	3	
waistband and cravat, - - - - - per doz.	2	
of brass, covered with silver leaf, for shoes, - - - - - per doz. pairs,	9	
knee, - - - - - do.	4	17
cravat, - - - - - per doz.	3	
hat, - - - - - do.	3	30
of fine gilt metal, for shoes, - - - - - per doz. pairs,	36	
knee, - - - - - do.	18	
cravat, - - - - - per doz.	12	
pewter or metal, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, steel, or false stones, for shoes, - - - - - per doz. pairs,	22	17
knee, - - - - - do.	11	8
cravat, - - - - - per doz.	7	17
of iron, for narrow straps, garters, and wigs, - - - - - per gross,	2	8
of iron, steel, and brass, for girdles and sword belts, plain, inlaid, with or without springs, - - - - - per doz.	4	
of false stones, on steel or silver, for shoes, - - - - - per pair,	16	
knee, - - - - - do.	8	
cravat, - - - - - each,	4	26
foreign, of stones, for America, pay per invoice, ad valorem.		
Blades, foreign, for swords, sabres, including foils, - - - - - do.	1	
with scabbards, - - - - - do.	2	27
on exportation to America, pay ad valorem.		
national, on exportation to America, duty free. Likewise tin.		
Books, unbound, or with ancient bindings, and printed before the beginning of this century, if they merit a license for importation, are free of custom-house duties.		

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Books, all foreign pay 10 per cent. on the invoice, for the support of the license office of books, except those imported for private use of ambassadors and diplomatic characters. Treatises on navigation, nautical almanacs, logarithm tables, and all maps and charts for the use of navigation, from foreign countries, pay on import 10 per cent. on the invoice. This duty does not comprehend geographical maps, or editions of the works above mentioned, introduced by public or private bodies, when imported for their use and instruction.		
national, on export to America, pay on invoice ad valorem.		
those for the private use of Government officers, Spanish printed, duty free; foreign, per invoice, ad valorem.		
music and paper, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
memorandum, covered with rosewood, mahogany, or shagreen, with or without a glass, - - - - - each, 1		
ditto, foreign, covered with ivory, shell, or mother-of-pearl, - - - do. 2		12
Bird cages, foreign, wide, - - - - - do. 3		11
Bowling balls, sets of, foreign, 12 balls and 1 small one the set, - - - per set, 4		17
Buckles, sets of, or keys of false stones, on brass, for watch chains, - - - do. 15		20
Bells, table, of metal, - - - - - per lb. 1		6
foreign, without tongues or hammers, - - - - - do. -		23
Bark, foreign, of the clove tree of Indies, in a foreign vessel or by land, - - do. 2		8
in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - do. 2		
It also pays the duties of <i>internacion</i> , <i>consolidacion</i> , &c., but not those of <i>indulto</i> .		
of Malamba, Winterania, Hiolte, Samaruba, Paraguan, Caranna and its root, and other barks not specified in this tariff, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Barley, peeled, foreign, - - - - - per arroba, 4		17
Brushes, foreign, of all kinds, - - - - - per doz. 3		
with bone handles, for the use of silversmiths, - - - do. 1		16
tooth, - - - - - do. -		10
for cleaning pictures, - - - - - do. 7		2
for export. See <i>Manufactured Wood or Bone</i> .		
Beer, national, for export to Indies, duty free.		
Bristles, foreign, prepared for painters' brushes and other purposes, in a foreign vessel, for <i>rentas generales</i> , - - - - - per lb. 1		4
ditto, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - do. -		30
for shoemakers, including in the weight the boxes containing them, in a foreign vessel, - - - - - do. 3		
ditto, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - do. 2		26
Brass, in bars, plates, leaf, and filings, - - - - - do. 1		30
manufactured, for coffee pots, kettles, jugs, and bells for mules, &c. - - do. 1		11
plain or wrought, gilt or plated, for doors, windows, coaches, spoons, bolts, syringes, snuffers, pipe cocks, clocks, candlesticks, &c. - - - do. 2		12
foreign, for export to America, per pound, valued at 8 reals, - - - - - -		19 1-25
to foreign countries, duty free.		
Bark, of tholte, from the Indies, per quintal, valued at 30 reals, at 3 per cent. - - - -		30 3-5
when exported, duty free.		
Boxes, foreign, nests of, painted or not, per nest of 8 boxes, - - - - - -		16
of common wood, for tobacco, - - - - - per doz. -		15
of wood, ornamented with straw, rose wood, orange wood, varnished, with or without a painting, of pasteboard or brass, the most common ones of pewter, steel, tin, or iron, varnished or plain, and of horn, with hinges or without them, - - - - - do. 3		
of horn, varnished, resembling pasteboard, and tortoise-shell, plain, or inlaid with pewter or common metal, or with silvered glass, or without it, painted or varnished; of brass or block tin, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, or in imitation of porcelain; of glass only; of olive tree root, or cornicabra, or wood resembling it, lined with lead, and with or without a looking glass, - - - - - do. 6		
snuff, of pasteboard, with a painting or fine varnish, ornamented with gilt metal, with or without a medallion or portrait, lined with horn, in imitation of tortoise-shell; ditto, of metal, covered with shagreen, with glass, in imitation of agate or other precious stones; ditto, of ivory or tortoise-shell, plain, with silver or metal hinges, or without, - - - - - do. 27		
snuff, of pasteboard, with a painting or finely varnished, ornamented with gilt metal, with or without a medallion or portrait, covered with tortoise-shell, with or without a rim of silver or gilt metal, inlaid with silver or mother-of-pearl, with or without a painting, studded and lined with silver or tortoise shell, or metal finely gilt, - - - - - do. 66		
snuff, of china, porcelain, or tortoise-shell, inlaid, or ornamented with mother-of-pearl, gold, or with gold hinges, - - - - - per doz. 200		
of common plain wood, for keeping tobacco pipes, - - - - - do. 1		6
ornamented, - - - - - do. 2		12
of iron, of 7 fingers long, and 3 wide, containing another which is drawn out like a table drawer, with holes in it, - - - - - each, 3		
of wood and pasteboard, for holding wash ball and powder, - - - - - per doz. 3		
powder, of japanned tin, - - - - - do. 7		17
bergamot powder, - - - - - do. 3		31
for wash balls, - - - - - do. 1		32
for wash balls, of japanned iron, - - - - - do. 4		17
work, of wood, with or without a purse net, - - - - - each, 3		
small wooden, with matches and little lamps, - - - - - do. -		20
small, paint, of wood or pasteboard, with little shells containing paint, - - do. 1		6
small wooden, painted, for the game of draughts, containing several pieces, - - do. 1		
of shagreen, empty, intended for small money weights, - - - - - do. -		30



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Boxes, with printing types, press, ink, and balls, for marking linen, - - - each,	3	
of wood, or pasteboard, with lottery plays, - - - do.	4	17
varnished and painted, containing bone, brass, and mother-of-pearl fish, for playing, - - - do.	4	
of wood, two-thirds yard long, one-third wide, and one-third deep, containing carpenter's tools, - - - do.	45	
containing a looking glass one-fourth long, 6 razors, a hone, an oil bottle, and strap, - - - do.	8	
old, with covers of different pieces, for lemons and oranges, - - - do.	-	3
or cases, with china and other articles, (allowed,) intended for presents, per box of 8 arrobas, valued at 5,120 reals, 5 per cent. for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
small, or chests, of wood, with secret drawers, for travellers, - - - do.	13	14
for export. See <i>Manufactured wood</i> .		
of wood, plain, painted, or inlaid, with or without lining, with 15 pieces of china or porcelain articles, and others of silver, gilt or not, for breakfast tables, - - - do.	99	
with a cup and saucer of china, and a silver tea spoon, with one or two more articles, - - - do.	15	
Bodkins, foreign, with handles, for watchmakers, - - - per doz.	1	27
Bait, foreign, for fishing, - - - per arroba,	1	
NOTE.—When brought from foreign countries by contract, for the use of our fisheries, is duty free. The contract, however, must be examined by the subdelegate of marine.		
Beans, foreign, on import, - - - do.	-	30
from Guatemala, 3 per cent. per arroba, valued at 300 reals, - - -	9	
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
from Peru, the same privilege on export, per quintal, valued at 40 reals, 3 per cent. - - -	1	6 4-5
red, called mates, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
common, called mates, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
national, for export to Indies, per fanega, valued at 35 reals, - - -	1	1 7-10
kidney, foreign, for export to Indies, per quintal, valued at 45 reals, - - -	3	5 1-16
national, for export to Indies, per quintal, valued at 45 reals, - - -	1	11 6-16
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Button moulds, of wood, horn, and bone, - - - per gross,	-	20
Bake pans, foreign, of tin, with coffee and chocolate pots, and a copper lantern, holding 1½ pint, - - - each set,	5	18
Bricks, foreign, for building, - - - per 1000,	18	
national, for export to America, and foreign countries, duty free.		
Beans, foreign, French, for export to the Indies, per quintal, valued at 70 reals, - - -	4	30 3-5
national, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Baize, foreign, by land or in a foreign vessel, yard wide, - - - per yard,	2	17
more than yard wide, - - - do.	4	
foreign, in a Spanish vessel, under a yard wide, - - -	2	8
above a yard wide, - - -	3	17
It pays also the <i>internacion, consolidacion, subvencion, and consulado</i> duties, but not the <i>habilitacion</i> .		
of English fabric, exported to America, per piece of 43 yards, valued at 660 reals, - - -	46	6 4-5
of a hundred threads, or white list, exported to America, per piece of 42 yards, valued at 600 reals, - - -	42	
Lancashire, to America, per piece of 40 yards, valued at 372 reals, - - -	26	1 9-25
Spanish, of silk, to America, - - - per lb.	1	
wool, to the Indies, and to foreign countries, duty free.		
Coatings, swansdowns, cordillas, friezes, swanskins, and other articles of wool and hair, and mixed with silk and thread, up to a yard wide, in a Spanish vessel, - - - per yard,	6	
ditto, by land, or in a foreign vessel, - - - do.	7	
ditto, above a yard wide, in a Spanish vessel, - - - do.	10	
by land, or in a foreign vessel, - - - do.	11	
They also pay the duties of <i>internacion, consolidacion, subvencion, and consulado</i> , but not that of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
on export to America, per yard, valued, at 20 reals, - - - do.	1	13 3-5
Comfray, from South America, on importation, each quintal, valued at 120 reals, pays 3 per cent. - - -	3	20 2-5
free of duty on exportation to foreign countries.		
Counters, of fish, foreign, of wood, bone, or brass, including those used at draughts, per 100, glass, - - - do.	3	33
ivory, shell, or mother-of-pearl, - - - do.	6	
Chalk, or Tripoli stone, of America, on importation, per quintal, valued at 200 reals, 3 per cent. - - -	6	
on export, duty free.		
Cases, or sheaths, of pasteboard, for knives, razors, and scissors, - - - per gross,	1	14
of shagreen, or sea dog, with or without mounting, - - - per dozen,	2	18
of steel for scissors, - - - do.	3	10
for swords, - - - each,	1	27
small, - - - per bundle of 50,	13	
from the Indies, per 1,200, valued at 1,000 reals, on import at 3 per cent. - - -	30	
on export to foreign countries, - - -	20	
But if exported under a Spanish flag, they receive a bounty, per 1,200, of 10 reals.		
foreign, of bone, with a thimble and joint of the same, with toothpicks and toothbrush, - - - per dozen,	2	25
of metal, in imitation of porcelain, of ivory and tortoise-shell, plain, and of pasteboard covered with shagreen, - - - do.	8	

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Cases, of cane, covered with mother-of-pearl, with metal joint, and shagreen mounted with silver, - - - per dozen,	14	4
of mother-of-pearl and tortoise-shell, lined with silver, and mounted with the same, - - - do.	21	6
of ivory, bored, of mother-of-pearl and pasteboard, finely japanned, with rim or joint of silver or tortoise-shell, containing a smelling bottle, - do.	27	
of gilt metal, china, or porcelain, - - - do.	32	16
tooth pick, foreign, of cane or pasteboard, painted, or finely varnished, with several silver articles for cleaning the teeth, - do.	54	
for exportation to foreign countries. See <i>Iron, Steel, Brass, Wood, Bone, Tortoise-shell, and Ivory, wrought.</i>		
Clothes, made in the kingdom, on export, free of duty.		
national, of silk, ready made, or in pieces, on export to America, - per lb.	1	
foreign, of silk, in pieces, for men, pay ad valorem, and ornaments for saints on export from Spain to America, and their import into America, are free of duty.		
for the army, national, sent to America, pay the respective duties; but goods and effects of national manufacture, destined for that purpose, are free from municipal duties.		
Calicoes, national, of foreign stuffs, printed in Spain, on exportation to America pay 3 per cent. ad valorem.		
of Spanish stuffs, for the same destination, are free.		
Cordage, foreign, of all kinds, - - - per quintal,	-	30
assorted, on export to the Indies, valued at 140 reals, - do.	9	27½
national, for the same destination, duty free.		
from port to port, including those of the Canaries and Majorca, and to foreign countries, are free from royal and municipal duties, the alcala and cientos on the first sales at the manufactory, and those by wholesale in the ports qualified to export them.		
hemp, flax, dressed or undressed, and tar for making ropes and cordage, coming from foreign countries, are free from royal and municipal duties on importation.		
Candlesticks, large wooden, japanned, - - - each,	3	
Candles, foreign, spermaceti, - - - per lb.	2	
tallow, - - - per arroba,	7	27
wax, free of duties on exportation to foreign countries.		
national, tallow, are also free, and from port to port in the Peninsula.		
of South American tallow, free of import duty.		
Camphor, South American, on importation, the quintal, valued at 1,000 reals, pays 3 per cent., -	30	
Chairs, foreign, wooden, plain, painted, or stained, with seats of fine or coarse reed, of all sizes, - per chair,	10	
of other kinds, and of higher value than the above, pay 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
Clasps, foreign, of ivory, painted, used for ladies' waists, - each,	3	13
Claspknives, foreign, very round, with wooden handles, - per dozen,	1	
with handles of horn, bone, metal, whalebone, rosewood, mahogany, copper, plain or ornamented, with one or more blades or other pieces, including razors and penknives, - do.	2	29
with handles of shagreen, ivory, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, plain, - do.	7	2
ornamented with gold or silver, - do.	14	4
on exportation to the Indies, pay per invoice, ad valorem.		
national, on exportation to the Indies, free.		
Cards, playing, national, belong to the royal farm, and pay 16 maravedis per pack, of all kinds, for the royal finances; 2 maravedis more for the hospitals at Madrid; and, if destined for America, 6 maravedis more at the custom-house at the port of shipment. They must be included in the clearance, as any other article of commerce.		
Candlesticks, foreign, of iron, japanned, - each,	1	17
Cloths, foreign; these, for the payment of duties, are divided into two classes: one, where they are not wider than a vara, and the other above that width.		
In the first class are included cloths, ladies' cloths, druggets, fine serges, coarse serges, kerseymeres, ratteen of wool or hair, or a mixture of these.		
This kind imported in a national vessel pays, for general duties, - per yard,	9	
the same in foreign vessels or by land, - do.	10	
the second class of these goods, that are more than a vara in width, in national vessels, - per vara,	13	
ditto, in foreign vessels or by land, - do.	14	17
they likewise pay duties of <i>consolidacion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , <i>internacion</i> , and <i>subvencion</i> .		
English 3d quality, on their exportation to America, per yd., valued at 17 reals, -	1	6½
2d do. do. do. 21 -	1	15½
finer, do. do. do. 30 -	2	3½
superfine, do. do. do. 80 -	5	20½
Dutch, Limburg, and Silesian, valued at 45 reals, on exportation to America, -	3	5½
Louviers, Landillo, Sedan, and Abbeville, valued at 70 reals, -	4	30½
NOTE.—Of all foreign cloths, and imitations of cloth, only one-third of an assortment is allowed to be shipped to the Indies; the remaining two-thirds must be of domestic manufacture. The cloths of Segovia, Guadalajara, and Brihnege, Escaray, Alcoy, Graza-lema, and other home manufactures, are free of duties on exportation to the Indies and to foreign countries.		
Cakes, made of Buenos Ayres meat, pay no duties on exportation.		
of perfume, free of duty on exportation to a foreign country.		
Combs, foreign, of wood, of all sizes, - per gross,	3	
of horn, of all sizes, - per dozen,	2	8
of iron, horn, ivory, or box, of all sizes, - do.	7	6



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.		Reals.	Maravedis.
Combs, of horn, inlaid with false stones, set in metal or tin,	per dozen,	12	
of shell, ornamented with false stones or silver,	each,	4	
of horn, with steel clasps,	do.	1	27
Copper, foreign, in sheets, japanned for coaches, pays 20 per cent. on importation.			
Cork soles for shoes,	per pair,		
Coasters, foreign, of iron, japanned,	per dozen,	10	27
Cheese, foreign, on importation,	per quintal,	6	
from Flanders and other dominions, on exportation to the Indies, per			
quintal, valued at 200 reals,	do.	14	
Parmesan, ditto, valued at 400 reals,	do.	3	
national, export to America, 3 per cent.; to foreign countries, free.			
Corkscrews, foreign, of iron or steel,	per dozen,	6	
of wire,	per gross,	3	
Cider, national, free of duties on exportation to the Indies and to foreign countries.			
Caps, silk, Spanish, free from duties for America.			
Casks, foreign, empty, new or old. See <i>Pipes</i> .			
Combs, curry, foreign, for horses,	per dozen,	6	
of iron,	do.	4	17
for exportation, as if omitted in the tariff.			
Candles, wax, foreign, exported to the Indies, per lb. valued at 11 reals,			26 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
domestic, exported to the Indies, per lb. valued at 10 reals. See <i>Wax</i> .			10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>
Cocoa, foreign, per lb. including the impost,		6	
For the duties of <i>subvencion</i> there will be calculated only the 144 maravedis, because the 59 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> remaining are of the imposts.			
from Caraccas, Magdalena, Soconusco, and other parts of America, per lb.,			
valued at 6 reals and 13 maravedis,			33
from the same places, and intended for exportation to foreign parts, pays,			
on import,	per lb.		10
from Guayaquil, for consumption in Spain, per lb., valued at 5 reals,			25
to be exported from the kingdom pays at its entry,			8
Moreover, the cocoa pays a special duty of <i>consolidacion</i> , which is to be			
seen in the notes at the end of this tariff.			
from Guayaquil, Caraccas, Magdalena, Soconusco, and from other parts of			
Spanish America, on exportation to foreign countries, duty free.			
imported in a Spanish vessel, is entitled to a bounty of	do.		8
Moreover, the duties paid on its introduction for the <i>consolidacion de vales</i>			
will be returned, that is, the 5 maravedis on each pound from Guayaquil,			
and 7 for that of Caraccas, Magdalena, Soconusco, and other parts of Span-			
ish America.			
NOTE.—The cocoa of our American possessions, shipped from our privileged ports in Spain to the Indies, is entitled to the drawback of the duties paid.			
When the waste or tare observed in any kind of cocoa brought from our American possessions, (that is, the difference between the quantity noted in the manifest, and the nett weight taken at its entry at the custom-house,) does not exceed 4 per cent., the duties will be paid on the nett weight: if it exceeds that amount, there shall be paid also the duties on the quantities wanting to complete that in the manifest, first deducting the 4 per cent. of the waste or tare allowed; if there be no such waste or tare, the full duties of the nett weight. Such cocoa as may be found to exceed what it was estimated to be, if it be above 2 per cent., shall be confiscated; if it does not exceed that, it shall pay the duties corresponding to it.			
The conductors, owners, or consignees are under the obligation of declaring, on the arrival of the cocoa at the privileged ports, the destination they intend to give it, that is, whether it is brought for consumption in Spain, or to be exported to a foreign country; and it will then pay, in the first case, the appointed duties, and, in the second, is to be deposited in the custom-house stores, where it can remain for the term of two months, and, when removed thence, the respective duties shall be paid; but, if it be not removed within the two months mentioned, they shall be compelled to take it out of the stores, and to pay the duties on it, as if it had been imported for consumption here. In order to prove its exportation to a foreign place, certificates are to be brought from our consuls residing at the foreign ports.			
Chains, foreign, of iron or steel, for sword belts,	per dozen pairs,	4	
of metal, gilt or not gilt, enamelled or not, for men's watches,	each,	2	8
of metal, gilt or not gilt, enamelled or not, for women's watches,	do.	6	20
with false stones, set in pewter, for women's watches,	do.	3	
foreign, of gilt metal, for the neck, and for bracelets,	do.		20
with false stones, set in silver, for men's watches,	do.	8	
of the same description, for women's watches,	do.	18	
with steel beads and colored glass, for watches,	do.	4	17
of false silver wire, for hats or girdles,	do.	8	19
for exportation. (See <i>Iron, Steel, Metal, &amp;c. manufactured</i> .)			
Coffee, foreign,	per lb.	2	12
special duty of <i>consolidacion</i> on, brought from Spanish America, per quintal			
valued at 400 reals for importation and exportation, duty free.			
of Spanish America, when shipped for the same, is also duty free.			
Coffee pots, foreign, of tin or copper, japanned, of all sizes, with or without stands,			
at entry,	each,	3	
Calimancoes, foreign, woollen, plain, striped, or flowered, arlequins, India taffety,			
grisetas, and other kinds of woollen goods and tapestry of wool, or			
with a mixture of thread or silk, and damask of wool or silk only,			
or with a mixture of thread, coming in a Spanish vessel,	per vara,	1	10
ditto, in a foreign vessel, or by land,	do.	1	26
Moreover, they pay the duties of <i>internacion, consolidacion, &amp;c.</i>			
but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .			
plain, when exported for America, per piece of 34 varas, valued at			
165 reals,		11	18 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
striped, for the same destination, per piece of 34 varas, val. at 230 reals,		16	3 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>5</sub>

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Calimancoes, national, plain and striped, for exportation to the Indies and foreign countries, duty free.		
Cambray, foreign, plain, common, up to 1 vara wide, - - - per vara,	1	1
common, - - - - - do.	1	17
middling, - - - - - do.	1	27
fine, - - - - - do.	2	
superfine, - - - - - do.	3	
lawn, ordinary, plain and wrought, up to a vara wide, including such as is bought for handkerchiefs, - - - do.	1	1
common, - - - - - do.	1	17
middling, - - - - - do.	1	27
fine, - - - - - do.	2	
superfine, - - - - - do.	3	
up to 1½ vara, or a little more or less in width, - - - do.	1	17
ditto, common, - - - - - do.	1	27
middling, - - - - - do.	2	
fine, - - - - - do.	3	
foreign, superfine, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
ordinary, plain, called Switzerland estophilas, Paris cambric of 1½ vara wide, its common length from 9 to 14 varas, - - - do.	-	25
middling, - - - - - do.	1	1
fine, - - - - - do.	1	17
superfine, - - - - - do.	4	27
Canopy couches, foreign, of pine wood, painted or not, with seats of reed cane, - each,	9	
of wood, plain or ornamented, painted or not, gilt or not, with the seat or back of split cane, - - - do.	30	
for exportation, (See <i>Manufactured Wood</i> ,) and for America, (See <i>Chairs</i> .)		
Cards, foreign, for carding wool, - - - - - do.	-	10
Carobs, foreign, - - - - - per arroba,	-	10
when exported, duty free.		
Candlesticks, foreign, of plated metal, for two lights and a shade, - - - each,	6	
of metal, varnished like porcelain, - - - do.	4	16
small, of crystal, - - - - - do.	-	20
with three lights, for setting on table, - - - do.	4	
small, with branches, to set on table, - - - do.	6	
Cinnamon and cinnamon comfits, foreign, on import into Spain in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - - - per lb.	6	8
ditto, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - do.	5	16
Moreover, it pays the duties of <i>internacion, consolidacion, subvencion, almirantazgo</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
foreign, when shipped to America, per pound, valued at 55 reals, - - -	3	28 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
of Quito, on importation and exportation into Spain, duty free.		
of Spanish America, exported to a foreign country, duty free.		
Canes, common, unmounted, exported to a foreign country, - - - per 100,	-	8
if exported in a Spanish vessel, are entitled to a bounty of, - - - do.	-	6
mounted, for exportation, duty free.		
Cannon, foreign, and other brass pieces, for artillery, duty free.		
gun barrels, upwards of a yard in length, - - - - - each,	18	
double barrelled, do. - - - - - do.	36	
Charcoal, foreign, - - - - - per arroba,	-	14
Coal, stone or pit, and turf, - - - - - do.	-	10
ditto, national, exported to a foreign country, - - - per quintal,	-	17
if shipped in a Spanish vessel, it is entitled to a bounty of, - - - do.	-	17
national, exported by land, pays, - - - - - per arroba,	-	6
Capers, large and small, foreign, - - - - - do.	2	
ditto, national, exported to foreign countries, - - - do.	-	24
if exported in a Spanish vessel they are entitled to a bounty of, - - - do.	-	16
for exportation to America. (See <i>Olives</i> .)		
Caraway seed, foreign, - - - - - per lb.	-	8
Carpets, national, of wool or worsted, or with mixtures; and those of the alpaca, and young fox skins, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
Cotton, foreign, in wool, coming from Spanish America, is free from all duties, royal or municipal, on leaving America, on importation into Spain, and re-exportation.		
In this freedom at entry is not to be comprehended the duty of <i>consolidacion</i> of <i>vales</i> , nor that of the <i>consulado</i> .		
wool, brought by the Philippine Company from the Asiatic colonies, will enjoy, as hitherto, freedom from duties, on leaving the Philippines; but it must pay, on its entrance into the Peninsula, 5 per cent. ad valorem, and the corresponding duty of <i>internacion</i> ; and on exportation from Spain there will be returned to the company the 3½ per cent. if in a foreign vessel; but if in a Spanish vessel, 5½ per cent. of the growth of the Philippine islands will be treated in the same manner as that of Spanish America.		
of Ivica, and of the King's dominions in Europe, is, both on its importation into Spain and on exportation, entitled to the same exemptions as that of America.		
wool, of the island of Malta, and of the Grand Seignior's territories, will be admitted to entry on paying the duty of general revenue, 25 per cent. ad valorem, the <i>consulado</i> duties, and the duties usually exacted in the ports.		
NOTE.—On importation of these articles, (cottons,) the following precautions are to be observed: 1st. That they are to come in bales, and with covers sealed and stitched, over which is to be another cover, sealed in like manner, with a seam in a contrary direction to the former. 2d. That they are to be accompanied by a certificate of approbation from the Spanish consul, accrediting the quantity contained in each bale, and that it is of the growth of said island, or of the dominions of the Grand Seignior.		
The entry of cotton from Pernambuco is admitted also, on proof of its being the growth of said place, and on paying at its entry into the kingdom 8 maravedis per pound for the general revenue, 2 per ct. <i>internacion</i> , and 5 per cent. <i>consolidacion</i> .		



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Cotton, spun in the provinces of Spain, coming from Spanish America, from the Spanish Indies, from the European possessions, Malta, or the Levant, shall be entitled to exemption from the royal and municipal duties, including those of the port of Barcelona, and any other, on the sales in the interior, on its leaving the kingdom, and on its arrival in Spanish America. woven and manufactured in Spain, is free from all royal and municipal duties, not excepting the <i>alcabala</i> , or <i>subsidy</i> of 300 millions, on its sale in the country, on exportation from the kingdom, and on entry in America. the cloths and manufactures of, that may be brought by foreigners in their baggage, if they shall declare them to be for their own use, they shall deposit in the custom-houses, to be returned to them at their departure; and if they be new and not used, they shall be confiscated, and the customary fines and penalties imposed.		
NOTE.—The Philippine Company is allowed the exclusive privilege of importing cotton goods duty free, if brought directly from Manilla, and to be sold in Spain; also, India piece silk. Cotton piece goods are to be sealed in Cadiz, at both ends of the piece; those found unsealed are to be confiscated.		
Canary seed, foreign, - - - - - per arroba,	1	17
for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
Camlet, fine, national, part silk, or ferret silk, exported to America, per lb. of 16 oz.	1	
for exportation to foreign countries. See <i>Piece silk</i> .		
Camlets, foreign, fine, coarse, and light, of wool or hair, or with a mixture of foreign silk, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, and in a Spanish vessel, - - - per vara,	1	17
ditto, in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - do.	1	25
ditto, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a vara wide, in a Spanish vessel, - - - do.	2	8
ditto, in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - do.	2	18
They also pay the duties of <i>internacion</i> , <i>consolidacion</i> , <i>subvencion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
English, for exportation to Spanish Indies, per piece of 42 varas, valued at 250 rs.	17	17
Canvass, foreign, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - per vara,	-	17
exported to Spanish Indies and foreign countries, both national and foreign are duty free.		
Cupboards, commodes, or chests of drawers, bureaux, presses, foreign, of whatever wood and fashion, of one or two pieces, - - - each,	120	
for exportation. See <i>Wrought wood</i> , <i>Furniture</i> , <i>Ornaments</i> , <i>Chairs</i> , and <i>Coaches</i> .		
Clasps, foreign, of gilt metal and steel, for watch strings and money purses, - per doz.	1	17
of metal, or iron, for sword sheaths. See <i>Chapes</i> .		
of silver, gilt or plain, garnished with false gems, for neck handkerchiefs, each,	3	
with a fillet, studded with false gems, for ladies' tresses, - per doz.	5	8
Crape, thick, of foreign wool, not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of a vara in width, in a Spanish vessel, - - - per vara,	1	17
ditto, in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - do.	1	25
ditto, exceeding that width, in a Spanish vessel, - - - do.	3	
in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - do.	3	12
or bunting, foreign, of $\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, for colors, - - - do.	1	17
in a Spanish vessel, - - - do.	1	24
in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - do.	1	
And also the duties of <i>internacion</i> , <i>consolidacion</i> , <i>subvencion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
Chamois, from America, on importation into Spain, - - - - -	-	6 $\frac{5}{33}$
Cattle, foreign, such as bulls, oxen, and cows, with young ones of more than three years, - - - - - per head,	33	10
calves, of two or three years, - - - - - do.	22	12
not of two years, - - - - - do.	14	
sheep, rams, and ewes, with lambs or without, - - - do.	1	
lambs, separated from their mothers, up to a year old, - - - do.	-	17
goats, with or without kids, - - - - - do.	1	17
kids, separated from their mothers, until they are two years old, - - - do.	1	
swine, before they are fattened, - - - - - do.	3	
when fattened, - - - - - do.	4	
less than a year, - - - - - do.	1	
horses, mares, &c. with or without foal, or mules until three years old, - do.	60	
until they lose their mark, - - - - - do.	75	
after losing their mark, - - - - - do.	45	
when bred, stallions, draught horses, mares, for coaches, - - - do.	225	
asses, with or without young, - - - - - do.	15	
NOTE.—Foreign stallions are duty free. The practice heretofore established for exacting duties on the frontiers upon foreign cattle coming in merely to graze, is continued. The exportation of horned cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, is only permitted for the sake of winter grazing in foreign dominions, with the obligation of returning them with the young at the end of the time, and preserving the skins of those that may have died. No duty whatever is to be paid on these. As regards those of dragon cattle, shipped from this kingdom to the island of Majorca, in Spanish vessels, duty free. The exportation of cattle from Galicia to Portugal is permitted, paying only 4 per cent. for all duties set down in the regulation of 14 December, 1785.		
mules, of more than two years old, exported to a foreign country, - each,	150	
cattle and asses, on export to foreign countries, - - - do.	5	
NOTE.—Permission is granted to all Spanish vessels sailing from Ivica to export a certain quantity of specie, duty free, for the purchase of cattle for the consumption of the island. Foreigners are allowed to export in specie the amount of cattle they may have imported, paying the duties.		

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Cases, foreign, of parchment or leather, for fans, razors, lancets, rings, glasses for travellers, including those made of chips, - per doz.	2	14
small, of shagreen, with a small cushion, for fiddles, or empty, for rings, bottles, scissors, spectacles, or lancets, - do.	5	10
of iron or steel, like pin cases, with scissors, pincers, or any other small article, - each,	-	30
of pasteboard, imitating shagreen, for buckles, ladies' watches, jewelry, &c. - do.	-	30
of shagreen, for fans, knives and forks, sets of buckles, or snuff boxes, - do.	1	26
of pasteboard, iron or steel, with different instruments for cleaning teeth, - do.	2	-
shagreen or wooden, to contain six razors, and other articles for shaving, with a lock of metal or iron, - do.	2	14
of pasteboard, imitating shagreen, with a silk screen, and feet of plated metal, - do.	3	30
of ivory, shell, mother-of-pearl, gilt or varnished metal, or porcelain, with scissors, pincers, small bottles, and memorandum books, - do.	4	17
of shagreen or wood, for mathematical instruments, - do.	12	-
with basin, jug, and soap stand, plated, with some articles for shaving, - do.	22	17
horn, with a Turk's head, and steel rod, with a magnet, - do.	3	-
with two razors, two combs, scissors, penknives, small glass bottles, memorandum book, &c. - do.	12	-
shagreen, about the size of a dollar, for miniatures, - do.	15	25
liquor, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara long, lined with baize, and with bottles of common glass, - do.	12	-
of wood, lined with baize, painted or not, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ vara long, with flasks, tumblers, glasses, or other pieces of glass, plain or gilt, - do.	18	-
spectacles, of iron, - per doz.	4	17
or medicine chests, - each,	12	-
comb, for the pocket, containing a small-tooth comb, &c. - per doz.	4	-
spectacles, of pasteboard, resembling shagreen, - do.	-	16
watch, of shagreen, plain or studded, with brass or silver hinges, - do.	3	-
for knives, empty, wooden, or of common paste, or in imitation of shagreen, lined with paper or baize, for 6 knives, - do.	4	17
ditto, do. for 12 knives, - do.	9	-
knife, or boxes, of walnut, rose wood, or mahogany, inlaid, or covered with tawed skin or shagreen, for 6 knives, forks, and spoons, - each,	3	-
for 12 knives, forks, and spoons, - do.	6	-
for 24 covers, with their knives, - do.	12	-
for export to foreign countries, see <i>Wrought wood</i> , and for Spanish America, see <i>Emery</i> .	-	-
Checks, from Flanders, of all kinds, for export to Indies, per vara, valued at 4 reals, -	-	9 17-25
in rolls, do. do. 6 reals, -	-	14 5-7
Cocks, foreign, wooden, for pipes, - per dozen,	3	-
Candlesticks, little wax, foreign brass, - each,	3	-
Carpeting, foreign, flowered, wrought with silk, with a mixture of ferret, silk thread, or ferret thread, plain, woven with flowers, or stripes, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, per vara, - do.	2	8
flowered, of wool, or thread, in pieces $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, in a Spanish vessel, - do.	5	-
in a foreign vessel, or by land, - do.	6	-
exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ , up to $3\frac{1}{4}$ quarters, in a Spanish vessel, - do.	8	-
in a foreign vessel, or by land, - do.	9	-
for every yard square of foreign carpeting of all kinds, brought in a Spanish vessel, -	58	28
for every yard square of foreign carpeting of all kinds, brought in foreign vessels, or by land, -	60	-
for every pound of foreign lists of cloths or other woollen stuffs, in Spanish vessels, -	-	17
for every pound of foreign lists of cloths or other woollen stuffs, in foreign vessels, or by land, -	1	-
This article also pays the duties of <i>internacion</i> , <i>subvencion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .	-	-
Chestnuts, foreign, fresh, - per arroba,	1	17
dry or preserved, - do.	3	-
Spanish, for export to America, per quintal, valued at 60 reals, -	1	27 1-2
for export to foreign countries, - per fanega,	1	-
Cotton cloth, German, coarse, to $\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - per vara,	-	23
from more than $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - do.	-	25
middling, - do.	1	1
fine, - do.	1	17
Coral, manufactured, foreign, - per lb.	12	-
white and red, in branches, - do.	1	14
foreign, fine, for export to Spanish America, per lb. valued at 105 reals, -	7	11 9-20
national, manufactured, for export to foreign countries, duty free. in branches, for export, - do.	1	23
Cork, foreign, - per arroba,	3	-
cut, for bottles, - per 100,	1	16
unmanufactured, for export to foreign countries, in a Spanish vessel, per quintal,	3	-
in a foreign vessel, 16 per cent. ad valorem, rating each quintal at 60 reals. -	-	-
if exported in a Spanish vessel, it is entitled to a bounty of - do.	1	-
in parings, unmanufactured, for export, - do.	-	20
if exported in a Spanish vessel, it is entitled to a bounty of - do.	-	8
manufactured, for export to foreign countries, duty free.	-	-
Cotanzas, from Constance, foreign, coarse, a little more than one vara wide, - per vara,	-	25
common, - do.	1	1
middling, - do.	1	17
fine, - do.	1	27
superfine, - do.	2	-



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Canes, foreign, of all sorts of wood, with heads of horn, hard cocoa-nut shell, bone, common metal, or ivory, or without heads. - - - each,	-	24
with heads of fine gilt metal, of porcelain, or ivory, - - - do.	1	14
of palm, resembling Indian cane, with or without heads, also popguns, - - - do.	3	
ratans, whalebone, manaty, or of palm, with or without heads, - - - do.	2	8
Indian, up to 1 vara long, without heads, - - - do.	4	17
from upwards of 1 to 1½ vara long, without heads, - - - do.	45	
for export to foreign countries. See <i>Wood, Whalebone, Wrought palm.</i>		
Clasps, foreign, of brass, pewter, steel, iron, and mother-of-pearl, for socks and cloaks, - - - per dozen pairs,	3	
Coverlets, foreign, of linen, printed in Spain, 3 per cent. ad valorem.		
of printed calico, manufactured in the kingdom, for export to America and foreign countries, duty free.		
Cummin, foreign, common, - - - per arroba,	5	
national, for export to the Indies, per quintal, valued at 120 reals, - - -	3	20 2-5
Compasses, foreign, common, of iron or brass, of all sizes, - - - per dozen,	1	26
of brass, with separate pieces, - - - do.	6	
for export. See <i>Iron, or Manufactured brass.</i>		
Clasps, or hooks, foreign, of iron or brass, for small-sword sheaths, - - - per dozen sets,	2	12
Chichilpate, of the Indies, on import, duty free.		
on export to foreign countries, per quintal, valued at 40 reals, 5 per cent.		
Chichimora, of the Indies, on import, per quintal, valued at 32 reals, duty free.		
on export, 5 per cent. - - -	1	20 2-5
Chocolate, foreign, - - - per lb.	2	24
national, for export to America and foreign countries, duty free.		
manufactured in the Indies, on import into Spain, per quintal, valued at 640 reals, pays the same as the cocoa whereof it is composed.		
on export to foreign countries, duty free.		
manufactured in the privileged provinces, introduced into Castile, - - - do.	-	92
Cinnabar, national, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Chisels, for silversmiths, - - - per dozen,	1	6
export. See <i>Manufactured iron.</i>		
Cloves, foreign, in a foreign vessel, or by land, - - - per lb.	4	17
in a Spanish vessel, - - - do.	4	
They also pay the duties of <i>internacion, consolidacion, subvencion, almirantazgo, and consulado</i> , but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
for export to America, per lb. valued at 40 reals, - - -	2	27
brought from the Spanish possessions, on import into Spain, (its export to foreign countries being free,) per quintal, valued at 1,200 reals, at 5 per cent.		
- - -	60	
Cobalt, Spanish, prepared for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Copper, foreign, ingots, rose copper, bricks, or in any other shape, on import, duty free.		
half manufactured, in sheets, bars, pieces, or other shapes, - - - do.	-	28
manufactured into kitchen utensils and others, common, - - - do.	1	
old, - - - do.	-	12
NOTE.—Foreign copper, in pigs, is allowed duty free; but that manufactured in the privileged provinces pays 10 maravedis per lb. on the half manufactured copper, and 12 maravedis on the manufactured.		
in sheets, or bell metal, from the Indies, on import, duty free.		
on export to foreign countries, per quintal, valued at 200 reals, at 15 per cent. - - -	30	
wrought and manufactured, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
on import into Spain, per quintal, valued at 753 reals, at 5 per cent. - - -	37	22 1-10
virgin, for export to foreign countries, - - - per quintal,	30	
If the national virgin copper, or that of America, be exported in a Spanish vessel, it is entitled to a bounty of, - - - do.	8	
National copper, and that of America, that is brought from the supplying provinces to Balmaceda, with the proper permit, in order to be wrought there, is free from export duties.		
old, including clippings, for export to foreign countries, - - - per arroba,	9	
manufactured, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
for America, 15 per cent.		
Coaches, foreign, 20 per cent. ad valorem, and for <i>consolidacion de vales</i> another 20 per cent. This duty is to be returned to travellers, on taking their carriages out of the kingdom.		
national, on export to foreign countries, duty free, the same as manufactured wood and furniture; and for America 15 per cent.		
Cocoa-nuts, foreign, of Indies, - - - each,	-	10
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
China root, of the Indies, on import from America, per quintal, valued at 100 reals, at 3 per cent. - - -	3	
for export. See <i>Drugs not specified in the tariff of exports.</i>		
Cocomecatel, of the Indies, per quintal, valued at 100 reals, at 3 per cent. - - -	3	
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Chests, foreign, or trunks, of all sizes, covered with skin, containing goods or not, small, of wood, ornamented with straw, or painted, for small articles, - - - do.	7	17
- - - do.	1	6
for export. See <i>Manufactured wood.</i>		
Cambric, foreign, coarse, scarcely a vara wide, - - - per vara,	1	27
middling quality, - - - do.	2	
fine, - - - do.	3	
very fine, or wider than common, above 30 reals in value, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Cambric, for export to Indies, per half piece, valued at 160 reals, - - -	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
ditto, embroidered, per half piece of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ varas, valued at 140 reals, - - -	9	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
from Switzerland, for export to Indies, per half piece of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ varas, valued at 60 reals, - - -	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chessmen and board, - - - each,	9	
Cloth, foreign, gold or silver, plain, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, on import, - - - per vara,	12	
ditto, on both sides, - - - do.	15	
ditto, with flowers or silk passed through, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - do.	18	
ditto, with flowers and stripes of silk or gold, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - do.	30	
ditto, embroidered with chenille, spangles, or in any other way, - - - do.	96	
of Lyons, in France, on export to America, per vara, valued at 70 reals, - - - do.	4	30 $\frac{3}{4}$
national, for America, - - - per lb.	1	
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Crucibles, foreign, of all sizes, - - - per doz.	3	
national, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Crystal, broken, for export to foreign countries, - - - per arroba,	2	17
Crucifixes, foreign, of wood, ornamented with mother-of-pearl, brass, pewter, or crystal, or not ornamented, $\frac{1}{4}$ vara long, with the image of brass, bone, or ivory, - - - per doz.	10	20
of wood or mother-of-pearl, for rosaries, - - - do.	2	4
with or without pedestals, more than $\frac{1}{4}$ vara long, - - - do.	3	18
of false stones, mounted with silver, with or without a stud or ring, - - - each,	5	
of jet, mounted with gold, - - - do.	7	16
Crosses, foreign, small, for the neck, of jet, glass, gold, silver, pearl, lead, pewter, or common metal, with or without stones, - - - per doz.	-	20
ditto, with a small heart of gilt metal, or not, - - - do.	18	
for export to foreign countries. See <i>Manufactured wood, Mother-of-pearl, Glass, Lead, Pewter, Jet, or Metal</i> ; and, for America, see <i>Mercers' ware</i> .		
Cradles, foreign, of osier, for children, - - - each,	4	16
Culm, of the Indies, on import into Spain, and export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Ciphers, foreign, painted on ivory, for bracelets, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, - - - per pair,	2	14
on gilt metal, of the size of a dollar, in the shape of a pin, - - - each,	1	11
for export. See <i>Ivory</i> , or <i>Manufactured brass</i> .		
Damask, foreign, crimson, dyed in the grain, - - - per vara,	4	17
with large flowers, variegated with silk only, of $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - do.	9	
with flowers, wrought in gold or silver, not raised, of $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - do.	20	
of silk, with a mixture of ferret silk, thread, or ferret thread, of $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - do.	4	17
of different colors, common, of $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - do.	3	30
Italian, for export to the Indies, per vara, valued at 40 reals, - - - do.	2	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
national, for export to the Indies, being of silk, - - - per lb.	1	
national, of ferret silk, pays one-half the duties.		
foreign, of wool, common, of all colors, a little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - per vara,	1	17
ditto, fine, 2 reals 8 maravedis; variegated, per vara, - - -	3	
of silk or wool, manufactured in Spain, for export, is duty free.		
foreign, worsted, with a mixture of thread, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, or a little more, - - - do.	1	17
Dates, foreign, on import, - - - per lb.	-	10
Drugget, English, for export to Spanish Indies, per piece of 32 varas, valued at 300 reals, - - -	21	
Drugs: The duties on drugs were finally established by a royal order of January 6, 1806. They are either a fixed sum, or a certain proportion of the old duty. This proportion is, almost universally, two-thirds of the old duty when the drugs are imported in a Spanish vessel, and three-fourths if in a foreign vessel or by land. In the following table, therefore, it is to be understood, unless otherwise expressed, that the drugs are <i>foreign</i> , and that the sums mentioned are the old duties, of which the part now payable is two-thirds in a Spanish vessel, and three-fourths in a foreign vessel or by land.		
These drugs, moreover, pay the duties of <i>internacion</i> , <i>consolidacion</i> , <i>subvencion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , but not that of <i>habilitacion</i> , nor the impost of 51 maravedis on each pound of gums and Prussian blue.		
On exportation to foreign countries, drugs, simple and compound, are free of duties; to America, they pay by the invoice and value.		
acacia, - - - do.	-	60
annatto, - - - do.	-	89
from America, free on import and export to foreign countries.		
aloes, caballine, - - - do.	-	36
hepatic, - - - do.	-	40
succotrine, - - - do.	-	84
agaric, - - - do.	-	60
agnus castus, - - - do.	-	51
aqua fortis, old duty, - - - do.	-	34
new duty, in a Spanish vessel, - - - do.	-	34
in a foreign vessel or by land, - - - do.	-	40
alum, plume, - - - do.	-	51
Roman, - - - per arroba,	-	255
from other places, - - - do.	-	127
foreign, exported to America, per quintal, valued at 90 reals, - - -	6	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
If refined, when so exported, it is free of duty.		
amethysts, prepared for medicine, - - - per lb.	-	68
amber, common, - - -	-	102
ambergis, - - - per ounce,	-	1305



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Drugs: ambergris, of America, - - - - - per ounce,	3	7
This last is free on exportation.		
angelica, - - - - - per lb.	-	51
antimony, - - - - - do.	-	27
national, and its compounds, free on exportation.		
anniseed, Indian or badiane, - - - - - do.	-	27
arsenic, per lb., old duty, 8; new, $\frac{1}{2}$ in Spanish vessel, $\frac{1}{2}$ in a foreign vessel or by land.		
asafoetida, - - - - - do.	-	52
asarabacca, - - - - - do.	-	34
ashes, pot or weed, - - - - - do.	-	30
allspice, or pimento, - - - - - do.	-	30
amber, liquid, - - - - - do.	-	40
of America, - - - - - per quintal,	9	23
acacia juice, - - - - - per lb.	-	68
balsam copaiba, of America, on import and export, free of duty.		
of Peru, of Maria, of Tolu, and of copaiba, - - - - - do.	-	153
of Mecca, or opobalsamum, - - - - - do.	-	510
of the Indies, per quintal, valued at 4,000 reals, 3 per cent.		
of capivi, of America, per quintal of 600 reals, pays on import 18 reals; on export to foreign countries, free.		
bears' grease, - - - - - do.	-	102
bark, Jesuit's, - - - - - do.	-	204
from America, free on import into Spain and export therefrom, except an export duty, for the <i>consolidacion</i> , of 150 reals per quintal. This freedom applies to the extract as well as the raw bark.		
bezoar, mineral, - - - - - do.	-	1216
bole, Armenian, - - - - - do.	-	8
borax, for silversmiths, - - - - - do.	-	60
birthwort, or hollow root, - - - - - do.	-	10
bitumen judaicum, - - - - - do.	-	40
beans, Malacca, - - - - - do.	-	30
berries, French or yellow, - - - - - do.	-	16
bloodstone, - - - - - do.	-	20
bark, caper, - - - - - do.	-	30
guaiaicum, - - - - - do.	-	10
winters, - - - - - do.	-	34
white, bitter, and sweet, - - - - - do.	-	50
bismuth, - - - - - do.	-	40
bones of hart, - - - - - do.	-	306
pike, - - - - - do.	-	40
camphor, - - - - - do.	-	112
civet or musk, - - - - - per oz.	-	800
crocus metallorum, - - - - - per lb.	-	30
calamus aromaticus, - - - - - do.	-	16
cassia, fistula, - - - - - do.	-	16
of the Indies, on import, - - - - - per quintal,	3	202 $\frac{1}{2}$
lignea, - - - - - per lb.	-	289
cantharides, - - - - - do.	-	102
carpobalsamum, - - - - - do.	-	80
cardamoms, - - - - - do.	-	170
carmine, from Brazil wood, - - - - - do.	-	40
from cochineal, per ounce, the old duty, 408; the new, $\frac{1}{2}$ in a Spanish vessel, $\frac{1}{2}$ in foreign or by land.		
of the Indies, - - - - - per quintal,	180	
cocoa shells, - - - - - per arroba,	-	20
chestnuts, Indian, - - - - - do.	-	80
castoreum, - - - - - per lb.	-	408
casarilla, of the Indies, - - - - - per quintal,	3	202 $\frac{1}{2}$
white, or copalchi, of the Indies, free on import and export from the kingdom.		
coloquintida, - - - - - per lb.	-	40
national, on export, free.		
confection of kermes and hyacinths, - - - - - do.	-	153
contrayerva, - - - - - do.	-	68
of America, free on import and export.		
coral, in fragments, for medical purposes, - - - - - do.	-	48
coralline, or coral moss, - - - - - do.	-	10
crystal rock, - - - - - do.	-	100
cream, or crystals of tartar, - - - - - do.	-	34
cubebs, - - - - - do.	-	50
carminative spirit, - - - - - do.	-	160
camels' hay, - - - - - do.	-	50
chamomile, - - - - - do.	-	30
crabs' eyes, - - - - - do.	-	52
claws, - - - - - do.	-	30
currants, dried, - - - - - do.	-	6
castor nuts, - - - - - do.	-	25
cochineal, or fine grain, - - - - - do.	-	459
of America, free on import; on export to foreign countries, per quintal, 993 reals 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ maravedis; if exported in a Spanish vessel it receives a bounty of 40 reals per quintal.		
coarse grain, - - - - - do.	-	153
national, called kermes, on export to foreign countries, per lb. 10 maravedis; and if in a Spanish vessel, it receives a bounty of 6 maravedis per lb.		

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Drugs: cochineal, of America, or in dust; on import, free; on export to foreign countries, per quintal, 188 reals, besides the consolidation duty.		
calomel and corrosive sublimate, - - - per lb.	-	127
coltsfoot, of America, per quintal of 500 reals, 3 per cent.	-	
canchelagua, a species of gentian, - - - do.	-	120
from the Indies, on import and export, free.		
copperas, - - - per arroba,	-	30
of the Indies, - - - per arroba of 40 reals,	2	27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
dittany, - - - per lb.	-	24
of the Indies, - - - per quintal,	15	
dividivi, for tanning, - - - per arroba,	-	102
of the Indies, on import and export, free.		
dragon's blood, common, in paste, - - - per lb.	-	20
fine, in drops, - - - do.	-	127
fine, of America, per quintal, valued at 200 reals, 3 per cent.		
On export to foreign countries, free.		
coarse, on import, per quintal, valued at 96 reals, 3 per cent.		
On export, free.		
liquid, per quintal, valued at 48 reals, 3 per cent. On export, free.		
earth, camphor, of America, - - - per quintal,	30	
yellow, - - - per lb.	-	30
blue, - - - do.	-	28
pipe clay, - - - do.	-	8
chalk, - - - do.	-	6
black, for ink, - - - do.	-	6
for painters, - - - do.	-	16
potters' clay, - - - per arroba,	-	34
bononian, (chalk,) for cleaning silver, - - - do.	-	34
red, for painters, (umber,) - - - per lb.	-	6
scaled, - - - do.	-	9
composition of, to color metals, - - - per oz.	-	25
elk hoofs, - - - each,	-	30
elcampane, - - - per lb.	-	40
epithymum, - - - do.	-	51
epodium, - - - do.	-	40
extract of the aloë, - - - do.	-	90
catholic, - - - do.	-	480
of liquorice, - - - do.	-	30
essence of bergamot, lemon, or orange, - - - do.	-	340
emeralds, in fragments, for medical uses, - - - do.	-	153
fenugreek, - - - do.	-	36
flag, sweet, - - - do.	-	51
flowers, benzoin or Benjamin, - - - do.	-	3,294
dittany, - - - do.	-	40
camels' hay, - - - do.	-	204
pomegranate, - - - do.	-	20
lime tree, - - - do.	-	20
violet, - - - do.	-	30
frankincense, - - - do.	-	20
on export to America, - - - do.	-	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
fleabane, - - - do.	-	10
galangal, - - - do.	-	34
garnets, rough, for medical uses, - - - do.	-	238
goat or kids' blood, - - - do.	-	68
galbanum, gum, - - - do.	-	90
gentian root, - - - do.	-	20
ginger, - - - do.	-	12
gallipots, painted, - - - each,	-	56
glass of antimony, - - - per lb.	-	30
gall nuts, old duty, 12; new, in Spanish vessel, $\frac{1}{4}$ ; in foreign vessel, or by land, $\frac{1}{2}$ .		
Aleppo galls, exported to America, per arroba, valued at 85 reals, 202 5-16 maravedis.		
national, on export to foreign countries, pay, per arroba, 12 maravedis.		
gums, common, and of fruit trees, cherry, plum, &c. - - - do.	-	25
hedera, - - - do.	-	85
lime tree, - - - do.	-	25
Senegal, - - - do.	-	20
guaiacum and bdellium, - - - do.	-	51
tapioca, - - - do.	-	20
elemi, - - - do.	-	25
sandarac, - - - do.	-	34
sarcocola, - - - do.	-	80
adraganth, - - - do.	-	16
sagapenum, - - - do.	-	80
ammoniac, - - - do.	-	61
gamboge, - - - do.	-	120
benzoin, - - - do.	-	91
caranna, - - - do.	-	102
anime, - - - do.	-	71
myrrh, common, - - - do.	-	132
lac, old duty, 68; new, Spanish vessel, $\frac{1}{4}$ ; foreign vessel, and by land, $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.		
Arabic, old duty, 25; new $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ .		
The above, and all other foreign gums, on export to America, per arroba of 90 reals,	6	10 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Drugs: gums, anime, from the Spanish Indies, on export, free.	per quintal, 3	
caranna, from the Spanish Indies,	do. 24	
mangrove,	do. 3	
copal, per quintal of 800 reals, 3 per cent. on export to foreign countries, free.		
hypocist,	per lb. -	30
juice of,	do. -	34
hermodactyls,	do. -	40
hyacinths, for medical uses,	do. -	238
hellebore, black and white,	do. -	20
hartshorn,	per arroba, -	100
hyssop water,	per lb. -	16
Indian leaf, (wild cinnamon,)	do. -	204
ink, Indian,	per ounce, -	12
ink powder,	per lb. -	136
indigo,	do. -	306
of America, per lb. 12 maravedis for <i>consolidacion de vales</i> ; and on export to foreign countries, per quintal, 192 reals; but if exported in a Spanish vessel it receives a bounty, per quintal, of 40 reals.		
ipacacuanha,	do. -	170
of the Indies, per quintal, 24 reals; and on export to foreign countries, free.		
jalap,	do. -	40
of America, per quintal, 12 reals; on export to foreign countries, 16 reals; but if exported in a Spanish vessel, it receives a bounty of 8 reals per quintal.		
jujubes,	do. -	6
lampblack, or printing ink,	do. -	10
ditto, exported to America, per quintal, valued at 180 reals, 10 reals, 20 2-5 maravedis.		
lard, of America, per quintal, 30 reals; and is free on exportation.		
laudanum,	do. -	16
liquid,	do. -	612
leopard's bane,	do. -	60
lavender, French,	do. -	20
lead, red,	do. -	20
yellow,	do. -	25
red, old duty, 6 maravedis; new, in Spanish vessels, 18 maravedis; in foreign vessels, or by land, 24 maravedis per lb.		
to America, exported, per quintal of 120 reals, 8 reals 13 3-5 maravedis; to foreign countries, exported, free.		
white, old duty, 12; new, in Spanish vessels, 18; in foreign vessels, or by land, 24 per lb.		
ditto, exported to America, per quintal, 9 reals 15 3-10 maravedis.		
laurel, or bay berries,	do. -	16
liquorice, ball,	do. -	10
root, national, on export to foreign countries, per quintal, 8 maravedis; if refined, per quintal, 2 maravedis.		
if exported by the manufacturers, it will be free of duty for ten years, (1803.)		
root, foreign,	per arroba, -	20
litharge, old duty, 6; new, Spanish vessels, 12; foreign vessels, or by land, 18 maravedis per lb.		
liverwort,	per lb. -	4
magnesia alba,	do. -	60
mace,	do. -	591
manna,	do. -	56
mother-of-pearl, or shells,	do. -	76
ditto, of the Indies, free on import; and on export, the common pay, per quintal, 2 reals; the fine, 6 reals.		
ditto, of America, on its import and export, per quintal, 12 reals.		
master wort,	do. -	30
mastic,	do. -	102
marum,	do. -	76
millepedes,	-	102
myrobalans, picked,	-	132
madder, in dust or ground,	per quintal, -	1,530
root,	do. -	765
in dust, exported to foreign countries,	per arroba, 2	6
miltwaste,	per lb. -	30
mistletoe,	do. -	10
mountain sasserwort, (seseli,) from the Levant,	do. -	30
musk,	per oz. -	102
nitre, new duty, Spanish vessel 24, foreign 30 per lb.		
from the royal manufactories, free on exportation.		
nux vomica, per lb., old duty, 45; new, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ .		
oil of camphor,	per lb. -	640
almonds,	do. -	30
national, exported to America, per lb., valued at 4 reals,	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
American spruce, free on import and export.		
anniseed,	do. -	306
wormwood,	do. -	1,088
sulphur,	do. -	60
hepatic or caballine aloes,	do. -	45
American betolia and canime, free on import and export.		

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Drugs: oil of wax, - - - - - per lb.	-	320
juniper, - - - - - do.	-	82
lavender, and French lavender, - - - - - do.	-	32
jasmine, - - - - - do.	-	204
bay, - - - - - do.	-	27
mint and sage, - - - - - do.	-	1,020
common walnut, - - - - - do.	-	12
wood, - - - - - do.	-	51
American wood, free on export and import.	-	-
guaiacum, - - - - - do.	-	255
linseed, - - - - - do.	-	6
exported to America, per arroba, valued at 50 reals 119 ms.	-	-
maria, of America, free on export and import.	-	-
brick, - - - - - do.	-	64
rock, - - - - - do.	-	60
rosemary, - - - - - do.	-	160
laurel seed, - - - - - do.	-	3,604
ambergis, - - - - - do.	-	100
tartar, - - - - - do.	-	160
turpentine, - - - - - do.	-	51
cinnamon, - - - - - do.	-	17,289
cloves, - - - - - do.	-	1,072
mace, - - - - - do.	-	3,298
nutmegs, - - - - - do.	-	765
opium, - - - - -	-	204
opopanax, gum, old duty, 204; new, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ .	-	-
ochre, per lb., old duty, 30; new, 12 in a Spanish vessel, and in a foreign vessel or by land, 18.	-	-
orchelia, - - - - - do.	-	30
exported to foreign countries and to America, free.	-	-
orpiment, old duty, 20; new, 34,	-	40
paste of antimony, - - - - - do.	-	612
nux vomica, - - - - - do.	-	60
nutmegs, - - - - - do.	-	714
orange flowers, pippins, and other fruits, flowers, and herbs,	-	51
the American coroso, (palm,) per quintal, 4 reals; on exportation, free.	-	-
cocoa, - - - - - do.	-	50
poppies, - - - - - do.	-	4
Paraguay herb or tea, - - - - - do.	-	48
plaster, Scotch, for corns, in cerecloths of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, per dozen,	-	30
pepper, long, - - - - - per lb.	-	40
polypodium, - - - - - do.	-	20
pills, Bencio's, - - - - - per oz.	-	80
golden, of the size of a Spanish pea, 24 in a box, - - - - - per box,	-	296
Kilser's, anti-venereal, - - - - - per box of 1000,	-	336
powder, Aix, - - - - - per packet of 16 doses,	-	254
guaiacum, - - - - - per lb.	-	153
geniers, - - - - - per paper,	-	24
tooth, - - - - - per oz.	-	10
blue, - - - - - per lb.	-	120
precipitate, red, - - - - - per paper,	-	160
red and white, - - - - - per lb.	-	244
paint, blue, from minerals, - - - - -	-	120
Prussian blue, old duty, 163; new, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ .	-	-
pastels and crayons, for painting, - - - - - do.	-	272
resin of scammony, - - - - - do.	-	960
guaiacum, - - - - - do.	-	102
jalap, - - - - - do.	-	408
caranna, of the Indies, per quintal, valued at 300 reals, 9 reals; on export to foreign countries, free.	-	-
cero, of the Indies, per quintal, of 100 reals, pays 3 reals; on export to foreign countries, it is free.	-	-
mangrove, of the Indies, per quintal, valued at 48 reals, 3 per cent.; on export, free.	-	-
tabanuco, of the Indies, per quintal, valued at 160 reals, 3 per cent.; on export, duty free.	-	-
carob and ocuse, on export, free.	-	-
common, exported to the Indies, per quintal, 4 reals $6\frac{1}{2}$ maravedis.	-	-
do. national, per quintal, 1 real 17 maravedis to the Indies; and to foreign countries, free.	-	-
pine, - - - - - do.	-	20
roses of Castile and Provence, - - - - - do.	-	10
rubies, in fragments, for medical uses, - - - - - per oz.	-	20
rhubarb, - - - - - per lb.	-	204
of America, per quintal, valued at 800 reals, 24 reals; on export to foreign countries, free.	-	-
riopontico, - - - - - do.	-	120
root, orris, - - - - - do.	-	20
biztua, - - - - - do.	-	30
tormentil and swallow, - - - - - do.	-	16
China, - - - - - do.	-	34
peony, - - - - - do.	-	16
spodium, - - - - - do.	-	40
ipecacuanha, - - - - - per quintal,	24	-
star, of Indies, - - - - - do.	-	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
mechoacana, of America, - - - - - do.	24	-



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Drugs: root, raizilla, of America, - - - - - per quintal,	24	
barberry, on export to foreign countries, free, as well as the three last articles.		
caranna, of America, per quintal, 9 reals; and on export, free.		
begambre, - - - - - per arroba,	-	255
calagula, - - - - - per lb.	-	60
of the Indies, on import and export, free.		
sal ammoniac, - - - - - do.	-	48
salts, glauher, - - - - - do.	-	10
of wormwood, - - - - - do.	-	102
tin, - - - - - do.	-	480
Mars, - - - - - do.	-	192
Saturn, - - - - - do.	-	40
volatile, of viper, of hartshorn, and of amber, - - - - - per oz.	-	127
rock, - - - - - per lb.	-	10
gentian, - - - - - do.	-	192
prunella, - - - - - do.	-	34
tartar, - - - - - do.	-	51
scammony, - - - - - do.	-	510
spermaceti, - - - - - do.	-	68
saxifrage, - - - - - do.	-	20
snakeroot, Virginia, - - - - - do.	-	183
samaruba, - - - - - do.	-	68
sebestines, - - - - - do.	-	30
sago, - - - - - do.	-	40
safflower, - - - - - do.	-	30
national, on export to foreign countries, per lb. 12 maravedis.		
seed, amomum, - - - - - do.	-	173
worm, - - - - - do.	-	52
ameos, peony, and hedge mustard, - - - - - do.	-	20
carrot and parsley, - - - - - do.	-	102
fresh, - - - - - do.	-	30
carraway, - - - - - do.	-	10
pearls, for cordials, - - - - - do.	-	561
sesamum, - - - - - do.	-	30
exported to America, per quintal of 200 reals, 6 reals.		
stavesacre, - - - - - do.	-	20
stone, bezoar, - - - - - per oz.	-	51
oriental, not weighing half an ounce, at the rate per ounce,	-	765
above that weight, - - - - - per oz.	-	1,530
of America, per quintal, valued at 4,000 reals, 120 reals; on its export, free.		
nephritic, - - - - - per lb.	-	40
calamine, - - - - - do.	-	20
eagle, - - - - - do.	-	10
unicorn, - - - - - do.	-	80
load, - - - - - do.	-	16
infernalis, - - - - - do.	-	204
Jews', - - - - - do.	-	102
vitriol of Cyprus, old duty, 20; new, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ .		
pomice, - - - - - do.	-	8
shavings of ivory, - - - - - do.	-	16
guaiacum, - - - - - do.	-	6
hartshorn, - - - - - do.	-	10
senna, leaves, whole or broken, - - - - - do.	-	34
spirits of hartshorn, - - - - - do.	-	320
sapphire, in fragments, for medicinal uses, - - - - - per oz.	-	30
sarsaparilla, - - - - - do.	-	102
of America, per quintal, 14 reals 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ maravedis; and on exportation to foreign countries, free; if shipped in Spanish vessels, it receives a bounty of 8 reals per quintal.		
sassafras, of the Indies, per quintal, 12 reals; and on export to foreign countries, free.		
sumach, - - - - -		50
exported to foreign countries, - - - - - per arroba,	1	
shells, oyster, - - - - -		20
smalt, blue, or other colors, rough or ground, - - - - - per lb.	-	20
spalt, (paint,) - - - - - do.	-	40
spikenard, Celtic, - - - - - do.	-	50
Indian, - - - - - do.	-	510
spirits of lampblack, - - - - - do.	-	160
quinquina, - - - - - do.	-	230
sal ammoniac, - - - - - do.	-	68
common salt, - - - - - do.	-	68
vitriol, - - - - - do.	-	34
sulphur, new duty, 66; foreign vessels, 72.		
nitre, new duty, 66.		
storax, liquid, - - - - -		30
calamine, or in paste, - - - - -		68
in drops, - - - - -		408
sponge, common, - - - - -		40
skink, or stincus marinus, - - - - -		510
snake weed, - - - - -		25
savadillo, - - - - -		51

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Drugs, savadillo, of the Indies, per quintal of 400 reals, 12 reals; on exportation, 12 reals; and if in a Spanish vessel, it has a bounty of 6 reals per quintal.		
tea, of the Indies, on import and export, free.		
turmeric, old duty, 20; new, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ .		
tusks of wild boar or sea-horse,	-	40
ultramarine,	- per oz.	240
varnish, of spirits of wine,	- do.	51
verdigris, new duty, Spanish vessel, 10; foreign vessel, 15 per pound.		
the Indies,	- per lb.	16 $\frac{33}{50}$
verditer,	-	25
vipers, dried,	- do.	76
vitriol, white and Roman,	- do.	12
wood, aloes,	- do.	408
braziletto,	- per arroba,	204
holly,	- do.	102
China,	- do.	255
Campeachy, logwood, St. Martha, lignum vitæ, guaiacum, ebony,		
fustic, yellow wood, red ebony, ferrey, and pomegranate,	- do.	127
Venetian sumach, old duty, 127; new duty, Spanish vessel, $\frac{1}{4}$ ; foreign vessel, $\frac{1}{2}$ .		
red, do. do. do.		
American sumach, red wood, Campeachy, logwood, braziletto, ferrey, fustic, aloes, and American lignum vitæ, yellow wood, free on export and import.		
Brazil, per arroba, old duty, 204; new, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ .		
zaffre,	- per lb.	30
zedoaria,	- do.	40
zurra, of America,	- per quintal,	3
on export to foreign countries, free.		
Drops, crystal, for chandeliers,	- per doz.	3
Dresses, foreign, girdles, of silver or gold, without ear bobs and clasps,	- each,	10
Draughtsmen, of wood, bone, or ivory,	- do.	6
Dressing tables, foreign, of wood, plain, painted, japanned, or inlaid in boxes, of various forms,	- do.	45
of walnut tree, rose, or mahogany, plain, stained, or inlaid, with or without glasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ vara, or a little higher,	- do.	3
of pine, inlaid with walnut wood, with a glass of $\frac{1}{2}$ vara, chequer board, and writing desk,	- do.	6
Drops, botanical, sulphurous, &c. foreign,	- per 1000,	6
Dice, foreign, of bone or ivory,	- per doz.	1
Dimity, striped, from upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 vara wide, or a little more,	- per vara,	1
ditto, middling, per vara, 1 real 17 maravedis.		
ditto, fine, per vara, 1 real 17 maravedis.		
foreign, of Troyes, or from other parts of France, to $\frac{2}{3}$ wide,	- do.	25
middling, with small stripes or flowers,	- do.	1
ditto, fine, per vara, 1 real 27 maravedis; superfine, per vara, 2 reals.		
coarse, from more than $\frac{2}{3}$ to a vara, or a little more, wide,	- do.	17
ditto, middling, per vara, 1 real 27 maravedis.		
ditto, fine, 2 reals; ditto, superfine, 3 reals.		
foreign, Swiss, of soft thread, middling, of $\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, less $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch,	- do.	16
Spanish, of thread and cotton, for export to the Indies, duty free; export to foreign countries prohibited.		
national, of thread or cotton, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Ear rings, ear bobs, pendants, (foreign,) with false gems, set in silver, having two or three drops or pendants; also ear bobs of mother-of-pearl, and jet, with a stone set in silver,	- per pair,	4
foreign, of jet or mother-of-pearl, chased, and mounted with silver, and with one or three drops,	- per doz. pairs,	9
foreign, No. 2, proportionally,	- do.	6
No. 4,	- do.	9
No. 6,	- do.	14
bobs, foreign, large, of gilt metal, with false stones, which are called <i>à la panurge</i> ,	- do.	8
of bugles, glass-seed beads, linked with wire,	- per doz.	20
of the most common kind of glass, chased or embossed with metal or pewter,	- do.	2
ditto, of crystal, and glass in paste, resembling avanturine stone or other stones, finely chased in metal.	- do.	18
of jet, false pearls, and mother-of-pearl, chased in yellow metal, or plated,	- do.	7
of brass only, for children,	- per gross,	2
of steel, mounted on gilt metal.	- per doz.	45
for exportation, (see <i>Mother-of-Pearl, Jet, Brass, Glass, and Wrought Steel.</i> )		
rings, foreign, of gilt metal, for pendants,	- do.	1
drops, jet, unset, foreign,	- per gross of pairs,	5
mock pearl, of wax and glass:		
No. 1, mounted,	- per dozen pairs,	3
No. 2, mounted, with plate wire, gilt,	-	5
No. 3, of silvered glass,	-	1
No. 4, blue, with a socket and loop of silver wire, gilt,	-	6
No. 5, of yellow glass,	-	8
No. 6, of blue glass,	-	9
for exportation. (see <i>Jet, Wax, and Glass,</i> ) and for exportation to America, (see <i>Pearls.</i> )		



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Earthenware, foreign, glazed, common, such as pots, pans, and other vessels, of all classes and sizes, - per doz.	1	
and delfware, national, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
foreign, coarse, on import, - per doz. pieces,	2	
middling, including crockery ware of stone and flint, - do.	4	
and an additional duty of consolidacion de vale, on each piece, large or middle sized, of foreign earthenware, including large dishes and soup plates, called stoneware, -	-	34
on each small sized, ditto, -	-	17
imitation of China, - do.	8	
of real China, - do.	16	
made in the Spanish provinces, for export to America, duty free; and the foreign may be shipped by taking at the same time an equal quantity of the national.		
national, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
fine, of Spanish manufacture, is free from the duty of alcabala and cientos when sold in the warehouses of the manufacturers.		
Earth, fullers', for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Elephants' teeth, from India, large, per quintal, valued at 1,400 reals, at 3 per cent.	42	
for export to foreign countries, -	70	
small, per quintal, valued at 700 reals, at 3 per cent.	21	
for export to foreign countries, per quintal, -	35	
Estopas, from Portugal, of all kinds, up to a vara or a little more in width, - per vara,	-	17
Estopillas, foreign, plain, or embroidered, ordinary, scarcely a vara wide, - do.	-	25
ditto, common, - do.	1	1
ditto, fine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, or a little more or less, - do.	3	
the half piece of $8\frac{1}{2}$ varas, for exportation to the Indies, valued at 56 reals, -	3	$31\frac{1}{2}$
ditto, worked and embroidered, for exportation to the Indies, valued at 60 reals, -	4	$6\frac{3}{4}$
ditto, very superior, valued at 75 reals, -	5	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Ebony, foreign, for the use of turners, in limited quantities, is duty free.		
Eggs, foreign, - per arroba,	3	
Esterlins, national, (fustian,) for export to America, duty free.		
Fish, codfish, foreign, without distinction of kinds, including cod sounds, tripes, and whatever belongs to it, - do.	3	18
dried or stock, - do.	7	
These two articles are subject to the special duty of <i>consolidacion de vales</i> . The exportation of these articles is duty free, and is prohibited to America, even under pretext of being for ship's provision, or any other whatever.		
NOTE.—The payment of 10 per cent. (duty on sales) on the first sale, is to be made at the custom-house where they are entered.		
foreign, fresh, of all kinds, - do.	2	
salt, pickled, dry, (excepting those mentioned in this list as tunny-fish, salmon, or pilchards,) - do.	3	18
To these duties must be added 3 reals more for <i>consolidacion de vales</i> , which must be paid at the first port of entry only.		
By another order it is ordained that one-third part of the duties on dried or pickled fish from privileged provinces be deducted from foreigners, and those that are not expressed pay -		
of home produce, fresh or salt, which is exported for other provinces of the kingdom, are free from royal or municipal duties, even of Madrid, of the <i>millon</i> ; and in the sales and resales do not pay <i>alcabalas</i> or <i>cientos</i> in the interior towns.	2	12
To enjoy this privilege, they must justify from whence they came by a clearance from the custom-house, and with a certificate from a magistrate or officer.		
national, salt or fresh, for exportation to foreign countries, and to the Indies, and fish from those countries, on importation into Spain, and exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
dry, salted, or pickled, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
Besides the import duty, the first <i>alcabala</i> of foreign fish is paid. In the custom-house of the qualified ports of Castile and Leon, and in those of Arragon, Valencia, Catalonia, Majorca, Orduna, and Balmaseda, the following is due:		
codfish, without any distinction of classes, - per arroba,	2	12
pilchards, of all kinds and sizes, including anchovies, salt, pickled, and corned, - do.	2	30
tunny-fish, salted, pickled, or corned, including sounds, bones, or any other part thereof, - do.	2	14
lampreys, salted or covered with paste, - per case,	2	
foreign, salt, caught on the coast of Barbary, imported into the island of Minorca, duty free.		
of all kinds, - per arroba,	1	11
salt, dried or pickled, not particularly expressed, - do.	2	12
salmon, or conger eel, salt or pickled, - do.	3	33
fresh, salted, pickled, or put up in any other manner, which enter the towns of the provinces of Castile and Leon from the fisheries of Biscay and Guipascoa, are only to pay <i>alcabalas</i> and <i>cientos</i> on the sales made thereof, 2 per cent.		
NOTE.—The fish of Spanish fisheries are now free from the duties of <i>alcabalas</i> and <i>cientos</i> , and from all kinds of municipal imposts of the different towns.		
Fishing lines, of silk or thread, for exportation to a foreign country, duty free.		
Flambeaus, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Frame s and consoles, foreign, of wood, painted and gilt, for looking-glasses, pictures, and other articles for cabinets, - - - per dozen,	4	
of worked brass, oval, - - - each,	1	12
of gilt wood, plain or ornamented, for looking-glasses and cornucopias, on import, one-third of the duty on the looking-glasses and cornucopias themselves, according to the sizes.		
for embroidering and tambouring, - - - do.	6	28
for stocking weavers, - - - do.	150	
Stocking weavers' frames are free of the duties of <i>internacion</i> .		
Flaxseed, foreign, duty free.		
national, for exportation to foreign countries, - - - per arroba,	2	12
Fans, foreign, with prospective glasses, a watch set with gems, or with gold or silver ribs, 5 per cent. ad valorem.		
of chip and cane, - - - per dozen,	6	
of bone only, with chip ribs, - - - do.	8	
inlaid with tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl, - - - do.	16	
of ivory, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise-shell, plain, - - - do.	36	
with open work, and inlaid, - - - each,	9	
of ivory, tortoise-shell, or mother-of-pearl, bored, inlaid, and with raised figures on both sides, - - - do.	36	
with figures in relief, on one side only, - - - do.	18	
of ivory and ebony, bored, and national, of kidskin, - - - do.	13	18
Besides these duties there is an additional charge of 24 reals per dozen on foreign fans when imported into Spain, including fans of French manufacture.		
For America, they are to pay according to invoice and value.		
sticks for, of ivory, tortoise-shell, or mother-of-pearl, plain or worked, - - - per set,	11	
of cane and wood, plain or worked, - - - do.	-	12
of bone, or mixed with wood, plain or worked, - - - do.	-	15
Fishing hooks, foreign, of iron, - - - per 1000,	6	
Fowls and other poultry, foreign, on importation, - - - each,	-	15
national, on export to the Indies, pay duty ad valorem; to foreign countries, duty free.		
Forceps, foreign, for dentists' use, - - - per dozen,	3	
Figures of lead, for children's playthings, on importation, - - - per lb.	1	6
Filipichines, (a sort of woollen damask stuff,) foreign, wide, for exportation to the Indies, per vara, valued at 12 reals, - - -	-	28 14-26
Flutes, foreign, clarionets, or hautboys, of box or ebony, plain or ornamented with bone or ivory, - - - each,	9	
for birds, or whistles, of box or ebony, - - - per dozen,	4	
free of duties on exportation to a foreign country.		
Fleams, foreign, of all kinds, for farriers, - - -	2	
Foils, foreign, - - - each,	3	
Flannel, foreign, for exportation to America, per vara, valued at 8 reals, - - -	-	19 1-22
national, do. and to foreign countries, duty free.		
Flasks, foreign, of pasteboard, for powder, on importation, - - - per dozen,	1	14
of tin, japanned, plain and of horn, with ornaments of iron, - - -	1	17
of shagreen, with lids of the same, - - - each,	-	20
Fronteraspieces, of cast iron, for stocking weavers' looms, composed of 325 or more pieces, - - - do.	15	
Feathers, stripped from birds while alive, foreign, - - - per arroba,	3	
common, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
ostrich, foreign, without being made up, - - - per lb.	13	18
for exportation to foreign countries, - - - do.	3	
Fountains, baptismal, foreign, made of tin, plain, worked, or varnished, - - - each,	-	30
of quicksilvered glass, one-fourth of a vara high, - - - do.	1	17
Flints, for guns or pistols, - - - per arroba,	4	17
Files, foreign, of iron or brass, - - - per lb.	-	12
Flax, raw, from America, is free from import duty, hackled, and without being hackled, and tow, on export to foreign countries, - - - per arroba,	9	
spun, woven, manufactured, or mixed with any other material, on export to foreign countries and to America, unless otherwise expressed under particular heads, duty free.		
Flour, foreign, for export to America, per quintal, valued at 80 reals, - - -	5	20 2-5
foreign, - - - per quintal,	5	10
from Spain and her dominions in Spanish America, imported on account of the <i>consolidacion de vales</i> , duty free.		
foreign, on export to Caraccas, or the adjacent islands, pays an additional duty of 40 reals per barrel of 175 lbs., in case the national flour is worth 140; and if less, in proportion.		
ground in Spain, from foreign wheat, is considered as national. A premium is given on export of national flour, which will be taken from the additional duty laid on foreign flour.		
Flour carried from Biscay and Guipascoa to the licensed ports, bound to South America, not only pays the duty of exportation to that country, but likewise 120 maravedis of importation into the Peninsula, as foreign wheat bound to South America.		
Flasks, small, covered with chip, from half a pint to a pottle, - - - each,	-	28
Figs, foreign, dried, - - - per arroba,	1	
national, for export to America, per quintal valued at 30 reals, - - -	-	30 3-5
dried, for export to foreign countries, - - - do.	-	20
exported under a Spanish flag, are entitled to a bounty of - - - do.	-	12
Forks, foreign, of iron, with handles of metal, wood, or bone, - - - per dozen,	2	
with handles of plated metal or ivory, - - - do.	3	
Fillets, foreign, or bands, with false gems, on brass or tinfoil, decorated with gilt or plated spangles, for ladies' tresses, - - - each,	2	18



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Fillets, of tortoise-shell, plain, or wrought with steel or brass, - - each,	1	2
For export of fillets of steel, brass, tin, tortoise-shell, and iron, see those words.		
Gowns, foreign, in patterns, for exportation to Spanish Indies, per invoice, ad valorem.		
silk, in patterns, or made of Spanish silks, for export to America, - per lb.	1	
Grain, wheat, foreign, on importation, - - - per quintal,	1	26
rye, barley, and Indian corn, - - - do.	-	30
oats, - - - do.	-	26
grains and flour imported from a foreign country, on account of the <i>consolidacion</i> , are free of duties on import, except that of <i>subvencion</i> , the payment of which must not be doubled on the same parcel, and the duty of the <i>corps of Catalonia</i> .		
No duties are exacted on grains exported by the frontiers, to be ground in foreign mills.		
For the grains, seed, and vegetables proceeding from seed sown by foreigners on our frontier lands, the present practice for the payment of duties will continue.		
Grains and seed imported by the ports of Seville, from Ayamonte, to Algeiras, pay, besides 34 maravedis for each arroba of beans and pease, 12 for Indian corn, 17 for every arroba of rice and every fanega of wheat and barley, and 51 per quintal of flour, if intended for the garden of exotic plants in St. Lucar.		
Foreign grains, shipped in foreign vessels, from port to port, pay 1 real per fanega of wheat, and 17 maravedis per fanega of barley.		
Grains used for the sustenance of cattle and birds, if conducted from port to port in national vessels, duty free.		
Grains, foreign, carried into Spain for the purpose of being ground in mills there, pay the duty already established thereon. Buenos Ayres wheat, imported in Spanish vessels on account of the inhabitants of that province, is duty free, on exportation from South America and importation into Spain, not only of custom-house duties, but of those of <i>alcabala</i> and the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of <i>consulado</i> . They can be transhipped in the ports, and enjoy other privileges.		
Grogam, foreign, called Italian, for exportation to the Indies, per vara, valued at 36 reals, - - -	2	17 17-26
Gold and silver leaf, enamelled or not, on importation, - - - per oz.	6	
with false gold and silver, wide and narrow, - - - per leaf,	3	
foreign, worked in any shape, without precious stones, per oz. at 5 per cent. in bars, wedges, plates, or coins, duty free.	17	
in wedges, from the Indies, in coin or dust, pays 2 per cent. for all duties. foreign, in ornaments, valued at 294 reals per oz., 2 per cent. -	5	29 23-25
NOTE.—By order of 30th August, 1800, gold from the Indies, in coins, worked, in wedges, bars, or ornaments, pays, exclusive of the above, 2 per cent. by royal license pays 3 per cent. on exportation, exclusive of the duties collected by the national bank of St. Carlos.		
in new ornaments, of no more than 22 carats, and valued at 320 reals, with a certificate from the assayer's office, for export, per oz. 3 per cent.		
in bars, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
Garden stuffs, foreign, such as pumpkins, celery, &c. - - per arroba,	-	8
not otherwise enumerated, to foreign countries, duty free.		
Giblets, in lard, for exportation, - - - per lb.	-	30
Guitar tops and bottoms, foreign, - - - per dozen,	1	2
Galloons, foreign, of fine gold or silver, - - - per oz.	4	17
embroidered with spangles, &c. - - - do.	6	
of French gold, for exportation to the Indies, per oz. valued at 28 reals, -	1	32 16-25
of silver, for exportation to the Indies, valued at 25 reals, -	1	25 1-7
brilliant, of foreign gold, for exportation to the Indies, valued at 32 reals, -	2	8 4-25
silver, valued at 30 reals, - - -	1	3 2-5
Spanish gold and silver muslin of every kind, for exportation to the Indies, pays according to weight.		
false, ditto, ditto, - - - per lb.	-	17
Ghent, foreign, (a kind of linen,) coarse, lead colored, up to a vara wide, - per vara,	-	23
white, - - - do.	-	25
lead colored, coarse, or middling, from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ vara wide, - do.	-	25
fine, - - - do.	1	1
of $\frac{1}{4}$ and 7 inches, - - - do.	1	17
Gauze, foreign, plain or worked, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a vara wide, - - - do.	1	17
died or stamped, - - - do.	2	17
plain, embroidered, or in handkerchiefs, from more than $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and half wide, - - - do.	2	
ditto, dyed or stamped, - - - do.	3	12
plain or embroidered, from more than $\frac{1}{2}$ and a half to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ vara wide, - do.	3	25
ditto, dyed or stamped, - - - do.	6	8
crape, up to a vara or a little more wide, - - - do.	1	17
with gold or silver spangles, - - - do.	3	
of silk, with stripes or flowers of gold or silver, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a vara wide, - do.	4	17
with ground of gold or silver, plain, striped, or with flowers, enamelled or not, of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a vara wide, - - - do.	9	
ditto, embroidered with flowers, - - - do.	18	
embroidered or striped, with a border in imitation of a flounce, - do.	22	17
thin, (called Marly,) plain and embroidered, including that made up in handkerchiefs, to a little more than a vara wide, - - - do.	1	1
coarse, - - - do.	1	17
middling, - - - do.	1	27

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Gauze, fine, - - - - - per vara,	2	
superfine, - - - - - do.	3	
plain, with points, cut into stripes, and embroidered with thread, in imitation of fine lace, for borders and other uses, called tulle, - - - per lb.	90	
foreign, plain, dyed, or stamped, of a vara wide, 25 per cent. - - -	6	8
or crape, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, - - - per vara,	1	17
of 1 vara wide, - - - do.	3	25
of silk, plain or embroidered, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara and 1 inch, - - - do.	4	
wrought into aprons, ordinary, - - - do.	1	17
handkerchiefs, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara, - - - do.	2	1
middling, - - - do.	2	13
fine, - - - do.	2	26
foreign, fringed at the loom, embroidered, spotted, and with knots, sewed with thread, silk, silver wire, or false spangles, and handkerchiefs, in pieces, pay the duties of dyed gauzes, according to their widths.		
from France, gold and silvered, for exportation to India, per invoice, ad valorem; likewise gauzes striped with gold and silver flowers; and silk gauzes, plain and flowered.		
national, for the Indies, pays by weight, and for export to a foreign country, duty free.		
Globes, of pasteboard, with the corresponding pieces of metal or wood, - - - per pair,	60	
Grogram, foreign, and all kinds of silk cord, plain, striped, or embroidered, - - - per vara,	5	13
Granites, foreign, of common glass, and plain, on importation, - - - per lb.	1	14
middling and fine, worked, - - - do.	8	8
superfine, - - - do.	24	
Gravers, foreign, with or without handles, - - - per dozen,	1	6
for export. See <i>Manufactured iron</i> .		
Garlic, foreign, dry, - - - per arroba,	-	20
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Glasses, foreign, hollow, of crystal, of all kinds, sizes, and colors, gilt or with gilding, with or without spouts, of tin or common metal, such as vials, glasses, flasks, flagons, jars, basins, salt-cellars, waiters, tumblers, cruets, &c. - - - per dozen,	2	8
for watches, - - - do.	1	
for spectacles, &c. - - - do.	-	12
for barometers and thermometers, - - - do.	1	14
triangular, prisms, and lenses, - - - do.	1	6
for windows, $\frac{1}{2}$ vara long, - - - do.	1	6
crystal, $\frac{1}{2}$ vara long, - - - do.	3	
$\frac{1}{2}$ vara long, - - - each,	-	20
for windows, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara long, - - - do.	1	6
$\frac{3}{4}$ vara long, - - - do.	2	12
$\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ vara long, - - - do.	5	10
1 vara long, - - - do.	9	
if above 1 vara, there will be added for each inch more than the duty specified, - - -	6	
and crystals, foreign, plain, and hollow, coming by land or in a foreign vessel, pay, besides the duties specified, $\frac{1}{2}$ more, and coming in a national vessel $\frac{1}{2}$ more, being free from the duty of <i>habilitacion</i> , but not those of <i>consolidacion</i> and <i>subvencion</i> .		
foreign, of all kinds, for exportation to the Indies, pay ad valorem.		
national, exported to any part of the world, duty free.		
looking, foreign, in the shape of books, - - - do.	6	
Glass, looking, plates, foreign, loose, to $\frac{1}{2}$ vara high, - - - do.	1	6
to $\frac{1}{2}$ do. - - - do.	4	16
to $\frac{3}{4}$ do. - - - do.	14	10
from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ do. - - - do.	19	8
from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ do. - - - do.	30	
to $\frac{3}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ do. - - - do.	41	20
1 vara, - - - do.	57	7
for each inch above 1 vara, must be added to the duty already specified, - - -	9	
coming in a foreign vessel, or by land, $\frac{1}{2}$ more on the duties above paid is charged, and if in a Spanish vessel, $\frac{1}{2}$ more.		
Grapes, national, for exportation to South America, per quintal, valued at 8 varas, - - -	-	84
Gypsum, foreign, in stone, - - - per quintal,	-	10
powder, - - - do.	-	20
white, and fine plaster, - - - do.	1	6
for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
worked, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
Grisettas, foreign, of silk, mixed with thread and wool, of $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - per vara.	3	
lutestring, drugget, Prussian, or imperial, with small flowers, of $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - do.	4	17
double, Portuguese, with stripes and flowers, or spotted, of $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - do.	6	
Prussian, of little silk, or legatine, striped, flowered, or spotted, of $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - do.	3	25
ground embroidered with silk, silver, gold, and stripes or crosses of wood or silk, and small flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - do.	30	
Grisettas and lutestrings, on a ground of wool, gold, or silver, without passing through, of $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - do.	15	
with ground embroidered with silk, gold, or silver, with spangles, or any other way, of $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - do.	96	
Grisetillas, foreign, of coarse thread, fit for mattresses, - - - do.	-	23
fine, embroidered with small flowers, - - - do.	-	25
Graters, foreign, of tin or metal, - - - per doz.	3	
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Game, foreign, such as rabbits, hares, partridges, pigeons, and other fowls, - - - per arroba,	3	
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.		Reals.	Maravedis.
Glasses, foreign, spectacles, common, mounted in iron, steel, brass, horn, bone, and leather, - - - - -	per doz.	1	
ditto, mounted in tortoise-shell or silver, with shagreen case, tortoise-shell, or mother-of-pearl, - - - - -	do.	12	
ditto, temple, of iron or steel, - - - - -	do.	4	17
ditto, mounted in silver, with shagreen cases, tortoise-shell, or mother-of-pearl, - - - - -	do.	15	17
reading, mounted in horn or brass, with a stock or case of the same, of all sizes, - - - - -	do.	3	18
mounted in silver, tortoise-shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, - - - - -	do.	19	26
opera, mounted in pasteboard, horn, or brass, with or without cases, - - - - -	do.	4	17
mounted with ebony or bone, slightly ornamented with silver, - - - - -	do.	17	22
mounted in mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, or shagreen, - - - - -	do.	53	22
spy, common, with the body of pasteboard, mounted with horn, or brass, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 vara long, - - - - -	each,	1	12
ditto, from 1 to 2 varas long, - - - - -	do.	4	
ditto, from 2 to 3 varas long, - - - - -	do.	6	
fine, with the body of shagreen, or wood, ornamented with brass, tortoise-shell, or ivory, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 vara long, - - - - -	do.	5	25
ditto, from 1 to 2 varas long, - - - - -	do.	7	17
ditto, from 2 to 3 varas long, - - - - -	do.	18	
one vara long, with a large tortoise-shell body or tube, studded with silver, and rims of the same, - - - - -	do.	54	
for export—See <i>Pasteboard, Mother-of-pearl, Tortoise-shell, Fine Woods, Ivory, &amp;c.</i>			
Glue, foreign, common, - - - - -	per lb.	-	10
for export to America, per lb. valued at 3 reals, - - - - -	-	-	77-16
national, for export to foreign countries, duty free.			
Hat loops, foreign, of steel or metal, with a button of the same, - - - - -	each,	6	
silver, enamelled with false stone, and button of the same, - - - - -	do.	6	
Handles, foreign, of horn, bone, cocoa, ivory, or common metal, of various shapes, for walking sticks, - - - - -	per doz.	3	
of varnished metal, in imitation of porcelain, - - - - -	do.	7	17
of porcelain, or metal finely gilt, - - - - -	do.	12	
Hardware, national, for exportation to South America, is duty free, agreeably to article 24 of the regulations of free trade.			
foreign, not specified in this list, pays, per invoice, ad valorem.			
Household furniture and ornaments, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.			
Hats, foreign, whether of wool, silk, hair, beaver, or mixed with other materials, in a foreign vessel, - - - - -	each,	15	
ditto, in national vessels, - - - - -	do.	13	
They also pay the duties of <i>internacion</i> , <i>subvencion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , and 6 reals for <i>consolidacion</i> , without distinction of flag; but not the 2 per cent. of <i>habilitacion</i> duty.			
beaver, for exportation to the Indies, per hat, valued at 100 reals, - - - - -	-	7	
national, duty free, at the manufactories, and in all the towns where these factories have warehouses established, with an express condition that none but those manufactured there must be sold.— <i>Royal Cedula</i> , 1780.			
on export to foreign countries, duty free.			
Hats and caps, small, foreign, of straw, palm-leaf, or chip, with or without lining, of horse hair, - - - - -	each,	1	17
Honey, foreign, on importation, - - - - -	do.	3	
and molasses, on export to foreign countries, duty free.	per arroba,	2	8
Handles, foreign, of bone, for files, - - - - -	per doz.	1	22
from America, for chocolate mills, on importation, valued at 6 reals, - - - - -	each,	-	6 3-25
for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.			
Herb of Paraguay, of the Indies, on import into Spain, and export to foreign countries, duty free.			
Herbs, not specified in this tariff, for export to foreign countries, duty free.			
Hair, or beard, foreign, goats', for wigs, - - - - -	per lb.	2	
curled, - - - - -	do.	3	
for exportation, as if omitted in the tariff.			
Hand-barrows, of wood, painted or not, - - - - -	each,	1	6
Herrings, and red ditto, for exportation to Spanish Indies, per 1,000, valued at 100 reals, - - - - -	-	7	
Hemp and flax, undressed, foreign, introduced into Spain by the ports of the kingdom, are free from royal, municipal, and particular duties, of whatever description they may be, provided they be brought in a Spanish vessel; if in a vessel of the country in which they grow, they pay the duty of <i>almirantazgo</i> ; if in a vessel of another country, those of <i>almirantazgo</i> and <i>habilitacion</i> .			
dressed, in a Spanish vessel, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in a vessel of the country in which they grow, the duty of <i>almirantazgo</i> and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in a vessel of any other nation, the duties of <i>almirantazgo</i> and <i>habilitacion</i> , and the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.			
national, free from the duties of <i>alcabalas</i> and <i>cientos</i> ; and whether dressed or undressed, on import, free of duty.			
of the Indies, dressed, on import, free of duty.			
Hemp, wove, spun, or manufactured, or mixed with any other material, is free of duty on export to foreign countries.			
Hemp-seed, on import and export, free.			
Hair-cloth, foreign, in long pieces, up to 2 varas wide, in a foreign vessel, - - - - -	per lb.	2	12
ditto, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - -	do.	2	4
for each web or separate piece of foreign hair-cloth, fit for sieves, in a foreign vessel, - - - - -	do.	-	14
ditto, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - -	do.	10	

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Horse-hair, unmanufactured, foreign, on import, duty free.		
for export to foreign countries, - - - per quintal,	6	
Hair, human, national, for export to foreign countries, - - - per lb.	1	
Heads, foreign, of pasteboard or blocks, for caps or wigs, - - - each,		
for exportation, see <i>Manufactured wood</i> or <i>Pasteboard</i> .		
Handles, foreign, razor, of wood and horn, - - - per doz.	1	6
of tortoise-shell, - - - do.	7	2
knife, of brass, - - - do.	2	
for awls, - - - do.	-	20
for lancets, of tortoise-shell, - - - do.	1	16
for exportation. See <i>Wood</i> , <i>Tortoise-shell</i> , or <i>Manufactured metal</i> .		
wimble, in three pieces, - - - each,	2	
in twelve pieces, - - - do.	4	
for exportation. See <i>Wrought wood</i> .		
Hooks, foreign, of iron or steel, for sword belts, watch chains, and stays, - - - per pair,	-	12
with or without chains, for sword belts, - - - do.	2	
of tin, covered with skin, with or without straps, - - - each,	1	6
for carbines, - - - do.	1	
of false stones, or silvered, for stays, - - - per pair,	4	
Hour glasses, foreign, with wooden boxes, - - - per doz.	3	
Hoofs, foreign, and horns of cattle, whether oxen, sheep, or goats, duty free.		
ditto, manufactured, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
raw, for exportation to foreign countries, - - - per quintal,	1	
Hones, - - - each,	2	
Hair, camels', foreign, woven, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, on import. - - - per vara,	2	8
ditto, on export to the Indies, per vara, valued at 12 reals, - - - do.	-	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
human, foreign, imported in foreign vessels, - - - per lb.	3	8
ditto, in Spanish vessels, - - - do.	3	
goats', dogs', or other animals', coming in foreign vessels, - - - do.	-	20
ditto, in Spanish vessels, - - - do.	-	16
foreign camels', Angola goats', otter, beaver, rabbit, hare, and other, without dying, which are introduced for the purpose of manufacturing or trade, in Spanish or foreign vessels, or by land, free from all import duty.		
died, coming in Spanish vessels, - - -	4	17
ditto, in foreign vessels or by land, - - -	5	15
twists of, in Spanish vessels, - - -	6	
ditto, in foreign vessels or by land, - - -	6	17
Besides these, the duties of <i>internacion</i> , <i>consolidacion</i> , <i>subvencion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , are paid, but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
Hams, national, for export to South America, per pound, valued at 5 reals, - - -	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Handy-work of the nuns of St. Brigida, in Vittoria, and of Santa Cruz, in Azcoytia, as relics, little baskets, scapularies, &c., on importation into Castile are duty free; but, on exportation to South America, must pay the same as if they were goods of Castile.		
Handkerchiefs, foreign, linen, coarse and striped, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, in pieces, - - - per vara,	-	17
from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters, - - - do.	-	23
from $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. to a vara, or a little more, - - - do.	-	25
middling, a vara or a little more wide, - - - do.	1	1
fine, - - - do.	1	17
superfine, - - - do.	1	27
silk, plain or worked, in pieces, - - - do.	6	
ditto, colored, - - - do.	10	
muslin, worked, in pieces, of $\frac{6}{8}$ vara wide, - - - do.	4	16
cambric, coarse, plain, in pieces of scarcely a vara wide, - - - do.	2	14
NOTE.—Handkerchiefs manufactured at Berne are admitted, on condition that the borders be cotton, and not wider than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; and, if no more than 1 inch, they must pay according to their quality, $\frac{1}{2}$ more for general duties than those of the same kind made of linen, &c., and in the same ratio for other duties.		
national manufacture, made of coarse linen, for export to America, are duty free.		
gauze, for export to Indies, - - - per lb.	1	
silk, for export to Indies, - - - per lb. of 16 ounces,	1	
to foreign countries, duty free.		
called chintz, of cotton or thread, manufactured in Spain, for export to America, duty free.		
worked on foreign linen, if shipped to America, 3 per cent. on invoice, ad valorem.		
Hoops or rims, foreign, of wood, for sieves or for other purposes, - - - each,	3	25
Harpsichords, foreign, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
Horns and tips of small cattle, unmanufactured, and those of deer, for export to foreign countries, - - - per 100,	-	17
if exported in a Spanish vessel, they are entitled to a bounty of - - - do.	-	8
of black cattle, unmanufactured, - - - do.	6	
if exported in a Spanish vessel, they are entitled to a bounty of - - - do.	2	
of black cattle, in leaves or sheets, - - - do.	1	17
tips, - - - do.	-	12
shavings or fragments, for export to foreign countries, - - - per quintal,	1	
if exported in a Spanish vessel, they are entitled to a bounty of - - - do.	-	24
manufactured, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
foreign, artificial snakes, in cases of wood, - - - per doz.	1	26
Hangers, foreign, with wooden handles, or of bone, horn, whalebone, iron, or gilt metal, - - - each,	3	25
Horse-hair, from the Indies, on import, duty free.		
on export to foreign countries, per quintal, valued at 100 reals, at 6 per cent. - - -	6	



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Hooks and eyes, of wire, - - - - - per 1000,	3	
Inkstands, foreign, of wood, horn, bone, glass, or pasteboard, plain or covered with shagreen, or varnished, - - - - - per doz.	2	
ditto, large, - - - - - do.	7	6
Ivory, wrought, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
plates, for memorandum books, - - - - - do.	3	
slabs, for painting, 4 inches square, - - - - - do.	10	27
Iron points, foreign, for spindles, - - - - - per lb.	-	20
work, foreign, for doors, windows, &c., such as bolts, locks, &c., of all sizes, - - - - - do.	1	17
national, for export to America, per —, valued at 100 reals, - - - - - do.	3	
foreign, forged into bars, rods, square pieces, tiers, and belaying pins, - - - - - do.	12	
wrought, in plates of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ vara wide, and hoops for pipes, - - - - - do.	15	
ditto, for balconies and gratings, rakes, pikes, pickaxes, &c. - - - - - do.	30	
ditto, in guns, mortars, balls, and anchors, free of duty.		
ditto, in stewpans and all other kitchen utensils, curtain hooks, dog chains, &c. - - - - - do.	-	16
beds, stoves, shovels, tongs, &c., plain or adorned with metal, - - - - - do.	60	
instruments for farriers, silversmiths, and watchmakers, - - - - - per arroba,	15	
Iron, for clothes, - - - - - per lb.	-	30
for coach springs, - - - - - do.	1	17
5 per cent. more, for duty of vales, is exacted on these.		
foreign, wrought into horse shoes and tools of every kind, if imported in foreign vessels or by land, pay an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ part of general duties, <i>internacion</i> , <i>consolidacion</i> , and <i>subvencion</i> ; and, coming in a national vessel, $\frac{1}{4}$ , being free from the duty of 2 per cent. <i>habilitacion</i> .		
old, in useless pieces, - - - - - per quintal,	6	
curling, - - - - - per doz.	6	
penknives and punches, assorted, - - - - - do.	1	
Biscay, carried by water to the other provinces of the kingdom, forged in bars, squares, curtain rods, &c. - - - - - per quintal of Castile,	7	
in rakes, spades, axes, hoops, and other instruments, - - - - - per quintal,	9	
in horse shoes and nails, - - - - - do.	12	
cast, - - - - - do.	12	
in pigs, carried from the exempt provinces by land, for the consumption of Castile, Arragon, and Navarre, is duty free at the custom-houses it passes through; which privilege wrought iron does not enjoy, it paying the same duty as if it were foreign.		
from the mountains of Burgos, and other mines of this kingdom and provinces, carried by sea to other provinces, is duty free.		
The sale of iron from any part is free from all import and export duties, on transportation by sea from one part to another. The duties on the Biscay iron, destined for South America, whether conducted by land or sea, are the same as those specified for Castile. These duties include all those of import, including those of <i>almirantazgo</i> .		
national, in bars, &c., for export to Indies, per quintal, valued at 60 reals, - - - - -	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
wrought, in gratings, hoops, spades, axes, and other useful articles, per quintal, valued at 75 reals, - - - - -	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
cast, for export to the Indies, per quintal, valued at 100 reals.		
wrought, including anchors, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
in bars, &c. for export to foreign countries, - - - - - do.	6	
or steel, old or useless, on export to foreign countries, - - - - - do.	4	
Isinglass, foreign, - - - - - per lb.	3	20
Jewels, foreign, of gold or silver, set with fine gems, not mixed with false stones, pay on entry 5 per cent. ad valorem.		
destined for Spanish America, pay per invoice ad valorem.		
NOTE.—Jewels brought from America for the purpose of giving them a new fashion, and for re-exportation, on import and export into America and Spain, are duty free.		
seals of silver, ornamented with false stones, for watch chains, - - - - - per dozen,	8	
false, for adorning watch chains and purses, - - - - - do.	5	
Jacks, foreign, of iron, used in raising great weights, - - - - - each,	36	
To avoid the extortions which our manufacturers might suffer by goods of their invention being taken for foreign articles, and detained in the custom-houses, they ought to remit to the Secretary of Finances, through the means of their respective intendants, samples of the produce of their manufactories and inventions; that is, in pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ palm long at least, and the whole breadth of the stuff, under the penalty of their being reputed as foreign in case of their being detained at the custom-house.		
Jars, foreign, pitched or not, for each arroba in size, - - - - -	10	
glazed, ditto, - - - - -	20	
Jasper and marble, in blocks, on importation in a Spanish vessel, on account of Spaniards, for each $\frac{1}{4}$ vara square, for general duties, 3 reals 18 maravedis, also <i>consulado</i> duties; in foreign vessels, and on account of foreigners, 7 reals, and also the duty of <i>internacion</i> . Marble and jasper, foreign, wrought in Spain, shipped for the country in a national vessel, and on account of Spaniards, pay, for general duties, 1 per cent. ad valorem, and 3 per cent. in foreign vessels and on foreign account.		
foreign, wrought, on importation in a national vessel, and on Spanish account, if they be slabs, &c. for general duties, - - - - - per 100,	88	8
in statues or relieves, &c. 20 per cent. ad valorem; and in foreign vessels, on foreign account, the first, 147 maravedis per 100; the second, 30 per cent. ad valorem.		
national, wrought in Spain, on export from the kingdom in Spanish vessels, or in circulation in the kingdom, are free from all royal, municipal, particular, and other duties, paying only the <i>consulado</i> duty; and 1 per cent. for general duties in a foreign vessel. The same privilege is enjoyed on		

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
exportation from the kingdom and importation to America. The importation into South America of foreign marble and jasper is permitted; but those wrought in Spain will pay, on exportation to South America, 2 per cent. for general duties, and 4 per cent. on import there. The foreign marble and jasper wrought in other kingdoms, imported into Spain in national vessels, and on Spanish account, must pay, on exportation, for general duties, 4 per cent., and on import to South America, 8 per cent.; those carried in foreign vessels, and on foreign account, pay 7 per cent. on export from Spain, and 15 per cent on importation into South America.		
Jet, wrought, for exportation to foreign countries, duty free.		
unwrought, - - - - - per arroba,	-	20
if exported in a Spanish vessel, it is entitled to a bounty of - - - do.	-	17
Jacks, of iron or metal, for roasting, - - - - - each,	27	
Knitting sticks, foreign, of ebony, rosewood, or mahogany, - - - - -	4	
ivory, - - - - - per stick,	1	
Keys, foreign, of iron, brass, &c. for watches, - - - - - per dozen,	3	
inlaid with false stones, for watches, - - - - - do.	7	27
Knife blades, foreign, for table use, - - - - - do.	1	6
Knives, Flemish, foreign, for export to Spanish America, when exportation of them is permitted, per dozen, valued at 12 reals, - - - - -	-	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
for table and pocket, with handles of wood, bone, horn, pewter, or brass, plain or mounted, - - - - - each,	2	8
do. of all sizes, with handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or shagreen, plain, ornamented, or covered with a thin plate of silver, - - - - - per dozen,	9	
of wood, bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoise-shell, for cutting or for taking powder off the face, - - - - - do.	1	17
foreign, long, straight, or curved, for different uses and purposes, - - - each,	-	20
with iron handles, damasked, or of fine gilt metal, with or without sheaths, do.	6	
do. with handles of ivory, tortoise-shell, or mother-of-pearl, ornamented with a plate of silver, - - - - - do.	12	
Spanish, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
America, duty free.		
Linen, foreign, Brabant, brown, up to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - - per vara,	-	23
in rolls, white and flowered, middling, - - - - - do.	-	25
fine white, 1 vara wide, - - - - - do.	1	1
brown, for export to America, per vara, valued at 4 reals, - - - - -	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
white, for export to America, per vara, valued at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ reals, - - - do.	-	10 $\frac{7}{8}$
flowered, for export to America, per vara, valued at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ reals, - - - do.	-	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
national, dyed, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
foreign, blue, made of tow or hemp from Tuscany, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - do.	-	17
common, with colored stripes or Arabia, up to 1 vara wide, used for sailors' shirts, if they have cotton in them, prohibited; if not, - - - do.	-	17
ditto, middling, - - - - - do.	-	23
ditto, fine, - - - - - do.	-	25
white, very coarse, from France, for wrapping up ammunition, - - - do.	-	23
coarse, foreign, up to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters wide, - - - - - do.	-	23
lead, gray, or slate colored, up to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters wide, - - - - - do.	-	23
foreign, unbleached, of hemp, from Tuscany, of $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - - - do.	-	17
coarse, of Lyons, up to a little more than 1 vara wide, - - - - - do.	-	17
foreign, 16th's, 18th's, 20th's, and 24th's, coming from Genoa, a little more than 1 vara wide, - - - - - do.	-	23
of thread only, scarcely a vara wide, and clouded in colors, generally used for curtains, - - - - - do.	-	25
counterfeit, of Switzerland, 1 vara wide, - - - - - do.	-	25
common, from Switzerland, 3 varas and 2 inches wide, - - - - - do.	4	17
unbleached, for tapestry, scarcely 1 vara wide, - - - - - do.	1	17
ditto, from Germany, - - - - - do.	-	23
ditto, from Germany, white, - - - - - do.	-	25
ditto, foreign, in imitation of grisetta, $\frac{2}{3}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	-	25
foreign, coarse, in stripes and colors, of wool, up to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters wide, - - - do.	-	25
ditto, fine, ditto, - - - - - do.	1	1
unbleached, rolls, from Portugal, of all kinds, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters wide, - - - do.	-	23
ditto, white, - - - - - do.	-	25
ditto, white, to 1 vara and a little more wide, - - - - - do.	1	1
ditto, very fine, - - - - - do.	1	17
Irish, very coarse, up to 1 vara and 3 fingers wide, or a little more or less, do.	-	25
ditto, ordinary, - - - - - do.	1	1
ditto, rather better, - - - - - do.	1	17
ditto, of middling quality, - - - - - do.	1	27
ditto, a little better, - - - - - do.	2	
ditto, fine, - - - - - do.	3	
ditto, superfine, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
superfine Irish, English, or Scotch, for export to South America, per vara, valued at 30 reals, - - - - - do.	2	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
fine ditto, valued at 15 reals, - - - - - do.	1	1 $\frac{1}{6}$
coarse ditto, valued at 10 reals, - - - - - do.	-	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laval, ditto, valued at 6 reals, - - - - - do.	-	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
national, of all kinds and manufactures, of flax and hemp, for export by land or water to a foreign country, free of royal municipal duties, and of the <i>alcabalas</i> on wholesales by merchants or shippers.		
homespun, of France or Germany, up to a vara wide, - - - - - do.	-	25
French, up to a vara wide, common, - - - - - do.	-	25
ditto, middling, - - - - - do.	1	1
ditto, fine, - - - - - do.	1	17
of Flanders, very ordinary, 1 vara wide, - - - - - do.	-	23



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Linen, Flanders, ordinary, 1 vara wide, - - - per vara,	-	25
1½ do. - - - do.	1	11
1½ do. - - - do.	1	17
middling, 1 do. or a little more or less, - - - do.	1	1
1½ do. do. - - - do.	1	17
1½ do. do. - - - do.	1	27
2 do. do. - - - do.	3	
fine, a little more than 1 vara wide, - - - do.	1	17
1½ vara wide, - - - do.	1	27
osnaburg, ticklenburg, and Hamburg, flowered, for export to South America, per piece of 48 varas, valued at 180 reals, - - - do.	12	20 5-9
foreign, for export to Spanish Indies, per vara, valued at 5 reals, - - - do.	-	11 6-61
Troyes, foreign, and Laval, or common royal, up to a vara wide, - - - do.	-	25
middling, - - - do.	1	1
fine, - - - do.	1	17
superfine, - - - do.	1	27
up to 1 vara wide, with flowers of woollen, - - - do.	1	17
Holland, foreign, coarse, a little more than 1 vara wide, - - - do.	1	27
middling, - - - do.	2	
fine, do. do. - - - do.	3	
superfine, 15 per cent. ad valorem. - - - do.	2	15 3-10
for export to the Indies, valued at 35 reals, - - - do.	1	13 3-5
fine do. do. valued at 20 reals, - - - do.	1	1 7-10
coarse, do. valued at 15 reals, - - - do.	-	23
lining, foreign, of flax only, 1 vara wide, - - - do.	-	
those wanting ¼ of a vara are likewise licensed. - - - do.	-	
of flax, 1 vara wide, for export to South America, per piece of 18 a 20 m. valued at 50 reals, - - - do.	3	17
national, for export to South America, or a foreign country, duty free. - - - do.	-	23
courtrays, foreign, brown, up to a vara, or a little more wide, - - - do.	-	25
white, coarse, do. do. - - - do.	-	25
bluish white, coarse, and also of Laval and Flanders, a little more than a vara wide, - - - do.	-	25
common, 1 real 1 maravedi; middling, 1 real 17 maravedis; fine, 1 real 27 maravedis; superfine, 2 reals. - - - do.	-	23
creas, foreign, counterfeit and genuine, up to 3½ quarters wide, - - - do.	-	25
from upwards of 3½ quarters to 1 vara wide, - - - do.	-	11 9-10
genuine and counterfeit, wide, on export to the Indies, per vara, valued at 5 reals, - - - do.	-	9 12-15
narrow, for same destination, per vara, valued at 4 reals, - - - do.	-	
osnaburgs, ticklenbergs, and fine osnaburgs, foreign, from ¾ to almost 1 vara wide, - - - do.	-	17
do. on export to the Indies, per vara, valued at 2 reals, - - - do.	-	4 19-25
foreign, very fine, a little more than ¾ wide, - - - do.	-	23
cretonnes, French, coarse, Lisle, homespun, from 1½ vara, or thereabout, - - - do.	-	23
do. middling, 25 maravedis; do. fine, 1 real 1 maravedi. - - - do.	-	
foreign, upwards of 5 quarters wide, pay in proportion, according to quality. - - - do.	-	
dofina, of Switzerland, white, for linings and handkerchiefs, of scarcely 1 vara wide, - - - do.	-	23
Brabant and Grenoble, foreign, up to 1½ vara wide, coarse, - - - do.	-	23
middling, 25 maravedis; do. fine, 1 real 1 maravedi; and in proportion for a greater width. - - - do.	-	
on export to the Indies 15 per cent. ad valorem. - - - do.	-	
Westphalia, of St. John, or imperial, raw and white, up to 3½ quarters wide, - - - do.	-	17
do. do. up to 1½ vara, or a little more, - - - do.	-	23
Genoese, up to 3½ quarters wide, - - - do.	-	23
Lamparilla, national coarse, on export to a foreign country, or the Indies, duty free. - - - do.	-	
coarse, on export to South America, per piece of 32 varas, valued at 130 reals, - - - do.	9	3 2-5
Lampreys, foreign, pickled, or covered with paste, on importation, per box of 2 lampreys, - - - do.	3	
Lanterns, foreign, of glass, - - - do.	2	16
called campaign lanterns, - - - do.	7	
Lead, from the Indies, in bars or plates, pays on importation 2 per cent. per quintal, valued at 47 reals, - - - do.	-	31 24-25
on export to foreign countries, duty free. - - - do.	-	
NOTE.—As an article of the royal farm in Spain, its importation from America is only permitted for exportation from the kingdom.		
national, of the royal farms, on export to the Indies and foreign countries, is duty free. - - - do.	-	
Landscapes, on goat skin, foreign, painted for fans, - - - per print,	6	
better painted, - - - do.	12	
Lamps, foreign, of pewter and tin, with one wick, varnished; imitation of a candle, - - - each,	2	12
with or without a skreen, - - - do.	3	
with two wicks, - - - do.	4	
plated metal, with a skreen and one light, - - - do.	6	
with two lights, - - - do.	1	4
Lime juice, for export to foreign countries, - - - per arroba,	4	17
Londrins, French cloth, with silk stripes, from ¾ to 1 vara wide, - - - per vara,	3	
of silk, with a mixture of wool, from ¾ to ¾ vara wide, - - - do.	9	
Locks, for guns and pistols, foreign, - - - each,	-	

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Lard, foreign, - - - - - per arroba,	7	17
Lancets, for surgeons, on import, - - - - - per dozen,	1	26
on export.—See <i>Worked steel</i> .		
Lanilla, foreign, coarse woollen, for export to the Indies, per vara, valued at 5 reals, - - -	-	11 9-10
for bunting, to the Indies, per vara, of 4 reals, - - -	-	9 13-25
national, for export to America and foreign countries, duty free.		
Lapis lazuli, foreign, false or common, - - - per lb.	6	
real, - - - - - per ounce,	1	17
Lenses, or optical glasses, with boxes or feet of wood, - - - each,	6	
Lentils, foreign, on import, - - - per arroba,	1	6
national, on export to the Indies, per fanega, valued at 70 reals, - - -	2	3
to foreign countries, duty free.		
Letters, alphabets, and other figures, for marking unbound books, foreign, - - - per piece,	1	6
of lead or pewter, for printing, - - - per lb.	1	
national types, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Leaf, gold and silver, - - - each,	-	3
Lilas, foreign, woollen stuffs, on export to the Indies, per vara, valued at 6 reals, - - -	-	14 7-25
national, for America and foreign countries, as spun wool.		
Lemons, citrons, and oranges, foreign, - - - per arroba,	1	6
national, and China oranges, sweet and sour, for export to foreign countries, do.	-	6
if shipped under a Spanish flag, they enjoy a bounty of - - - do.	-	4
Lanterns, foreign, of tin, steel, iron, or brass, with or without a box, - - - each,	1	17
of paper, in wooden boxes, - - - per dozen,	2	14
magic, with glasses, - - - each,	1	17
larger size, for amusement, - - - do.	12	
Lutestrings, foreign, of 9½ varas long, and 3¼ quarters wide, or a little more or less, per vara, - - -	-	23
national, silk, on export to South America, - - - per lb.	1	
Lustres, foreign, of crystal, small, for setting on tables, - - - each,	8	
of three lights, - - - do.	14	18
of four lights, - - - do.	22	16
of six lights, - - - do.	30	10
of eight lights, - - - do.	45	
of twelve lights, - - - do.	109	20
of twenty-four lights, - - - do.	135	
for export. See <i>Crystals</i> .		
Lupines, foreign, - - - per arroba,	-	30
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Laces, national, of thread and wool, for export to Spanish America, duty free.		
of silk, pay by weight, for every pound of 16 ounces, - - -	1	
for export to foreign countries. See <i>Thread, Wool, and Silk, manufactured</i> .		
Lamps, foreign, with the glass, ½ vara high, pine frame, lackered, - - - each,	3	
with the panes, ½ vara high, - - - do.	4	17
foreign, with panes of glass up to ½ vara high, with a frame of painted or gilt wood, or of silvered crystal, wrought, with or without ornaments or sockets, - - - do.	5	13
with panes, from ½ to ¾ vara high, - - - do.	9	
from upwards of ¾ to 1 vara high, - - - do.	15	
of gilt metal, with figures in relief, of various sorts, - - - do.	12	
Moreover, they pay the additional tax on silvered glass, and every kind of looking-glass. See <i>Looking-glass</i> .		
for export.—See <i>Tin, Wood, or Crystal, wrought</i> .		
Lutestrings, foreign, - - - per 100,	2	12
chords, and bass strings for lutes, manufactured in the kingdom for export to foreign countries, duty free; for Spanish America, both national and foreign, pay per invoice, ad valorem.		
Locks, door bolts, and nails of gilt metal, national, for export to Spanish Indies, duty free.		
Lace, foreign, gold and silver, and galloon, fine, - - - per ounce,	4	17
blond, with a mixture of gold and silver, - - - do.	9	
foreign, of the class admitted, imported in a Spanish vessel, - - - per lb.	60	
in a foreign vessel, or by land, do.	64	
In like manner they pay the corresponding duties of <i>internacion, consolidacion, subvencion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
For the weight of the said articles, with respect to the payment of the duties, there are counted also the inside boards and pasteboards in which they are put up.		
Lancets, for surgeons, on import, - - - per doz.	1	26
for export.—See <i>Worked steel</i> .		
foreign, spring, - - - each,	4	
Labels, varnished, with little chains, for bottles, - - - per doz.	2	
Ladles, foreign, of wood, plain or varnished, - - - do.	1	14
Marbles, for children to play with, imported from foreign parts in foreign vessels, pay for <i>rentas generales</i> 30 per cent. and in a Spanish vessel 20 per cent., laid on the weight, and not on their number.		
Mats, with a mixture of silk, chip, or straw, of all colors, up to a vara wide, - - - per vara,	4	17
foreign, of palm, - - - each,	-	16
double length and width, - - - do.	-	32
small, round, - - - do.	1	26
Marli, foreign, of silk, coarse and fine, from ¾ to 1 wide, - - - per vara,	-	30
Mallets, of wood, for caulking, - - - each,	-	16
Machimachi, of the Indies, on import, per quintal, valued at 300 reals, - - -	6	
for export, duty free.		
Machines, electrical, foreign, - - - do.	36	
pneumatic, - - - do.	112	



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Machinery, foreign, for sugar and coffee mills, on import into Spain, duty free; also on export to South America, and import thence. The freedom given to machinery used in the agriculture and industry of the Americans is extended to those articles when carried from port to port in those kingdoms.		
The above machinery and raw materials destined for our manufactories, whether they come from South America or foreign countries, and manufactures of any kind whatever, enjoy all the exemptions granted by the royal orders of 25th July, 10th August, and 26th September, 1795, (royal order of 30th January, 1796,) unless there be an order to the contrary. To enjoy these privileges, each manufacturer must acquaint the Intendant of the province of the number of instruments and quantity of ingredients he may require from foreign countries for the use of his manufactory. The Intendant will make the requisite inquiries from the competent authorities, or justices, and, having previously had the examination by the collectors and comptrollers of the custom-houses, will designate the number each manufacturer ought to have free, and the custom-house wherein they must be introduced. In this custom-house the said goods are to be introduced, with all the exemptions and privileges which the tariffs and royal duties specify, and with the condition of having a cocket and return cocket to prove the place where deposited. The Intendants must transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, a statement of the permits granted.		
Instruments for astronomy and natural philosophy, for purposes of instruction, are free of import duty.		
Medals and crosses, of copper or brass, foreign, - - - - - per lb.	2	12
Medallions, foreign, of silver, plain or gilt, or of gold, mounted with false stones, with ciphers or pictures, - - - - - each,	5	
of silver, gilt, with ciphers and drawings of emerald, of false stones, for women's waistbands, - - - - - do.	18	
ditto, mounted with stones, on silver, - - - - - do.	30	
ditto, with ciphers and drawings, with a glass over them, mounted with brass, and false glass tubes, - - - - - per doz.	6	20
ditto, of steel only, with painted ciphers, - - - - - each,	5	14
fine, double, for waistbands, - - - - - each double,	13	17
ditto, single, - - - - - each,	6	20
of brass, with coarse paintings, - - - - - do.	2	8
ditto, double, - - - - - do.	3	25
Measures, foreign, of iron, marked, for shoemakers, - - - - - do.	1	
ditto, of wood or bone, of different sizes, with brass joints, - - - - - do.	1	
Melons and water melons, foreign, - - - - - per arroba,	-	10
Meat, national, fresh, for export, - - - - - do.	2	32
cured, - - - - - do.	3	24
hams, great sausages, Bologna sausages, neats' tongues, and lard, - - - - -	7	17
haslets, fragments of hog, bacon, and blood puddings, - - - - -	8	16
foreign salt, - - - - - do.	7	17
NOTE.—It does not pay the duty of <i>internacion</i> , those of the <i>real hacienda</i> , nor of the <i>consolidacion de vales</i> .		
salt, of the north, (Russian, &c.) for export to Spanish America, per barrel of 2 quintals, valued at 150 reals, - - - - -	10	
of Buenos Ayres, and from all parts of Spanish America, is free from the duties of <i>internacion</i> and export, including those of <i>alcabala</i> , at its first sale, both for the trade with the mother country and for that from the interior of some provinces with others, or from port to port in America.		
dry or cured, of Spanish America, on export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Microscopes, foreign, of bone, or of glass alone, and inside different seeds or playthings for children, in boxes of wood or bone, - - - - - each,	-	10
ditto, of convex lenses at the sides, with boxes or mounting of wood, horn, ivory, shell, or mother-of-pearl, - - - - - do.	1	16
ditto, of two, or more lenses, in the form of spy glasses, with boxes or mountings as above, - - - - - do.	12	
Moulds, foreign, for candles, of tin or brass, - - - - - do.	-	24
copper, for vermicelli, - - - - - do.	15	
ditto, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Monkeys and apes, foreign, - - - - - do.	22	17
Morlaix, foreign, brown, white, and dyed, coarse, 1 vara wide, - - - - - per vara,	-	23
common, - - - - - do.	-	25
middling, - - - - - do.	1	1
fine, - - - - - do.	1	17
superfine, - - - - - do.	1	27
for export to the Indies, per vara, valued at 4 reals, - - - - -	-	9 15-25
national, for export to South America and foreign countries, duty free.		
Mohair, foreign, of silk, on export to South America, per vara, valued at 26 reals, - - - - -	1	27 22-25
national, plain, striped, or spotted, for the same destination, - - - - - per lb.	1	
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Milk, common, on export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Mother-of-pearl, American, on import to, and export from, Spain, per quintal, valued at 400 reals, 3 per cent., - - - - -	12	
Mounting, foreign, for handsaws, all of iron, with bone handles, - - - - - each,	1	26
for export.—See <i>Wood</i> , or <i>Wrought iron</i> .		
for lenses, of wood, - - - - - do.	1	26
foreign, of brass, for bridles, on import, - - - - - do.	2	12
for bridloons, of Spanish leather, with the buckles of plated or gilt metal, with corresponding stirrups, - - - - - do.	27	25

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.		Reals.	Maravedis.
Mounting, for bridons, for mules and carriage horses, 30 per cent. ad valorem.			
of iron or brass, for common spectacles,	per doz.	-	17
of iron or steel, with covering for the ears,	do.	4	
or handles of swords, of iron or steel, unpolished, of gilt or plated metal, including those for mourning,	do.	3	
ditto, fine, of steel, or metal burnished, and in imitation of porcelain,	do.	9	26
ditto, of brass, plain or worked, and polished,	do.	9	26
Musical instruments, on export to foreign countries, duty free.			
Mustard, foreign, in grain, or ready made,	per lb.	-	20
for export to foreign countries, duty free.			
Mushrooms, foreign, pickled,	do.	1	
dried,	do.	2	
Mills, sugar, of Biscay iron, destined for the Havana, on entrance into the privileged ports, pay the usual duty; but on export to America, and introduction there, duty free.			
coffee or spice,	each,	1	26
foreign sugar, and their machinery, from foreign countries, destined for South America, on import and export to these dominions, duty free.			
Mandolins, guitars, and lutes, foreign, large and small,	do.	4	17
for export, see <i>Musical Instruments</i> .			
Mangrove, red, of Spanish Indies, per quintal valued at 32 reals, at 3 per cent.		-	32 16-26
for export to foreign countries, duty free.			
Napkins, from France, coarse, called cordat, without sewing,	per vara,	-	17
Genoa or Germany, very coarse, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, or a little more or less,	do.	-	17
from Genoa, Hamburgh, or Switzerland, coarse, up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. vara wide, or a little more or less,	do.	-	23
from France or Flanders, coarse, called partridge eye,	do.	-	26
from France, Flanders, and Germany, partridge eye,	do.	1	1
fine, ditto, ditto, ditto,	do.	1	17
foreign, striped or in large squares, inferior to the above,	do.	1	1
ditto, in imitation of damask,	do.	1	1
ditto, fine ditto,	do.	1	27
ditto, middling ditto,	do.	1	17
from Berne, coarse, with colored borders,	do.	-	25
ditto, fine,	do.	1	17
ditto, middling,	do.	1	1
NOTE.—Those of a superior quality to the preceding, from foreign countries, pay duties according to their respective classes.			
Nails, foreign, of iron, of all kinds and sizes, upwards of an inch long,	per arroba,		
of all kinds, brought from the privileged provinces, pay,	per quintal,	12	
small, or tacks, foreign, of all sizes up to 1 inch long,	per arroba,	24	
from Biscay, and other manufactories of Spain, on export to Spanish Indies, per quintal valued at 150 reals,		4	17
foreign, prohibited.			
national, destined for foreign countries, are free, as manufactured iron.			
tacks, of iron, very small, with heads rather larger than that of a pin, for tapestry,	per 1000,	1	
Nets, national, of silk, of all kinds, in gold and silver, on export to America, per lb. of 16 oz.		1	
thread, for export to America, duty free.			
Necklaces, foreign, of wax, resembling pearl, of 1 string,	each,	-	25
of jet, mother-of-pearl, false pearls, aventurine stone, glass, paste of different colors, with or without false stones, strung or linked with brass wire, pewter, or plated metal wire,	do.	3	
of jet or mother-of-pearl, linked and ornamented with silver,	do.	3	
of false pearls, set in silver, and those of jet and mother-of-pearl, with stones set in silver,	per doz.	15	
for exportation, see <i>Mother-of-pearl, Jet, and Glass</i> ; and for Spanish America, as <i>Mercers' Ware</i> , except those of false pearls.			
of strung jet,	per doz.	-	24
of false pearl,	per doz. threads,	2	8
Needles, foreign, of steel, rather larger than common needles, of various shapes,			
for the use of surgeons,	per doz.	-	12
of brass, for marking,	each,	6	17
knitting, of iron,	per lb.	-	25
of brass,	do.	1	16
of bone, ivory, brass, or steel, for making nets,	per doz.	-	10
for sewing,	per 1000,	1	17
ditto, for Spanish Indies, per 1000 valued at 12 reals,		-	28 14-25
for stocking weavers,	do.	1	26
sail, for export to America, per 1000 valued at 100 reals,		7	
for export to foreign countries, see <i>Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, and Bone</i> ; and for America, those not having a fixed duty, being national, as <i>Hardware</i> . Foreign, per invoice.			
Nutmegs, foreign, on import, coming in a foreign vessel, or by land,	per lb.	7	2
ditto, in a national vessel,	do.	6	
They likewise pay the duties of <i>internacion</i> and <i>consolidacion</i> , but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .			
on export to South America, per lb. valued at 36 reals,		2	17 17-25
Nuts, foreign,	per arroba,	1	16
national, on export to Indies and foreign countries, duty free.			
foreign, hazel,	do.	2	8
national, ditto, for export to Spanish America, per quintal valued at 40 reals,		1	6 4-5
for export to foreign countries,	per quintal,	2	12
if exported in Spanish vessels, they are entitled to a bounty of	do.	1	14
pine, or kernels, foreign, common, in the shell,	per arroba,	-	25
without the shell,	do.	3	



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Nuts, on export to foreign countries, - - - - - per arroba, -	-	17
if exported in a Spanish vessel, they are entitled to a bounty of - do. -	-	12
pistachio, foreign, in shell, - - - - - do. -	6	
Nets, sweep, and all other necessities for the fisheries, consisting, generally, of 16 or 18 pieces, from 14 to 15 fathoms each piece, - - - - -	4	12
Ochre, foreign, yellow, on export to Spanish America, per arroba valued at 15 reals, national, for the same destination, duty free. -	1	1 7-16
for foreign countries, - - - - - do. -	-	4
yellow, of the royal manufactory of Mazarron, is duty free on its distribution and sale in Spain; also, when exported to foreign countries, except 1 per cent. of substitution, and which, at the rate of the manufactory, may be sold for 100 reals per quintal of Castile; the charge of carriage to wherever it may suit, and the packing, being to the account of the purchaser. -	-	
Oil, national, of olives, on export to Spanish Indies, per lb. valued at 4 reals, ditto, and similar articles, for export to foreign countries, duty free. -	-	4 2-25
dregs of, - - - - - do. -	1	
ditto, of train, - - - - - do. -	-	10
foreign, salad, - - - - - do. -	3	25
NOTE.—By royal order of 5th March, 1801, there are to be paid on foreign oil all the general revenue duties, for the <i>consolidacion de vales, reales</i> , and <i>internacion</i> , which had been suspended.		
national, salad, for export to America, per arroba valued at 26 reals, -	-	26 13-25
See <i>Minor ports</i> in the notes at the end of this tariff.		
salad, for export to foreign countries, per arroba, including the 5 reals for <i>consolidacion de vales</i> . -	13	
if exported in Spanish vessels, is entitled to a bounty of - do. -	2	
of olives, of the island of Majorca, on export to foreign countries, - do. -	3	
NOTE.—If it be for exportation out of this kingdom, its price must not exceed 36 reals per Castilian arroba in the port where it is shipped, including its carriage.		
sent to Navarre is to pay the customary duties previous to the royal order of the 13th January, 1801, and 4 maravedis per arroba laid on the 4th of February, in the same year.		
Oil-cloth, for export to foreign countries, duty free. -	-	
Olives, foreign, preserved, - - - - - do. -	2	
national, and capers, large and small, for export to America, per keg of 1 arroba, valued at 8 reals, - - - - -	-	8 4-25
ditto, for export to foreign countries, - - - - - do. -	-	16
ditto, if exported under the Spanish flag, are entitled to a bounty of - do. -	-	12
Orange-flowers, for export to foreign countries, duty free. -	-	
Organs, foreign, hand, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarter high, - - - - - each, 30		
very small, to teach birds to sing, - - - - - do. -	9	
on export, duty free. -	-	
Osana, foreign, (a kind of linen and silk,) raw and white, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - - - per vara, -	-	17
ditto, a little wider, or 1 vara, - - - - - do. -	-	23
Osier, foreign, for baskets and other manufactures, - - - - - per quintal, -	-	10
worked, for export to foreign countries, duty free. -	-	
unwrought, - - - - - do. -	-	8
Oranges, sweet and sour, and limes, - - - - - per arroba, -	-	20
Onions, foreign, dried, - - - - - do. -	-	15
national, for export to foreign countries, duty free. -	-	
Packing cloth, foreign, - - - - - per yard, -	-	17
for export. (See <i>Wrought Hemp</i> .) -	-	
Pails, foreign, of tin, japanned, for glasses at table, - - - - - per doz. -	8	8
Panels, or sides, foreign, loose, of japanned pasteboard, for carriages, $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters wide, - - - - - each, 9		
ditto, of more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters and up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - - - do. -	15	
They pay, besides the above, 10 per cent. for the duty of vales.		
Partridges, foreign, hawks, or pigeons, alive, for lures, - - - - - do. -	6	
Parrots, foreign, small do. known by the name of periquitos and cotorras, - - - - - do. -	9	
and macaws, - - - - - do. -	15	
Perdurables, (everlastings,) for export to the Indies, per piece of 32 varas, valued at 225 reals, - - - - -	15	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paper, foreign, coarse, brown, - - - - - do. -	11	
white, rather coarse, - - - - - do. -	15	
fine, - - - - - do. -	22	
large, or foolscap, - - - - - do. -	29	
silk, - - - - - do. -	9	
marbled, painted, stamped, gilt or silvered, - - - - - do. -	16	
ruled, or with patterns for embroidery, - - - - - do. -	15	17
foreign, likewise pays duties of <i>consolidacion</i> . -	-	
for music, - - - - - per quire of 5 sheets, 3		17
painted or figured, for hangings, - - - - - per vara, 1		
white, for fans, - - - - - per doz. of 24 papers, -	-	16
painted or stamped, ditto, - - - - - do. -	1	
white, from Genoa, and other foreign countries, for export to South America, per ream, valued at 36 reals, - - - - -	2	17 12-25
foreign, do. for the same parts, do. at 80 reals, - - - - -	5	20 3-5
large, do. do. at 120 reals, - - - - -	8	13 3-5
national, for export to South America, from one port to another, or to foreign countries, duty free. -	-	
for paper hangings, for export, duty free. -	-	
in shops, belonging to manufacturers, and in all the towns where the owners of manufactories have warehouses, with the positive condition that they cannot sell any other paper than that made at their own manufactories.		

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Paper, common writing, foolscap, painted, stamped, marbled or stained, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
music, do. do.		
Paste, almond, or powder, - - - - - per lb.	-	10
foreign, of vermicelli, macaroni, and other like kinds, - - - - - per arroba,	6	
Pasteboard, foreign, of the size of a sheet of common paper, unpressed, - - - - - per dozen,	1	26
from the size of a sheet of foolscap to that of folio post, - - - - - do.	3	20
Pressing boards, or glazed boards, for pressing cloth, duty free.		
national, ditto, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Pewter, foreign, manufactured, for export to America, per quintal, valued at 400 reals, - - - - -	28	
national, ditto, duty free.		
Pearls, for ear rings, - - - - - per lb.	12	
foreign, fine, 3 per cent. ad valorem.		
ditto, made up in ornaments, 5 per cent. ad valorem.		
ditto, ditto, for export to foreign countries, 2 per cent. ad valorem.		
Pens, for ruling music paper, - - - - - per doz.	6	
Perfumes, from the Indies, on import, per quintal, valued at 100 reals, pay 2 per cent. - - - - -	2	
on export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Pegs, foreign, of all kinds, - - - - - per 1000,	3	
for export, see <i>Wrought iron</i> .		
Pepper, foreign, imported in foreign vessels, or by land, - - - - - per lb.	1	
ditto, in a national vessel, - - - - - do.	-	28
Besides this, the duties of <i>internacion</i> and <i>consolidacion</i> , <i>subvencion</i> , and <i>almirantazgo</i> .		
foreign, on export to the Indies, per lb. valued at 7 reals, - - - - -	-	16
of Tobasco, in Spanish America, free of import and export duties.		
ditto, in a foreign vessel, pays the same as black pepper.		
foreign, ground, - - - - - per arroba,	3	
ditto, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Paint brushes, of all descriptions, - - - - - per doz.	4	17
Paintings, foreign, on linen, wood, or copper, on import, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
common, on export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Pease, chick, (garbanzos,) foreign, on import, - - - - - per arroba,	3	10
national, on export to America, per fanega, valued at 60 reals, - - - - -	1	27 1-5
on export to foreign countries, duty free.		
foreign, - - - - - per arroba,	1	6
national, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Pencils, foreign, black, common, or in stone, for drawing, on import, - - - - - do.	4	
lead, or red, - - - - - per lb.	-	12
of the mine of Marbella, with license, on export, - - - - - per quintal,	24	4
common, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Pencil-cases, foreign, of wood, - - - - - per doz.	-	16
of steel, iron, ivory, and rose-wood, plain or mounted, - - - - - do.	2	
Peel, of orange, pomegranate, lemon, or young lemon, dried, for export, - - - - - per quintal,	1	17
if exported in a Spanish vessel, it is entitled to a bounty on each quintal.		
Pearls, emeralds, and precious stones, from the Indies, on import, 2 per cent.; on export to foreign countries, 4 per cent.		
Pictures and maps, national, on export, duty free.		
foreign, on paper or vellum, with glasses, or paintings on glass, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ vara high, with frames of painted wood, metal, or glass, plain or colored, on import, - - - - - each,	1	17
on glass, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ vara high to $\frac{3}{4}$ , with frames of glass, plain or colored, and of gilt wood, including those with silk drapery, - - - - - do.	4	17
on linen, copper, or wood, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
Pincers and nut crackers, foreign, iron, - - - - - do.	-	25
for smoking, - - - - - do.	-	30
foreign, iron, for shoemakers, of all sizes, - - - - - do.	-	25
Pins, foreign, with false stones set in silver, - - - - - per doz.	1	
studded with false stones, - - - - - do.	7	16
common, of all sorts and sizes, - - - - - per 1000,	-	20
of metal, with heads of false pearls, jet, and mother-of-pearl, - - - - - per doz.	-	20
large, with a head of one or more stones, set in plated metal or pewter, - - - - - do.	1	
for export, see <i>Wrought brass</i> .		
of plated metal, without stones, for women's head dresses, - - - - - do.	-	20
of brass, with false stones, for women's head dresses, - - - - - do.	4	17
for packing and bookbinders, - - - - - per 1000,	4	
larding, brass, - - - - - per doz.	-	24
Pincases and etui ditto, foreign, wooden, the most common, of plain pasteboard, colored, or with figures of painted paper, also those of pewter, - - - - - do.	-	8
foreign, of bone, lignum vitæ, mahogany, olive root, goat horn, including the largest, - - - - - do.	-	25
of brass, iron, and steel, common, and with springs, - - - - - do.	2	
japanned, - - - - - do.	11	9
of wrought bone, cane, wood, pasteboard, or orange peel, varnished, japanned, or covered with colored straw, or enamelled with mother-of-pearl, with or without a silver rim and joint of metal, tortoise-shell, or horn, - - - - - do.	3	
Pilchards, foreign, of all kinds, salted, pickled, or smoked, - - - - - per arroba,	4	10
NOTE.—By royal order of 23d March, 1802, these duties were increased to 102 maravedis per arroba, for <i>consolidacion de vales</i> .		
foreign, on export to South America, per quintal valued at 70 reals, - - - - -	4	30 2-7
national, ditto, ditto, duty free.		
Pipes, foreign, for smoking, - - - - - per gross.	2	
of wood, bone, horn, or metal, with or without mouth-pieces, - - - - - per doz.	1	28



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Pipes, of wood, with long tubes of skin, - - - each,	-	20
of iron, the tube joined thereto, - - - per doz.	3	18
foreign, butts or barrels, empty, new or old, - - - each,	6	
Pistols, foreign, plain or ornamented, - - - per pair,	45	
double barrelled, - - - do.	90	
with a lock only, for striking fire, and a box for tinder, - - - each,	1	26
manufactured or mixed with any other matter, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Pine-apples, Holland, for gardens, duty free.		
for export to foreign countries, see <i>Seeds and Herbs</i> , which are not specified in the tariff.		
Pimento pays the same as black pepper.		
Plates, for drawing silver and wire, - - - do.	6	25
Potatoes, foreign, - - - per arroba,	1	17
national, for export to foreign countries, - - - per quintal,	1	6
If exported in a Spanish vessel, they are entitled to a bounty of - - - do.	-	32
Presses, foreign, of wood, for sealing letters, &c. - - - each,	3	
of iron, or any kind of metal, - - - do.	9	
Presilla, white, coarse, up to 1½ vara wide, or a little more or less, - - - per vara,	-	23
NOTE.—By an order of the 19th November, 1787, the above linen was ordered to be measured by ells, at 81 per cent.		
foreign, white, middling quality, - - - do.	-	25
fine, - - - do.	1	1
white, for export to America, valued at 3½ reals, - - - do.	-	8 <sup>33</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
coarse, for the same destination, valued at 3 reals, - - - do.	-	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Plates, stewpans, and other articles of this kind, made of tin, foreign, - - - per doz.	7	6
Pens and quills, - - - per 1000,	12	30
of metal, - - - do.	4	
Platillas, foreign, very coarse, up to 3¼ qrs. wide, - - - per vara,	-	17
coarse, white or stamped, up to 1 vara wide, - - - do.	-	23
ditto, more than 1 vara to 1½, - - - do.	-	25
Silesia, a little more than 1 vara wide, - - - do.	-	25
middling quality, - - - do.	1	1
fine, - - - do.	1	17
white and brown, (pontives,) from Silesia or Moravia, on export to the Indies, per piece of 38½ varas, valued at 160 reals, - - -	11	64 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
colored, for the same destination, per piece, valued at 170 reals, - - -	11	30 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
single, for the same destination, per piece of 9½ varas, valued at 30 reals, - - -	2	3 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Platters, foreign, wooden, japanned, - - - per doz.	7	2
Plumes, from South America, on import, duty free.		
made up for export to foreign countries, - - - each,	-	8
if exported under a Spanish flag, they are each entitled to a bounty of - - -	-	4
Powder, hair, - - - per lb.	-	16
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
ink, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
gun, from the royal farm, duty free.		
and other munitions of war, from the royal farms, on export to the Indies, with license, duty free.		
Probes, foreign, and other surgeons' instruments, of steel, inlaid with silver, on import, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
Prunes, foreign, - - - do.	6	
national, for export to Spanish Indies, per quintal, valued at 80 reals, - - -	2	13 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Pyrites, vitriolized, from the mines of Rio Tinto, for inland trade and foreign countries, duty free; proving, however, in the custom-house, that they were purchased in the above mines.		
Plush, foreign, of silk, ¾ vara wide, - - - per vara,	4	17
of wool and hair, of all classes, or with a mixture of thread, by land or sea, in a foreign vessel, - - - do.	3	8
ditto, in a national vessel, - - - do.	2	28
Besides this, it pays the duties of <i>internacion, consolidacion, subvencion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> , but not that of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
silk, for export to Indies, per vara, valued at 40 reals, - - -	2	27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
woollen, for export to Indies, per vara, valued at 8 reals, - - -	-	19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
large, of national silk, for export to Indies, - - - per lb.	1	
of wool and thread, duty free.		
Psalteries, foreign, on import, - - - each,	30	
Padlocks, foreign, cases, boxes, and strings for musical instruments, for export to Indies, per invoice, ad valorem.		
Phosphoric lights, foreign, of glass, - - - per doz.	-	23
Pork, foreign, salted, with or without bone, - - - per arroba,	5	18
national, for export to America, per quintal, valued at 100 reals, - - -	3	
Pots, for perfumed waters, of stone, - - - each,	-	8
of porcelain or China, - - - do.	9	
of varnished metal, imitating porcelain, - - - do.	2	8
Quadrants, foreign, in wooden cases, with or without a glass, - - - per doz.	3	
in boxes of pasteboard or shagreen, about the size of a common chart, - - - do.	14	
Quilts or rugs, national, of silk, for export to Spanish Indies, - - - per lb.	1	
of thread and wool, variegated, for export, duty free.		
Quicksilver, and compositions of it, from the royal warehouses, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Rags, foreign, on import, free from royal and municipal duties; but the exportation to foreign countries is prohibited.		
from America, on import, duty free.		
national, of wool, on export to foreign countries, - - - per quintal,	2	
if exported in Spanish vessels, they are entitled to a bounty of - - - do.	1	

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Raisins, foreign, on import, - - - - - per arroba,	2	17
national, on export to South America, per quintal, valued at 50 reals, -	1	17
Malaga and adjacent country, in barrels, bags, or seroons, for export to foreign countries, - - - - - do.	1	26
if shipped in a Spanish vessel, they are entitled to a bounty of - - - - - do.	1	
Malaga and adjacent country, in boxes and jars, for export to foreign countries, - - - - - do.	3	
if shipped in a Spanish vessel, they are entitled to a bounty of - - - - - do.	1	10
of any other part, - - - - - do.	1	
if shipped in a Spanish vessel, they are entitled to a bounty of - - - - - do.	-	17
Ratteen, foreign, of wool, or mixture, for export to America, per vara, valued at 60 reals, - - - - -	4	6 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>23</sub>
narrow, for same destination, per vara, valued at 24 reals, - - - - -	1	23 <sup>23</sup> / <sub>23</sub>
national, for export to America or a foreign country, duty free.	-	
Rat traps, of wood and wire, - - - - - each,	-	12
Razor straps, - - - - - per doz.	3	18
Reels, foreign, of wood, - - - - - each,	1	17
for export. See <i>Manufactured wood</i> .	-	
Rennets, for making cheese, for export to foreign countries, - - - - - per doz.	-	17
Ribands, foreign, of silk, or wrought with gold or silver, including those of velvet, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - per lb.	20	
ditto, in a foreign vessel or by land, - - - - - do.	24	
NOTE.—In the weight of the above articles must be included, for the payment of the duties, the weight of the little pasteboard boxes in which the ribands come. They also pay the duties of <i>internacion, consolidacion, subvencion, and consulado</i> , but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
on export to foreign countries, silk ribands, tapes of thread, hemp, and cotton, ferreting, and wool, are duty free; and, in like manner, tapes of wool, thread, hemp, and cotton, for America; but silk riband pays - - - - - do.	1	
of silk, for South America, from Granada, Seville, and other provinces of Spain, spotted or watered, - - - - - do.	1	
foreign, ditto, may be shipped, carrying the same proportion of national.	-	
Rice, foreign, is admitted until we can be supplied by our colonies in America, per arroba,	2	8
for export to America, per quintal, valued at 70 reals, - - - - -	4	30 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
national, per quintal, valued at 60 reals, - - - - -	1	27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
for export to foreign countries, duty free.	-	
NOTE.—By decree of the <i>Acuerdo de Valencia</i> , the export of rice from that kingdom to foreign countries is prohibited.		
from America, on import, duty free.	-	
Rings, foreign, for keys, of iron, - - - - - per gross,	1	14
and keys, of wood, brass, &c., for export to foreign countries, duty free.	-	
of brass, bone, horn, pewter, and glass, - - - - - do.	1	6
of common brass, with glass of different colors, - - - - - do.	1	16
large, of silver, with links of gold or silver gilt, or with either drawings of emerald or fine pearls, - - - - - each,	6	
of false stones, in the shape of a rose, on brass, plated, or gilt metal, in imitation of precious stones, - - - - - per doz.	12	
ditto, of false stones, on silver, gilt or not, with links of gold, - - - - - each,	4	
of precious stones, on silver or gold, 5 per cent. ad valorem.	-	
made of bone, for curtains, - - - - - per doz.	-	10
of iron or brass, for watch chains, - - - - - per gross,	3	
astronomical, of bronze or brass, - - - - - each,	9	
for export. See <i>Wrought bronze and Hardware</i> .	-	
Rockets, imported from the Indies, 3 per cent. per quintal, valued at 100 reals, - - - - -	3	
for export to foreign countries, duty free.	-	
Romanas, foreign, 3½ qrs. vara wide, or a little more or less, in pieces of 22 or 23 varas, - - - - - per vara,	-	23
Robes, of dressed skins or furs, from the Indies, on import, valued at 320 rs. three per cent. - - - - - each,	9	20 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
ditto, on export to foreign countries, - - - - - do.	9	20 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Roots, of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated in this tariff, for export to foreign countries, duty free.	-	
Rosaries, foreign, of wood, or cocoa tree, - - - - - per gross,	4	
of bone, - - - - - do.	10	
of jet, glass, or composition, of all colors, - - - - - do.	36	
of mother-of-pearl, or mixture of mother-of-pearl, - - - - - do.	72	
for export to foreign countries, duty free.	-	
Rose wood, from the Indies, on import, per quintal, valued at 128 rs. at 2 per cent. - - - - -	2	19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
for export to foreign countries, - - - - -	3	28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Rosin, foreign, on import, - - - - - per arroba,	1	17
common, for export to foreign countries, - - - - - per quintal,	3	
shipped in Spanish vessels, duty free.	-	
Rouanetes, foreign, brown and lead colored, up to 3½ qrs. vara wide, on import, per vara,	-	23
Rouens, foreign, very coarse, for covering trunks, a little more than a vara wide, counterfeited, from Holland, white, a little more than a vara wide, - - - - - do.	-	23
real, white, coarse and middling, up to 1½ vara, or a little more wide, - - - - - do.	-	25
real and counterfeited, from Germany, fine, - - - - - do.	1	1
ditto, superfine, - - - - - do.	1	17
foreign, counterfeited, and dyed, 1 vara wide, - - - - - do.	-	23
real, from France, for export to South America, per vara, valued at 4½ reals, - - - - -	-	10 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>120</sub>
counterfeited, from Silesia, valued at 4½ reals, - - - - -	-	10 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>120</sub>
Royal, foreign, (a kind of linen so called,) coarse, up to a vara wide, - - - - - do.	-	25
ditto, up to 1½ vara wide, - - - - - do.	1	1
common, - - - - - do.	1	17



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Royal, middling, from France and Flanders, in imitation of Holland, 1½ vara wide, per vara,	1	27
ditto, fine, - - - - - do.	2	
ditto, superfine, - - - - - do.	3	
Rum, American, brought for the purpose of being exported, both at entry and departure is duty free.		
brought for consumption in Spain, - - - - - per arroba,	4	17
Rush, on export, - - - - - per quintal,	-	20
and flags, wrought, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
foreign, whole and in portions, for chair bottoms and backs, or any other use, per lb.	2	
Says, tammies, serges, coarse and fine, scarlets, and other cross woven articles of wool and hair, or mixed with thread and silk, not printed or colored, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - per yard,	2	26
in a foreign vessel or by land, - - - - - do.	3	4
They pay also the duties of <i>internacion, consolidacion, subvencion, and consulado</i> , but not the <i>habilitacion</i> .		
on export to the Indies, per piece of 27 to 28 yards, valued at 240 reals, - - -	16	27 1-5
national, on export to America and to foreign countries, free.		
Saffron, foreign, dry, roasted, or with oil, - - - - - per lb.	12	
Spanish, for export to foreign countries, - - - - - do.	4	
if exported in a Spanish vessel, it is entitled to a bounty of - - - - - do.	2	
Spanish, dry, for export to Indies, per lb., valued at 80 reals, - - -	2	13 3-5
with oil, for export to Indies, per lb., valued at 58 reals, - - -	1	25 3-5
Sail cloth, foreign, up to 3½ qrs., or a little more wide, on import, - - - per vara,	-	23
Dutch, for export to America, per piece, valued at 250 reals, - - -	17	17
Swiss, per piece, valued at 210 reals, - - - - -	14	23 1-5
from Granada and other provinces, for export to South America and foreign countries, duty free.		
foreign, for light sails, up to 3½ qrs. or a little more wide, on import, - - - do.	-	23
ditto, per piece of 41 varas, for export to Indies, valued at 140 reals, - - -	9	27 1-5
Saddles, foreign, 30 per cent. ad valorem.		
Sand, for writing, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
for letters, - - - - - per lb.	1	26
Satin, foreign, plain or knotted, with stripes, of ¾ vara wide, - - - per vara,	3	25
plain, 1 vara or a little more wide, - - - - - do.	5	
flowered, spotted, and striped, not more than ¾ of a vara wide, - - - do.	5	
do. up to a vara or a little more, - - - - - do.	6	26
striped and spotted with flowers, upwards of ¾ of a vara wide, - - - do.	9	
1 vara wide, - - - - - do.	12	
plain, embroidered with flowers of silk, of all kinds and colors, ¾ vara wide, - - - do.	13	17
ditto, a vara wide, - - - - - do.	18	
with stripes and flowers of gold, silver, or silk, ¾ vara wide, - - - do.	15	
ditto, up to a vara or a little more, - - - - - do.	20	
with stripes or flowers of silk, embroidered with gold or silver, ¾ vara wide, - - - do.	60	
colored or stamped, ¾ vara wide, - - - - -	10	
ditto, a vara or a little more wide, - - - - -	13	17
quilted with a needle, ¾ vara wide, - - - - -	4	17
quilted with silk at the loom, or by a loom, ¾ vara wide, - - - do.	5	13
catalufa or picote, of silk or thread, striped or flowered, ¾ vara wide, - - - do.	4	17
of Florence, for export to South America, per vara, valued at 26 reals, - - -	1	27 22-25
French, for the same destination, per vara, valued at 28 reals, - - -	1	32 17-25
national, double or single, plain or spotted, in gold or silver, for export to the Indies, pays agreeably to article 22d of the free trade, - - - per lb. of 16 oz.	1	
ditto, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Salt, national, from the royal salt pits, is duty free on export to South America, and will be sold at the same price as for exportation to foreign countries.		
from the royal salt pits on the coast of Cadiz, in La Mata, Orihuela, Pinatar, Santangue, Ivica, and Formentera, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
if shipped in a Spanish vessel, is entitled to a bounty of 20 reals per modin of 24 fanegas, giving the captains of the vessels the same bounties as to those of foreign vessels.		
from the salt pits of private persons, on the shores of Cadiz and San Lucar de Barrameda, for export to foreign countries, per lastre of 48 fanegas, - - -	30	
from said salt pits, and those belonging to individuals, if shipped in a Spanish vessel, is entitled to a bounty of, per lastre of 48 fanegas, - - -	24	
from Fuente de la Higuera, of the royal farms, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Saltern, spume, and the refuse of glass, for export to foreign countries, - - - per arroba,	-	12
Salt cellers and pepper boxes, foreign, of metal, varnished like porcelain, - - - each,	3	
Salmon, or conger eel, salted or pickled, including the duty of <i>consolidacion de sales</i> , - - - - - per arroba,	6	32
do. do. foreign, for export to Indies, per quintal, valued at 75 reals, - - -	5	8½
do. do. national, do. duty free.		
Sausages, Bologna, and all other kinds, foreign, - - - - - per lb.	-	25
foreign, for export to South America, per lb., valued at 8 reals, - - -	-	19 1-26
national, ditto, duty free.		
Scarlet, coarse, for export to Indies, per piece of 27 varas, valued at 225 reals, - - -	15	25½
Scissors, foreign, common sized, inferior, - - - - - per doz.	1	
common and middling, - - - - - do.	2	8
fine, plain, worked, or ornamented, - - - - - do.	6	
of more than ¼ vara in size, - - - - - do.	12	
for shearing, duty free.		
Sconces, made of tin, in figures of flowers, with nozzles, - - - - - each,	2	
Screws, small, of metal, for huntsmen's horns, - - - - - per doz.	3	
Screw plates, foreign, of steel, with handles, for making screws, - - - each,	1	

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Sealing wax, national, duty free, at the manufactory, and on resale 4 per cent.		
Seeds, buckthorn, on export, duty free.		
garden and flower, on import and export, duty free.		
not specified in this tariff, on export, duty free.		
Serge, foreign, of silk, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - - per vara,	2	22
striped and flowered, the flowers passing through, - - - - - do.	6	6
or shaloon, foreign, for export to South America, per piece of 32 varas, valued at 160 reals, - - - - -	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
do. from Nismes, ditto, ditto, per piece of 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ varas, valued at 400 reals, - - - - -	28	
of silk, for export to South America, per vara, valued at 18 reals, - - - - -	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
national, of all colors and qualities, for export to Indies, - - - - - per lb. of 16 oz.	1	
do. woollen do. duty free.		
of silk and wool, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Sieves, national, for flour, for export to Indies and to foreign countries, duty free.		
Sieve cloths, foreign, for export to America or foreign countries, duty free.		
Silk, foreign, raw, and without being twisted, on import, for general duties, in a national vessel, - - - - - per lb.	5	
ditto, in a foreign vessel, - - - - - do.	8	
twisted, colored, for embroidery, or white for stockings, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - do.	6	
ditto, in a foreign vessel, - - - - - do.	9	
spun and dyed, for sewing, in a national vessel, - - - - - do.	10	
foreign vessel, - - - - - do.	13	
the tow of silk, dyed, in a Spanish vessel, - - - - - do.	8	
ditto, in a foreign vessel, - - - - - do.	11	
ditto, imported into the custom-house in Barcelona in a national vessel, - - - - - do.	-	20
They also pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of these duties for that of <i>internacion</i> , and another $\frac{1}{2}$ for <i>consolidacion</i> ; no other duties to be paid; but, if shipped in a foreign vessel, must pay 2 reals upon import and 2 reals upon export, for general duties. Foreign silk, coming by land, will have the same privileges as Spanish. Raw silk, on export to foreign countries, with a royal license, pays 12 reals 6 maravedis, besides 6 reals for <i>consolidacion de vales</i> .		
national, raw, conducted by land from one province to another, or in Spanish vessels, on account of Spanish merchants or manufacturers, is free of all kinds of duties. If in foreign vessels, 2 per cent. for general duties is paid, besides all the other customary duties. American silk is free of all duties in carrying from one province to another in that country, on export from thence, and import into Spain.		
made up for stuffs, twisted, for sewing, and loose for embroidery, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
woven or manufactured, or with a mixture of any thing else, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
national, for export to America, - - - - - do.	1	
sewing, of all kinds, for export to America, - - - - - per lb. of 16 oz.	1	
Screens, fire, of wood and pasteboard, plain or painted, - - - - - per dozen,	4	17
Silver, foreign, worked in any shape, gilt or not, and without precious stones, on import, - - - - - per ounce,	1	17
in bars coined, or in old pieces, duty free.		
coined in the Indies, pays on import at the rate of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., including all the duties of the custom-house, but not the municipal, - - - - -	5	17
NOTE.—All silver from the Indies, whether coined, wrought, bullion, or in ornaments, pays, besides the above expressed duties, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for duty of <i>vales</i> .		
in bullion, money, or ornaments, old or used, if exported by royal license, pays 3 per cent. And also the duties levied for the Bank of San Carlos, which has a monopoly of exporting specie for 16 years from 1794. These duties are 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the canal of Guadarama, and 5 maravedis per cent. for the royal hospitals in Madrid.		
wrought, in new or used ornaments, which are not of a greater alloy than 10 deniers, and to the value of 20 reals per ounce, with a certificate of the assayer, pays, on export to foreign countries, 3 per cent.		
NOTE.—Permission has been granted to vessels sailing from Ivica to export two doubloons per ton occupied, and three for each ton unoccupied, for the purpose of purchasing cattle for the island. Foreigners are permitted to export in money, paying duties for the amount of cattle they may import.		
wrought, and in ornaments of South America, pay on import at the rate of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., including all the duties, - - - - -	5	17
NOTE.—Wrought silver exported to South America for the use of individuals pays only 3 per cent. This does not include that for the use of people employed under Government.		
in bullion, or table services, coming from South America, on import, 5 per ct.		
in money, sent by the chambers of commerce of the Indies for the maintenance of the hydrographical direction, and the department for the general encouragement and balance of commerce, duty free.		
cut, on import, duty free; and its value to be paid on account of the King, for its respective weight, on being carried to the mint.		
Skins, foreign and national—furs not prepared or made up, as well as the remnants of hides and furs, imported in Spanish vessels or by land, are free from royal and municipal duties, but subject to those of <i>subvencion</i> and <i>almirantazgo</i> ; and, coming in foreign vessels, the following will be exacted for general duties:		
ox, horse, or buffalo, - - - - - each,	1	17
sheep, - - - - - per dozen,	-	26
goat, - - - - - do.	-	24
of large wild beasts, - - - - - do.	-	12
of small game, &c. - - - - - do.	-	4
remnants of, - - - - - per arroba,	-	8
Besides these, the other duties will be exacted, except those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	If shipped in Span- ish vessels, or sent by land.	If shipped in foreign vessels.
	Maravedis.	Maravedis.
Skins: No royal duties will be paid on skins or furs from South America shipped to Spain, nor municipal or particular duties, only <i>almirantazgo</i> , <i>alcabalas</i> , and <i>cientos</i> , in the same manner as heretofore.		
The same skins and furs, on import into Spain, are duty free.		
On export of South American skins or furs from Spain to foreign countries, the following duties are paid:		
for each ox hide or skin, - - - - -	306	442
horse, - - - - -	153	220
deer or stag, - - - - -	68	102
roe deer, - - - - -	34	51
sheep, - - - - -	51	68
beaver, - - - - -	136	153
chinchilla, - - - - -	17	25
sevan, - - - - -	68	102
cibolo, (Mexican bull,) - - - - -	153	204
guanachos, - - - - -	34	51
lion, - - - - -	51	70
marten, - - - - -	6	10
bear, - - - - -	51	68
tiger, - - - - -	160	204
fox, - - - - -	10	16
vigonia, - - - - -	170	210
leopard, - - - - -	48	56
dog, - - - - -	4	8
hare, - - - - -	2	6
The bounty or drawback of 134 maravedis on each ox hide is suspended, and 34 for each deer skin, granted by royal order 14th of April, 1802, on those shipped in Spanish vessels.		
	In Spanish vessels.	In foreign vessels, or by land.
On import into Spain of all other kinds of foreign hides, skins, and furs, in a prepared state, of lawful commerce, the following must be paid for general duties:		
	Maravedis.	Maravedis.
leather, chamois, beaver, or kid, - - - - - per lb.	153	204
dressed, sheep, calf, and goat skins, cordovan, and morocco, - - - - - do.	86	102
parchment and vellum, - - - - - do.	51	68
sole, and English vellum, - - - - - do.	51	68
sixa, (sea dog,) - - - - - do.	36	44
For each skin, tanned or dressed, (graduating a whole skin,) each piece that may come sewed in robes, as follows: weasel, squirrel, chinchilla, and others of this kind not specified, - - - - -		
	26	34
marten, - - - - -	204	236
ermine, - - - - -	68	85
swan and goose, - - - - -	236	272
mole and dog, - - - - -	8	12
rabbit, hare, cat, fulimart, and polecat, - - - - -	34	51
seal, - - - - -	28	36
wolf, - - - - -	152	184
bear, tiger, and lion, - - - - -	408	442
leopard, - - - - -	68	76
marmot, fox, and badger, - - - - -	86	102
ermine tails, loose or sewed up in quantities, - - - - - per dozen,	18	24
marten tails, do. do. do. - - - - - do.	68	85
And exclusive of these duties for general <i>rentas</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ part of them is to be exacted for <i>consolidacion</i> and all other taxes, according to their respective establishments, excepting <i>habilitacion</i> , which will not be charged.		
No royal, municipal, or particular duties, save those of <i>almirantazgo</i> , <i>alcabalas</i> , and <i>cientos</i> , are to be paid in South America on hides and skins tanned or prepared; but the above must be paid as heretofore. On import into Spain of these said hides or skins, the following duties for general <i>rentas</i> must be paid:		
	Reals.	Maravedis.
ox hides, tanned, - - - - - per lb.	-	8
white leather, and dressed sheep skins, - - - - - per dozen,	1	
cordovan, or Spanish leather, - - - - - do.	2	
And of all other descriptions, (excepting leather bags, full or empty, the remnants of hides and skins sewed up in carpets, &c.) which are free from all duty; the tenth part of the duties specified in this regulation to foreign countries, shipped in Spanish vessels, is to be paid, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of <i>consulado</i> .		
On export from Spain to South America of skins or hides tanned or prepared in the said Americas, no royal, municipal, or particular duties are to be paid; neither on import into South America of the same kind of skins and hides are any other duties to be paid, save the <i>almirantazgo</i> , and <i>alcabalas</i> , and <i>cientos</i> . On export from Spain to foreign countries of hides and skins cured in Spain or South America, no other duty than that of <i>subvencion</i> ; on export from Spain to South America of skins and hides tanned in foreign countries, the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the general duties already mentioned on their introduction into Spain, under a national flag, is to be paid; and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of <i>consulado</i> on the import into South America. Of these same kinds of hides and skins, the duties are to be levied agreeably to the regulations of free commerce of the 12th of October, 1778; this regulation must likewise be observed in Majorca and the Canary islands, so far as regards their respective constitutions.		

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Skins, small, for the use of goldbeaters, - - - per dozen,	-	8
tanned, national, duty free; and in all the places where tanneries are established, under this condition: that none are to be sold by them but those of their respective manufactures.		
foreign, furriers' waste or parings of hides, for making glue.—See <i>Hides or Skins</i> .		
Slates, foreign, up to $\frac{1}{2}$ a vara long, for roofs of houses, - - - per 100,	6	
of $\frac{1}{2}$ vara, for drawing, - - - each,	-	20
for balconies and windows, - - - do.	37	22
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Shag, from England, plain, for export to America, per vara, valued at 12 reals, - - -	-	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
French, for the same destination, valued at 10 reals, - - -	-	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
foreign, of hair, of various kinds and qualities, for the same place, per vara, valued at 20 reals, - - -	1	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
national, of wool, for export to America and foreign countries, duty free.		
Ships, foreign, and every kind of vessel, free of general duties.		
Shoes, foreign, horse, of all kinds and sizes, - - - per arroba,	12	
for the use of travellers, or particular importations for private use, - - - per pair,	10	
other, the importation is prohibited.		
national, for export to America, duty free.		
Silk tow, national, for export to America and the Indies, duty free.		
Snow, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Snuffers, foreign, of common iron, - - - per dozen,	1	
of polished steel or iron, with feet and springs, - - - do.	7	2
Starch, foreign, - - - per lb.	-	10
of yuca root, of America, duty free.		
for export to foreign countries, duty free; also for America, as if omitted in the tariff.		
Shoeing-horns, foreign, on import, - - - per dozen,	2	18
Shirts, national, common, valued at 16 reals each, for export to America, - - - each,	-	16 8-25
fine, and trimmed, pay per invoice ad valorem.		
NOTE.—The duties assigned are to be understood respecting shirts made in Spain of imported linen, because those made of national linen are duty free.		
Soap, national, free of all duties, royal, municipal, and particular, for export to South America and foreign countries.		
shipped in Spanish vessels, is entitled to a bounty of - - - per arroba,	3	
coming from the provinces, subject to millones.		
cakes of, from the Indies, on import into Spain and export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Soda, from Tortosa, for export to foreign countries, - - - per quintal,	-	12
from other parts, for export to foreign countries, - - - do.	6	17
if exported in Spanish vessels, is entitled to a bounty of - - - do.	2	
NOTE.—It can only be cleared from the ports designated under the article of Barilla.		
Spinning-wheels, foreign, - - - each,	9	
Spoons, table, and forks, foreign, of wood, plain or varnished, - - - per dozen pieces,	-	10
of bone, - - - do.	3	
of ivory, - - - do.	6	
of common iron, - - - do.	1	6
for export to foreign countries. See <i>Bone, Ivory, Iron, Pewter, and Wood, manufactured</i> .		
Stands, snuffer, foreign, of iron, - - - each,	-	24
foreign, made of pasteboard, covered with colored straw or chips, - - - per dozen,	3	18
of pine wood, painted, for basins, - - - each,	3	18
for export. See <i>Wrought wood</i> .		
Steel, foreign, unwrought, - - - per lb.	-	8
This duty is increased $\frac{1}{2}$ if the article be brought by land or by sea in a foreign vessel, and only $\frac{1}{4}$ if brought in a Spanish vessel, and is free from the duty of <i>habilitacion</i> , but not from that of <i>internacion, consolidacion, subvencion</i> , and <i>consulado</i> .		
of the exempt provinces, on its entry into Castile, pays, if it be by sea, 12 reals per quintal; if by land, 6 reals.		
foreign, on export for America, per quintal, valued at 135 reals, - - -	9	1
Spanish, and that of the provinces of Biscay, for export to America and foreign countries, whether manufactured or not, duty free.		
Steelyards, small, about a span long, - - - each,	1	
Stirrups, foreign, of iron, of all kinds and sizes, - - - per dozen pairs,	15	
Stockings, silk, foreign, men's, white, - - - per pair,	6	
women's, - - - do.	4	17
children's, - - - do.	3	
national, for export to South America, pay by weight. Only $\frac{1}{2}$ part of foreign silk stockings is permitted to be shipped in an assortment.		
national, worsted or thread, and socks, for export to South America, duty free.		
Stones, foreign, rough, for masons' work, - - - per quintal,	-	15
hewn, for buildings, - - - do.	-	30
like emery, - - - per lb.	-	8
grindstones, of all sizes, - - - each,	7	17
foreign, for mills, - - - do.	45	
for grain mills, - - - do.	60	
for oil mills, - - - do.	225	
from Bohemia, and other false stones for buttons and other uses, - - - per lb.	12	
foreign, precious, loose, pay 3 per cent. ad valorem, and in ornaments, without a mixture of common stones, 5 per cent.		
from South America, for the manufacture of chocolate, per set composed of 3, valued at 32 varas, 3 per cent.	-	32 16-25



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Stones, precious, not worked, such as emeralds, topazes, &c., pay 2 per cent. ad valorem when exported to a foreign country.		
Straw, foreign, on import, - - - - - per quintal,	-	10
on export to foreign countries, - - - - - do.	-	20
Stuffs, foreign, woollen and worsted, with a mixture of any other matter, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
national, of gold or silver, for export to South America, pay by weight, per lb. of 16 oz.	1	
of raw silk, for sieves, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - -	-	30
Sublimate, of the royal farm, on export, duty free.		
Sugar, Muscovado, brown, raw, or white, foreign, for <i>rentas generales</i> , per arroba, 7 reals 12 maravedis, and with the impost, - - - - -	11	29
foreign, refined, in small loaves, or sugar candy, for <i>rentas generales</i> 14 reals 24 maravedis, and with the impost, - - - - -	19	7
By royal order of the 15th July, 1785, there were 4 reals additional laid on each arroba of foreign sugar of every kind, over and above the aforesaid duties. It also pays a special duty of <i>consolidacion</i> .		
Sugar from all parts of Spanish America for consumption in Spain pays 4 reals vellon on each arroba, and on export to foreign countries is entirely free. Moreover, the 4 reals paid on its entry will be returned if in a Spanish vessel; and if in a foreign vessel, it will be free from the duties of <i>rentas generales</i> , and only 2 reals will be returned to the exporter out of the 4 reals paid on each arroba at its entry, retaining the imposts of the <i>consolidacion de vales</i> .		
This allowance shall be made as soon as the exporters prove the entry of the sugar in a foreign port. The same sugar now pays 4 reals per arroba for <i>consolidacion de vales</i> . This duty shall be returned when the article is shipped in a Spanish vessel for a foreign port.		
Even damaged sugar pays the 4 reals on its entry, provided the damage does not exceed the half of its price; and if it does, the duty shall be proportionate.		
foreign, export to Spanish America prohibited; and Spanish or American sugar shipped for foreign countries, duty free.		
national, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
NOTE.—All manufactories for refining sugar in this kingdom are exempt from paying the 4 reals at entry which are laid on American sugar, and they are free to ship from one port to another. They are likewise exempt from the <i>alcabala</i> on the sugar they export for foreign countries, and have permission to establish sugar refineries in Spanish America, together with other privileges.		
Swanskin, foreign, for export to Indies, per vara, valued at 5 reals, - - - - -	-	11 9-10
national, for export to Indies or foreign countries, duty free.		
Syringes, small, of bone, - - - - - per dozen,	6	
Spirits, common, rosolis, cordials, and other Spanish liquors, for export to America, per arroba, valued at 60 reals, - - - - -	1	27 2-5
Shuttles, foreign, wooden, for weavers, on import, - - - - - each,	-	10
of pasteboard, fine, painted, and of ivory, - - - - - do.	1	
of varnished wood, - - - - - per dozen,	3	
of mother-of-pearl and shell, with flowers of silver, - - - - - each,	4	17
Skreens, foreign, pay on entry 15 per cent. ad valorem, and consequently $\frac{1}{2}$ more as duty of <i>internacion</i> , and $\frac{1}{2}$ more for <i>consolidacion</i> .		
Tabby, foreign, plain or flowered, if not wider than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a vara, - - - - - per vara,	5	13
flowered in silk, or spangled, the flowers carried to both sides, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - - - do.	9	
ditto, with a mixture of gold and silver, watered, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - - -	6	
Table-cloths, French, called cordat, not made up, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, or a little more or less, - - - - - do.	1	1
from Hamburgh, Genoa, and Switzerland, coarse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	1	1
ditto, ditto, up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ varas wide, or a little more, - - - - - do.	1	17
from France and Flanders, partridge eye, coarse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	1	17
ditto, ditto, from more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ varas wide, - - - - - do.	2	
from France and Genoa, middling, partridge eye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	1	27
ditto, ditto, more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, - - - - - do.	3	
from France, Genoa, and Flanders, fine, partridge eye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ varas wide, - - - - - do.	3	
ditto, up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ varas, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
foreign, striped or in squares, large and inferior quality to damask, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	1	27
ditto, from more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara to $2\frac{1}{2}$ , or a little more, - - - - - do.	3	
damask, $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	2	
ditto, $2\frac{1}{2}$ varas, and fine and middling up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara, - - - - - do.	3	
ditto, wider, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
from Berne, coarse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	1	27
ditto, more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ , up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ varas, - - - - - do.	3	
fine and middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	3	
ditto, from the same place, wider, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
and napkins, of finer quality than those specified, pay 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
fine, middling, and superfine, from Flanders and Germany, on export to South America, pay duties ad valorem.		
national, for export to South America and foreign countries, duty free.		
Taffeta, foreign, thin, plain or middling, of all colors, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a vara wide, - - - - - do.	2	
ditto, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ , up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. - - - - - do.	2	8
ditto, although it be quilted and openworked, pays the same duty.		
double, plain, of all colors, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	2	22
ditto, $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. - - - - - do.	3	25

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Taffeta, striped or watered, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - - per vara,	2	8
ditto, $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. - - - - - do.	3	
with stripes or embroidery, the flowers or stripes not passing through to the back of the taffeta, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - - - do.	4	17
ditto, $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. wide, - - - - - do.	5	18
striped or embroidered, the embroidery worked entirely through the silk, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - - - do.	6	26
ditto, $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. wide, - - - - - do.	9	
embroidered with silk only, of all colors, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	12	
ditto, $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. wide, - - - - - do.	15	
ditto, dyed or stamped, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, - - - - - do.	9	
ditto, ditto, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. wide, - - - - - do.	12	
black and glossy, for cloaks, with 2 or 3 capes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	4	17
ditto, flowered, or with stripes of gold, silver, or silk, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	13	8
Chinese, $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. wide, or a little more or less, - - - - - do.	4	17
French, and manufacture of other countries, for export to South America, pays ad valorem.		
national, of all qualities, for export to Indies, - - - - - per lb. of 16 oz.	1	
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Talc, for lanterns and other uses, - - - - - per lb.	1	26
for export to Indies, per bundle of 100 leaves, valued at 80 reals, - - - - -	5	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
Table-covers, foreign, of chip, oval shaped, or nearly so, - - - - - each,	3	25
Tallow, foreign, - - - - - per arroba,	1	17
in cakes, for export to Indies, per quintal, valued at 140 reals, - - - - -	9	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
from South America, on import, duty free.		
This privilege is extended to the duties of <i>internacion</i> and <i>extraccion</i> , including the <i>alcabala</i> on the first sales, as well for the trade of the mother country as from one province to another in Spain or South America.		
melted or strained, for export to foreign countries, - - - - - per quintal,	12	
national, manufactured or in cakes, for export to Indies, duty free.		
made in candles, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Tar and pitch, foreign, - - - - - per arroba,	1	17
for export to South America, per quintal, valued at 60 reals, - - - - -	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
on entering this kingdom, duty free.		
Teeth, elephants', - - - - - per lb.	-	12
Tea, foreign, on import, - - - - -	4	16
for export to Indies, per pound, valued at 30 reals, - - - - -	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
from America, on import and export, duty free.		
from any other part, per quintal, valued at 2,000 reals, on import, (the export being free,) 3 per cent. - - - - -	60	
Telescopes, foreign, - - - - - each,	100	
Thermometers and barometers, foreign, - - - - - do.	1	11
Ticking, from France, Holland, or Hamburgh, common, for mattresses, striped or in squares, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. wide, - - - - - per vara,	-	17
Flanders, up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. wide, - - - - - do.	-	23
up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, or a little more, - - - - - do.	-	25
foreign, coarse, rather more than 1 vara wide, - - - - - do.	-	23
middling, up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. wide, including Hamburgh, - - - - - do.	-	25
middling, up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. wide, or a little more, including the Hamburgh ticking, - - - - - do.	-	25
up to a vara wide, - - - - - do.	1	1
up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	1	17
2 varas wide, or a little more, - - - - - do.	3	
exceeding 30 reals per vara in value, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
striped with thread or silk, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, - - - - - do.	1	12
ditto, up to a vara wide, - - - - - do.	2	
wide, for export to Indies, per vara, valued at 8 reals, - - - - -	-	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tiles, foreign, on import, - - - - - per 1200,	22	17
earthen, or tubes, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
national, painted or glazed, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
and channel, ditto, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Tin, (estano,) foreign, in bars, - - - - - per lb.	-	10
old, in useless pieces, - - - - - do.	-	5
wrought, or pewter, in plates, &c. - - - - - do.	-	30
wrought into wash-basins, waiters, tureens, jugs, candlesticks, spoons, forks, ewers, cranes, hoops, spitting-boxes, inkstands, sugar-bowls, bells, salt-cellars, coffee-pots, fountains for holy water, cruets, syringes, and tumblers, - - - - - do.	1	6
wrought into sheets, for foiling, - - - - - do.	1	14
unwrought, for export to foreign countries, - - - - - per quintal,	37	17
national, wrought, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
from South America, on export to foreign countries, per quintal, valued at 250 reals, - - - - -	37	17
on export to Spain, duty free.		
Tinsel, foreign, - - - - - per lb.	1	17
Tinder-boxes, foreign, - - - - - per doz.	13	17
Tobacco, of the Indies, in leaf, roll, segars, and pressed, for exportation from the kingdom, on import into Spain, per quintal, valued at 240 reals, at 4 per cent. - - - - -	9	20
on export to foreign countries, duty free.		
in powder or segars, for private persons, pays the duty of regalia, in the administration of this article, in the port of its importation.		
straw segars, - - - - - per lb.	72	



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Tobacco, national, may be carried by passengers going to America, for their own use, but not for sale, on paying the regalia duty, which is the value of the tobacco, at the price at which it sells at the place of his disembarkation; and this liberty is confined to two pounds.		
Toothpicks, foreign, of ivory, - - - - - per doz.	-	24
made of quills, - - - - - per 1000,	6	
covered with dragons' blood, - - - - - do.	-	24
of horn or iron, small, - - - - - per gross,	1	6
Teasles, foreign, or fullers' thistle, for combing cloth or hats, duty free.		
Thistles, fullers', for export to foreign countries, - - - - - per 1000,	1	
Tortoise-shell, - - - - - per lb.	3	20
of the Indies, on import and export, duty free.		
Thimbles, foreign, of iron, brass, or block tin, - - - - - per gross,	2	22
of metal, gilt, or enamelled with porcelain, bone, or ivory, - - - - - per doz.	1	26
for export to foreign countries. See <i>Iron, Brass, Ivory, Bone, manufactured.</i>		
Thread, foreign, gilt, or silver wire, gilt or not, on import, - - - - - per oz.	6	
ditto, or brass wire, of all thicknesses and qualities, and those for musical instruments, - - - - - do.	2	28
coarse, of flax or hemp, unbleached, 5 per cent.		
bleached, 10 per cent.		
fine, of flax, of all kinds, above 20 reals in value, - - - - - per lb.	4	80
twisted, or cords of camels or goats' hair, - - - - - do.	6	
national, white, of Cordovan and other provinces of Spain, on export to foreign countries, duty free; likewise to South America, with the prohibition of all foreign thread whose value on import, at the port where imported, does not exceed 20 reals per pound, and with the condition that, if it exceed that, to embark a certain portion of national thread; this portion to be computed by the price.		
Tombac, or pinchbeck, from Indies, and ornaments of this metal, are inspected by an assayer, who declares the quantity of gold they contain; and on this, on import into Spain, they pay at the rate of 2 per cent.		
Tinder, foreign, on import, - - - - - per arroba,	9	
from the Indies, on import, duty free.		
on export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Tools, for carpenters, masons, &c., of all kinds and sizes, for export to S. America, - - - - - per doz.	3	20
Tow, foreign, for export to Spanish America, per vara, valued at 2½ reals, - - - - -	-	5 16-20
Towels, from Genoa, Flanders, and Germany, common, - - - - - each towel in piece,	-	25
ditto, ditto, middling, - - - - - do.	1	1
ditto, ditto, fine, - - - - - do.	1	27
national, for export to America and foreign countries, duty free.		
Trays, foreign, bread, or waiters, of japanned metal or iron, - - - - - each,	1	12
ditto, up to ½ vara long, including the stands, - - - - - do.	2	24
ditto, from ½ to ¾ vara long, - - - - - do.	3	
ditto, from ¾ to 1 do. - - - - - do.	5	14
ditto, from 1 to 1½ do. - - - - - do.	7	17
ditto, up to 1½ do. - - - - - do.	8	4
ditto, from 1½ to 1 do. - - - - - do.	9	20
or tea boards, of varnished or painted wood, up to ½ vara long, - - - - - do.	3	
ditto, do. ¾ do. - - - - - do.	4	
ditto, do. 1 do. - - - - - do.	5	
ditto, do. 1 do. - - - - - do.	6	12
for export, see <i>Iron, Metal, or Wrought wood</i> ; and for America, see <i>Mercers' ware</i> .		
Trees, foreign, for nurseries, duty free.		
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Trinkets, foreign, and seals of steel, glass, or common metal, with or without stones, for watch strings, - - - - - per doz.	4	8
seals and toys, of ivory or porcelain, mounted with gilt metal, for watch strings, - - - - - do.	6	
Tripe, for export, - - - - - per lb.	3	
Truffles, foreign, - - - - - do.	-	16
Trumpets, foreign, of iron or brass, - - - - - per gross,	2	22
Trusses, foreign, of iron, lined with leather, - - - - - each,	1	6
Tumblers, of horn, - - - - - per doz.	3	
of tin, japanned, - - - - - do.	4	19
Tuning forks, for pianos, harps, &c. - - - - - do.	3	
Tunny fish, foreign, salted, corned, or pickled, per arroba, (all its duties according to the tariffs combined in 1782,) - - - - -	3	21
NOTE.—With regard to its duties of the first <i>alcabala</i> , <i>internacion</i> , and <i>consolidacion</i> , payable on entry at the custom-house, see <i>Fish</i> , and <i>duties of internacion and consolidacion</i> .		
foreign, for export to Indies, per quintal, valued at 120 reals, - - - - -	8	13
Spanish, for export to Indies and foreign countries, duty free.		
Twine, and colored thread, national, for export to S. America, duty free.		
Tin, ( <i>hojas de lata</i> ), foreign, for export to Indies, per barrel of 450 sheets, valued at 450 reals, - - - - -	31	17
wrought, or not, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
plates, foreign, single or double, - - - - - per lb.	-	16
black, or without polishing, - - - - - do.	-	12
Trinkets, foreign, little hearts and other small, with false stones, linked with silver, per doz.	4	
Umbrellas, foreign, ornamented or made of linen, oiled or not, with handles of wood, cane, or whalebone, - - - - - each,	4	
made of silk, of all sizes, including those in the shape of walking sticks, - - - - - do.	15	

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Velvet, foreign, cut, plain, or striped, and short plush, of all colors and qualities,		
of $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - - per vara,	10	
ditto, flowered and spotted, - - - - - do.	18	
ditto, with border, - - - - - do.	18	
ditto, embroidered with leaves, spangles, or bugles of gold or silver, - - - - - do.	36	
cut, plain, worked, or spotted, with a gold or silver ground, - - - - - do.	44	
embroidered with leaves, spangles, or bugles, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	88	
$\frac{3}{4}$ wide, with satin stripes, - - - - - do.	8	21
Italian, of all kinds, for export to Indies, per vara, valued at 60 reals, - - - - -	4	6 3-5
national, for the same destination, - - - - - per lb. of 16 oz.	1	
for export to foreign countries.—See <i>Silk stuffs</i> .		
of Italy, cut ground, for export to America, per vara, valued at 60 reals, - - - - -	4	6 4-5
national, do. of silk of one color, for export to Indies, - - - - - per vara,	1	
cut, foreign, plain or worked, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - -	9	
with a border, - - - - - do.	12	
spangled with gold, silver, or chineal, - - - - - do.	24	
plain, embroidered with a ground of gold or silver, of $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	30	
ditto, with border, - - - - - do.	40	
ditto, spangled with gold, silver, or chineal, $\frac{3}{4}$ vara wide, - - - - - do.	80	
national, of silk, plain or embroidered, flowered or spotted, for export to America, - - - - - per lb. of 16 oz.	1	
Vegetables, not specified in this tariff, on export, duty free.		
Vermicelli, for export to Indies, per —, valued at 90 reals, - - - - -	6	10 1-6
national, ditto, and foreign countries, duty free.		
Vermilion, Spanish, from the royal warehouses, for export to Indies and foreign countries, duty free.		
of Asia, for export, duty free.		
Vessels, for liquids, either of wood or earthenware, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Vinegar, scented, - - - - - per lb.	9	
national, for export to Indies, per arroba, valued at 5 reals, - - - - -		5
do. do. to foreign countries, duty free.		
rose, for mixing with snuff, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Violins, foreign, small, for the use of dancing masters, - - - - - each,	3	
common size - - - - - do.	9	
larger, - - - - - do.	54	
and violincellos, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Watches, foreign, silver, double or single cased, at 5 per cent. - - - - - do.	15	
repeaters, at 5 per cent. - - - - - do.	30	
gold, double or single cased, plain or ornamented, 25 per cent. at 5 per cent. - - - - - do.	30	
inlaid with false stones, - - - - - do.	80	
repeaters, without false stones, - - - - - do.	90	
set with false stones, - - - - - do.	250	
gold or silver, common or repeaters, set with precious stones, 5 per cent. ad valorem.		
of gilt metal, double or single cased, set with false stones, - - - - - do.	30	
ditto, ditto, plain, - - - - - do.	20	
ditto, with faces pointing out the seconds, hours, days, and months, - - - - - do.	69	4
ditto, for export to Indies, ad valorem.		
small cases for, made of wood, japanned or gilt, - - - - - do.	2	
toy, of metal, - - - - - per doz.	1	26
in imitation of porcelain, - - - - - do.	1	6
clocks, foreign, of metal, with an alarm bell, with or without a case, - - - - - each,	30	
ordinary, of wood, with a bell of metal or glass, - - - - - do.	5	
repeaters, - - - - - do.	10	
musical, - - - - - do.	13	8
repeaters, having the whole or part of the works of metal, pay an increase of one-fourth part of the duties, according to their respective classes.		
ordinary, of metal and iron, to place against walls or on a table, with or without cases, of coarse wood, with ornaments of lead, - - - - - each,	36	
foreign, of metal, for parlors and tables, with long or short cases of japanned wood, plain, or inlaid with ornaments of gilt or silver metal, - - - - - do.	150	
of metal, repeaters, - - - - - do.	180	
musical, - - - - - do.	240	
of a higher value than those already enumerated, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
hands for, of iron, steel, or brass, - - - - - per single doz.	4	17
ditto, of false stones on silver ground, - - - - - do.	7	14
faces for, - - - - - each,	6	
hands for, of copper, enamelled, - - - - - per doz.	4	
of iron, steel, or brass, - - - - - do.	1	17
foreign, mainsprings for, of iron, - - - - - per gross,	6	
works of, iron or steel, - - - - - per doz.	6	
dividing plates, wheels, and other machinery, of steel and metal, for the use of watchmakers, duty free.		
Wafers, foreign, - - - - - per 1200,	1	
Water, scented, foreign, Hungary, del Carmen, and other, composed with brandy, including rosolis, ratafias, cordials, and other liquors, of herbs, flowers, and fruits, in flasks, bottles, or barrels, per arroba, general duties 15 reals, with the addition of <i>regalia</i> and <i>recargo</i> , - - - - -	42	
It also pays the duty of special <i>consolidacion</i> .		



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Water, aromatic, and essences of flowers, fruits, and woods, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
foreign, which give a gold or silver color to brass, - - - per lb.	8	16
Wax, foreign, yellow, unwrought, - - - do.	1	
yellow, wrought, - - - do.	1	10
white, unwrought, - - - do.	1	11
wrought, - - - do.	1	26
Wrought wax pays a special duty of <i>consolidacion</i> , which may be seen in the notes at the end of the tariff.		
dregs of, honey comb, ditto, and sealing wax, - - - per arroba,	2	12
white, of the north, for export to America, per quintal, valued at 900 reals, -	63	
unwrought, including its dregs, for export to foreign countries, - - per lb.	-	18
in large cakes, from the Indies, on import, duty free.		
ditto, ditto, for export to foreign countries, 10 per cent. ad valorem.		
from Indies, per quintal, valued at 10 reals, and at 3 per cent. - - -	-	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
national, for America, duty free.		
Whale, blubber, or of other fish, - - - per arroba,	1	6
ditto, for foreign countries, - - - do.	3	
for America, as those omitted in the tariff.		
bone, foreign, - - - per lb.	-	23
for foreign countries, duty free; for America, as chandlery.		
Weavers' shuttles, foreign, of wood, - - - each,	-	8
of bone, - - - do.	1	
Wheels, for glaziers, - - - do.	27	
Whistles, foreign, of wood, or stone, - - - per gross,	1	
of ivory, - - - do.	2	8
of box, used by gelders, - - - per doz.	-	24
Wild marjoram, national, for export to America, valued at 50 reals per quintal, -	1	17
Wire, gold or silver, pure, virginal, edging, plain or mixed with silk, also of false gold or silver, - - - per marco,	1	26
iron, of all sizes, - - - per lb.	-	20
for cards, duty free.		
national, of silver, for the Indies, pays by weight.		
of iron and brass, for the Indies, America, and foreign countries, duty free.		
foreign, of iron and brass, for the Indies, pays per invoice 7 per cent.		
Wine, foreign, in barrels or skins, including the duty on the barrels and skins, - per arroba,	3	25
in bottles or flasks, including the duty on them, - - - do.	12	
They also pay a special duty of <i>consolidacion</i> of <i>vales reales</i> —See that article at the end of the tariff.		
from Portugal, of an inferior quality, brought by land, - - - do.	2	
introduced into the principality of the Asturias, pay 16 maravedis per cantaro, (about 5 gallons,) for the use of the university of Oviedo.		
of Castile and Rioja, coming from the exempt provinces to any port of Spain, with the proper documents from the judges of contraband, in a Spanish vessel, are duty free.		
in foreign vessels, pay as foreign wine.		
sent to Russia, should carry a certificate of its origin, in order to enjoy the favors granted to it there.—Notice of the superintendent general, 1768.		
Catalonia, Valencia, and Arragon, for this destination, - - -	-	8 $\frac{4}{11}$
Malaga, sherry, and the other wines of Andalusia, for the same destination, -	-	
per arroba, valued at 10 reals, - - -	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
of the kingdom, exported in Spanish vessels, or by land, to foreign countries, duty free.		
of the interior of the kingdom, carried by land, and exported from St. Ander, Asturias, and Galicia, in foreign vessels, to foreign countries, duty free.		
of Galicia, and the interior of any province, carried to any port for shipment to America, is free of <i>alcabalas</i> , <i>cientos</i> , and <i>millones</i> , &c. The same privileges are granted if coming from one port to another of the kingdom in Spanish or foreign vessels; but now only $\frac{1}{2}$ of said duties is paid. Those exported to foreign countries in national vessels, and with $\frac{2}{3}$ of the crew Spanish, pay only the <i>alcabala</i> . Those exported in foreign vessels, with foreign crews, and to foreign countries, or from port to port, pay <i>alcabalas</i> , <i>cientos</i> , <i>millones</i> , and other imposts, which are included in the 120 maravedis of export expressed in the tariff.		
of Seville and Moguer, on export, in foreign vessels, - - - do.	-	16
of other parts of the kingdoms of Seville and Granada, on export, in foreign vessels, - - - do.	3	18
of the kingdoms of Valencia and Murcia, on export, in foreign vessels, - - - do.	-	20
of the principality of Catalonia, on export, in foreign vessels, - - - do.	-	10
of Majorca, on export, in foreign vessels, - - - do.	-	17
national, made up like foreign wine, on export, pays the same duties as the common wine of the country.		
NOTE.—The temporary duty of 4 maravedis per pint of wine is abolished, (1814.)		
must of wine, exported to foreign countries, free.		
Winterania, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Wood, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
Wood, foreign, - - - per quintal,	-	20
on export by land, duty free.		
foreign, for building either Government or merchant ships, duty free; for other uses, 15 per cent. ad valorem.		
To avoid abuses, the duty must be paid, and it will be drawn back on proving that the wood was employed in shipbuilding, either for the navy or merchants; and they are not to be paid over again on reshipment from one port to another, with the corresponding cocket.		

## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Wood, from America, for dying, on import, duty free.		
from the Indies, for shipbuilding, on import, duty free.		
export, prohibited.		
fine, on import, duty free.		
Brazil, Campeachy, fustic, and other dyewoods, not specified in this tariff, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
wrought, as oars, &c. for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
sandal, aromatic, citron, nephritic, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		
cedar and caoba, for export to foreign countries, - per cubic foot,	1	
guaiacum, rose, ebony, and other similar woods, for export to foreign countries, - per quintal,	1	
cedar, caoba, guaiacum, rose, ebony, and similar woods, exported under Spanish flag, enjoy a bounty of, - do.		17
Wool, foreign, washed or not, on import, duty free.		
dyled, coming in a Spanish vessel, -	4	17
in a foreign vessel or by land, -	5	15
And besides the other duties of <i>internacion</i> , but not those of <i>habilitacion</i> .		
of alpaca, of America, on import into Spain, duty free.		
of ceybo, of America, on import, duty free; on export, 4 per cent.		
on export to foreign countries, - per arroba,	1	17
of sheep, of America, on import, free; on export, per quintal, valued at 200 reals, -	7	17
if exported in a Spanish vessel is entitled to a bounty of, - per quintal,	8	
of guanachos, of South America, on import, duty free; on export, per arroba,	108	
Besides 136 maravedis for <i>consolidacion de vales</i> .		
If Vigonia, be exported from the kingdom in a Spanish vessel, a bounty of 16 reals per - is allowed.		
of Segovia and Castile, dirty, or washed, and lambs' fleeces washed, for export to foreign countries, - do.	66	11
of Estremadura, Andalusia, Huescar, in the kingdom of Granada, Albarasin, Saragossa, Daroca, and Teruel, including lambs' fleeces washed, -	63	
from Valencia, do. do. do. -	39	23
from the valleys of Benasque, Barrabes, Castanesa, Vielsa, Puertoles, Gistain, and of the principality of Catalonia, including lambs' fleeces, washed, and lambs' fleeces, of the kingdom, if exported in a Spanish vessel, are entitled to a bounty of, - do.	31	30
From the lambs' fleece 25 per cent. is to be deducted (agreeably to its class) from the duties specified on the respective wools; likewise, $\frac{1}{4}$ a real on each arroba of washed wool is exacted, and $\frac{1}{4}$ for the unwashed, for the encouragement of the spinning school; and 2 reals on each arroba of fine or middling wool; and 17 maravedis on lambs' fleece unwashed, for <i>consolidacion de vales</i> .	4	
In the custom-house of Seville, the exaction of the duties of health, <i>quantias</i> , and city, <i>consulado</i> , <i>antiguo</i> , will continue in the following form:		
On each arroba of Segovian wool, -	3	4
do. Sorian do. -	2	33
do. Estremadura and Andalusia wool, -	2	30
and 1 real 6 maravedis on each sack, for marking and weighing duties.		
In the custom-house of Burgos the reduction of 4 per cent. on the old duties will continue on the wools shipped at the ports of St. Ander, and which reduction consists of—		
for each arroba of washed Segovian wool, -	1	23
do. Castilian, -	1	21
do. Estremadura, -	1	18
do. Albarasin, -	1	16
do. Andalusian, -	1	14
do. Huescar in Granada, -	1	13
do. Arragon, -	1	12
do. Teruel, -	1	11
do. Valencian, -	-	21
lambs' fleece, unwashed, from Segovia, -	-	28
do. Castile, -	-	27
do. Estremadura, -	-	26
The export of wools from the kingdom to foreign countries can only be carried on conformably to the 10th chapter of the regulations of 22d April, 1789, and royal orders of 15th January, 1798, and 29th September, 1800, through Seville, Malaga, Alicante, Carthagena, Valencia, Barcelona, Gijon, St. Ander, Bilboa, Badajos, Zamora, Orduna, Vittoria, Balmaseda, Logrono, Agreda, Saragossa, Frescano, Bosost, Canfran, Vielsa, and Benasque; but the wools exported through Vittoria, Orduna, and Balmaseda, and by the ports of St. Ander and Bilboa, must be cleared, and the duties paid in the custom-house of Burgos, agreeably to royal order of 16th March, 1763, as has been and is observed, with the same formalities as hitherto.		
in the kingdom of Navarre, pays duties regulated by the weight, and not the number of sacks.		
or worsted, wove or manufactured, or with a mixture of any other matter, exported to foreign countries and South America, unless the contrary be expressed in the respective articles, duty free.		
beavers' or hair, for export to foreign countries, - per oz.	1	
Whips, foreign, of cord or whalebone, with handles of the same, - each,	1	
with handles of shell or shagreen, plain or adorned, - do.	3	20
of leather, of all sizes, for coaches, - do.	6	
Worms and other animal substances, not specified in this tariff, for export to foreign countries, duty free.		



## OF SPAIN.

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Wallets, or saddlebags, national, for export to America or foreign countries, duty free.		
Zinc, foreign, - - - - - per lb.	1	20
for export to foreign countries, duty free.		

Upon the rates of this tariff are calculated the extraordinary duties. These are called duties of *internacion*, *consolidacion*, *subvencion*, *indulto*, or *habilitacion*, *almirantazgo*, *reemplazo*, and *alcavatorio*.

1. The duty of *internacion*.—This was laid in the year 1796 in lieu of the duties on sales by wholesale made in the ports of entry of foreign merchandise, from which they are now exempt. It amounts to one-third of the custom-house duty, that is, to five per cent. on the value of the goods, over and above the additional duty of millones and impuestos paid by some articles. On foreign fish it is forty maravedis per arroba, whatever be the quality.

This duty must be paid at the port of entry on taking the goods from the custom-house.

The articles exempt from this duty are, machinery, iron tools, flax, raw hemp, silk, raw or twisted, introduced for the manufactures of the kingdom, wheat flour, seeds, meat, either cured or live stock, garden stuffs, diamonds, horses, fine laces, and precious articles of gold and silver, except clocks and watches.

2. The duty of *consolidacion of vales reales*.—For the payment of certain debts of the Crown, represented by a paper money, the "vales reales" funds were collected in 1800 and 1801, and, among others, this duty was laid. Its amount is one-third of the custom-house duties, and it is collected in the same way as the above duty. The objects subject to it are, manufactures of silk, wool, flax, thread, hardware, and others, all of which pay the one-third; but the following articles pay a specific duty:

Species of merchandise.	Reals.	Maravedis.
Brandy, made of wine, and rum, - - - - - per arroba,	-	136
Scented waters and liqueurs, - - - - -	-	714
Salted or pickled tunny fish, - - - - -	-	102
Sugar, common, - - - - -	-	136
refined, - - - - -	-	204
Codfish, - - - - -	-	102
Dried or salted fish, - - - - -	-	100
Coffee, - - - - - per lb.	-	22
Carriages, 20 per cent.		
Iron carriage springs, 5 per cent.		
Pannels of carriages, 10 per cent.		
Stone or earthenware, per piece, large or middling sized,	per arroba,	34
small, - - - - -	-	17
Cows' butter, - - - - -	do.	204
Paper, - - - - -	per ream,	21
Skins, of marten and black marten, 7 per cent.		
Hats, of Vigonia wool, - - - - -	each,	136
other wool, - - - - -	do.	136
of beaver, - - - - -	do.	204
Wax, wrought, - - - - -	per lb.	102
Spermaceti, - - - - -	do.	68
Wines, - - - - -	per arroba,	102
The produce of America, on importation, pays:		
Cotton, with seeds, - - - - -	do.	34
without seeds, - - - - -	-	68
Indigo, - - - - -	per lb.	12
Sugar, - - - - -	per arroba,	136
Vigonia wool, to be re-exported from Spain, - - - - -	do.	136
Jesuit's bark, re-exported to foreign countries, - - - - -	per quintal,	150
Cocoa, of Caraccas, Magdalena, and Soconusco, - - - - -	per lb.	7
of Guayaquil, for consumption or exportation, - - - - -	-	5
Grain, (or cochineal,) - - - - -	do.	68
wild or coarse, - - - - -	-	17
Gold and silver, worked, coined, in wedges or bars, and jewelry, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		
The produce of Spain, on exportation, pays:		
Oil, - - - - -	per arroba,	170
Wool, fine and middling, - - - - -	-	68
Sparto grass, - - - - -	-	8
Raw silk, (when allowed,) - - - - -	per lb.	204

3. The duty of *subvencion*.—It was laid in 1805, and amounts to 10 per cent. of the custom-house duty on imports, and 15 per cent. of that duty on the export of foreign goods.

Goods free from custom-house duty, on import as well as export, pay this duty of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the value at the time. It is not levied on the coasting trade of Spain, nor on that of America, nor on the trade from America to foreign colonies, nor on exports from, or on imports into, America, except gold and silver, which pay a duty of one-half per cent.

In exportations of specie, except for the account of the King, three maravedis are payable on every piaster.

All goods and produce going to, or coming from, the free provinces of Navarre, if subject to custom-house duty, pay also the duty of *subvencion*: if free from that duty on exportation, the *subvencion* duty must be calculated at their current market price.

Goods imported by the royal treasury are free from this duty.

4. *Indulto* or *habilitacion*.—This duty was established in 1790, and modified by various decrees since, and amounts to 2 per cent. on the value of the goods. It is payable on foreign goods not the produce or manufacture of the country to which the importing vessel belongs, but of some of its colonies, or of a foreign country.

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It is paid on the entry of the produce of Spanish America, on foreign goods carried in foreign vessels from port to port, even though it had been already paid at the port of entry, on Spanish produce, except national fish, carried from port to port in a foreign vessel, or under a foreign neutral flag, from one port to another, the Balearian isles or the Canaries.

Drugs and spices are free from this duty.

Fish, in English vessels, pays it: in American vessels, is free from it.

5. *Almirantazgo*.—This duty was laid in 1807, and amounts to half per cent. on all foreign articles imported into Spain or the adjacent islands, either by land, or in a Spanish vessel, or under the flag of the nation whose produce they are; 1 per cent. more when they are the produce of a colony of the importing nation, or the produce of some other nation.

Thus, fish in an American vessel pays half per cent.; and in an English vessel  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

Four reals for every arroba of wool exported from Spain.

One maravedi for every dollar in specie exported to foreign countries.

Two per cent. ad valorem on all articles carried under a foreign flag from one port to another of the kingdom and the adjacent islands, payable at the port of departure if it be in a province paying duty, and at the port of arrival if the port of departure was in an exempted province.

6. *Reemplazo*.—This was originally laid in 1811 for the purpose of fitting out military expeditions to the colonies, and was continued by royal order in 1815. It consists of—

One per cent. ad valorem on goods exported from Cadiz, and which were already subject to a duty of 5 per cent.

One per cent. on gold, either coined or to be coined, coming from America.

Two per cent. on silver, either coined or in bullion; and

Three per cent. on all goods coming from those countries.

7. *Alcavatorio*.—This duty is paid on fish of all kinds, the produce of foreign fisheries, in addition to what is before mentioned. It amounts to two-thirds of the custom-house duties.

Besides these general and extraordinary duties, are others of a local nature, payable in certain ports only, and varying in their amount at different places. Of this nature are the *consulado*, the *eleuda*, the *cops*, *sis*, *renta de ocno*, and some others.

8. *Alcabalas* and *cientos*.—These are two duties payable together on sales or exchanges at the time of making them. On foreign goods they amount to 10 per cent. ad valorem, except those introduced by the Philippine Company, which pay only 8 per cent. On national goods they are much less. And national manufactures of all sorts and trades, brought to ports where the regulation of 14th and 26th December, 1787, (moderating those duties,) prevails, in order to be shipped to America or other dominions, do not pay these duties either at their entry or on the transfers and sales of them made with the view of exporting them. And all ships sold to Spaniards in Spanish ports are free from these duties.

Goods dyed in the kingdom, of foreign stuffs, pay 8 per cent. of *alcabalas* ad valorem.

The importation of the following articles into Spain and Spanish America is prohibited:

Alcohol, importation prohibited, and exportation from the royal farm, free.

Artificial flowers of all kinds.

Aprons of all kinds, except figured, in pieces of all kinds.

Articles of ornament and profane use, containing pictures of religious subjects.

Any goods of new invention must be detained by the collectors, and samples, with the prices at the port, admitted, that a resolution may be formed; order 12th May, 1783.

Brandy, refined, Spanish or foreign, or any other liquors that are not national, prohibited in South America.

Bombazet, of wool and silk, if not two-thirds wide.

Bolsters and pillows.

Bellows.

Bows, with arrows of steel points.

Breeches, of any kind.

Bedsteads.

Boxes, covered with small pebbles.

Bolts.

Beer and porter.

Boots and booties, of all kinds for trade.

Buttons, of horn, plain, japanned, and covered.

of horn, hoof, or whalebone.

with stamp of Spanish money.

of thread, wool, silk, hair, or woven thread, bordered or twisted with silver, fine or false gold, and surmounted with metal on a bordered ground.

coat, enamelled, of porcelain, in paste, with stones or miniature landscape, of mother-of-pearl, and paste, and other, of gilt metal.

Bracelets, brooches, large rings, and female ornaments, woven with wool, cotton, or other material.

Bridoons for horses.

Brocades, or tissues of gold or silver.

Buckles, ornamented, and of leather.

Books printed or reprinted in Spain cannot be imported when printed abroad, nor even bound in apartments, unless they are manuscript; but one copy of each

work bound is allowed for private use, or on particular order, paying as an import duty double of what the binding would cost in Spain. Travellers are allowed a few bound books for their own use.

By the 23d law, title 7, book 1, of the Recopilacion, it is ordered that no foreign book shall be sold without presenting a copy to the Council, and permission is obtained to import and sell it, keeping, in the meantime, in the custom-house, the assortment of those which may have arrived. For this purpose, the boxes and bales of books are to be sent from the frontier custom-house, bound up and sealed, to that of Madrid, at the expense of the respective owners. R. O. 1803.

Brooms and feathers for cleaning tables.

Bands of all kinds.

Blankets of all kinds.

Buckrams, if not one vara wide; but if only wanting one-eighth, they are admitted under the name of *holandilla*.

Bags, of linen or wool.

Bed covers of all kinds.

Clothes, used, importation for sale prohibited. of every kind.

Cider, foreign, prohibited to South America.

Chairs, prohibited to South America.

Calotte.

Cerecloths, foreign, prohibited for South America.

Cloaks and mantillas for women.

Calomel.

Codfish, prohibited to South America, even under the pretext of stores, or any other pretext.

Carpets.

Cotton, wove or manufactured under any denomination.

This includes white cloths, stained or stamped, with a mixture of cotton, flax, or silk, muslin and estopillas, caps, gloves, stockings, mittens, sashes, waistcoats, fringes, galloons, ribands, felts, tassels, laced button holes, aprons, coverlets, flannels of cotton and wool, and every other kind of goods with a mixture



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- of cotton, or if even there be a doubt of it. By royal order, 27th January, 1815, the importation of all kinds of foreign cotton goods was prohibited, which, on account of the last war, was tolerated.
- Cotton, spun; order 20th September, 1802, and 20th April, 1804.
- Cambrays, embroidered with thread, white or figured, and with embroidery of cotton, worsted, or silk; order of 3d May, 1797.
- Cinnamon, importation through the ports of the exempt provinces to pass into Castile and Navarre, but not the Manilla cinnamon, carried to said ports in vessels of the Philippine Company; order 21st April, 1790.
- Cannons and guns, of less than a vara long.
- Carcasses of all kinds.
- Coats of all kinds.
- Chasubles.
- Cinnabar.
- Caps, small, of all kinds.
- Cocoa, of Maragnon.
- of all kinds, prohibited from entering by the ports of the exempted provinces, to go to Castile and Navarre.
- Cabriolets.
- Coffee.
- Chains, embroidered, for ornaments.
- Calamancoes, of woollen, plain, striped, and flowered, brocades and tapestry, of wool, or mixed with thread or silk, damask, large and small, of wool or silk alone, or with a mixture of thread, coming cut up for clothes.
- Coaches and other carriages, prohibited the exportation to America.
- Cravats.
- Collars of chains, of gold or silver thread, hair, twisted, or on pasteboard, gauze or lace, plain and ornamented.
- Counterpanes and mattresses.
- Cords of all kinds.
- Corsets and stays of all kinds.
- Curtains and tapestry of all kinds.
- Coverings of all kinds for shoes and pattens.
- Coverlets of all kinds.
- Caps, men's and women's, and of all kinds.
- Copies for writing.
- Cards, playing.
- Church ornaments, including the stuffs for them.
- Candles, of tallow, prohibited to America.
- Clothes, outside and inside, and ready-made ornaments for men and women, of all kinds.
- Cuffs.
- Calicoes, printed.
- Drawers of all kinds.
- Dolls, with face, breast, and hands of wood.
- male and female, dressed with stuff.
- Emery, prohibited to South America.
- Effigies, or figures dressed in any clothes.
- Fire-arms, or any other offensive or defensive arms, cannot be shipped for America without a license from His Majesty, under penalty of forfeiture, excluding, however, those belonging to some individuals; as likewise blades of swords, small swords, and knives of Spanish manufacture. Persons wishing to send arms to South America, with a view of trading, must apply to the viceroy residing where they wish them sent, that on their information His Majesty will decide.
- Royal order, 10th September, 1787.
- Feathers of all kinds for ornament.
- Felt, of wool or thread.
- Flannel, colored, stitched, or mixed with cotton.
- Fringes of all kinds except gold and silver.
- Flasks covered with skins.
- Flour of sulphur.
- Grizzled colored stuffs, of silk and wool mixed.
- Gloves.
- Glass, foreign, prohibited in Madrid, and 20 leagues round.
- Gowns, ready-made.
- Guts, loose.
- Galloon, and gilt and silver muslin, with ornaments or without.
- Garters of all kinds.
- Hats, of all kinds, for women.
- beaver, prohibited to Madrid.
- foreign, prohibited to South America, except beaver hats.
- Portuguese.
- leather, for men.
- Horse cloths and holster covers.
- Hangings for altar pieces.
- Jewelry, with a mixture of precious and false stones.
- gold or silver, with stones or without, not being the regulation of 11 deniers in silver, and 22 carats in gold; but if they be soldered, such as badges, boxes, small cases, buckles, buttons, rings, and others of the same kind, then the regulation of 9 carats in silver, and 18½ in gold, will be sufficient.
- Japanned leather.
- Iron, foreign, of all kinds, prohibited for America.
- Jackets, for women, of all kinds.
- sailors'.
- Knives, the most common, called Flemish, and those with points.
- Lappets for head-dresses.
- Leather cases.
- Locks and nails, of gilt metal, prohibited to South America.
- Lace thread, value not above 10 reals per vara, and silk lace, if not above 5 reals.
- Landscapes, of silk, plain, painted, or embroidered, for fans.
- Lead in bars or shot.
- Lanterns, of linen or paper.
- Lace, of wool, thread, hair, silk, or horse hair.
- Linens, ordinary, and striped, in colors.
- painted and stamped.
- Leather powder flasks.
- Loops, of horse hair, wool, silk, thread, gold, or silver, for hats and other purposes.
- Muslins, except those imported by the Philippine Company.
- Mantelets of all kinds and stuffs.
- Muffs.
- Masks.
- Medallions, with the picture of our Saviour and saints.
- Mattresses.
- Musquito nets of all kinds.
- Mats, small, of silk, thread, or wool.
- Nets of every description.
- Nuts, foreign, prohibited for America.
- Nosebands, of thread, wool, silk, or leather.
- Nails, foreign, prohibited for America.
- Netting for head-dresses.
- Olives and capers, prohibited for South America.
- Petticoats, black silk, or patterns for them.
- Plumes for horses.
- Purses of every description.
- Pocket-books of all kinds.
- Pasteboard and cut paper for ornaments.
- Petticoats of all kinds.
- Pin-cases, covered with twisted cord or false tinsel.
- covered with beads, &c.
- Pocket handkerchiefs, of all kinds, prohibited for America.
- Plumes of all kinds.
- Pearls, false, prohibited for America.
- Pocket pistols.
- Priests' dresses of all kinds.
- Printed paper, prohibited to South America.
- Portmanteaus, of all kinds.
- Powder, gun, national, exportation to South America prohibited.
- Playthings, of sweet materials, covered with silk.
- Plumes of feathers, for hats.

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- Patterns of leather, for boots.  
loose, or pieces of all kinds of cloth, and for all  
uses, figured, painted, or stamped.
- Quicksilver.
- Ribands, of silk or velvet, worked with black and white  
spots, edged on either or both ends with felt,  
sewed with white silk, and other, with gold  
and silver, forming by themselves an orna-  
ment, border, or fringe, applicable to any  
dress.  
and sword belts, of silk.
- Ruffles of all kinds, plain, ornamented, and embroidered.
- Sugar, its introduction through the ports of the exempt  
provinces, to pass to Castile and Navarre, is  
prohibited.  
foreign, exportation to South America prohibited,  
and the national sugar or produce of our Ame-  
ricas is free from duty to those dominions.
- Sulphur.
- Sticks, made of hides, called *sanquillos*.  
with poniards at the end.
- Socks, of thread.
- Shirts.
- Sieves, foreign, prohibited for South America.
- Stomachers and tippets of all kinds.
- Silk goods.
- Sails for windmills.
- Soap of all kinds.
- Shoes of all kinds, for sale.
- Sheets.
- Salt.
- Saltpetre.
- Silk, twisted or sewing, of all kinds, prohibited to South  
America.
- Saddles, prohibited to South America.
- Surplices.
- Surtouts.
- Sublimate.
- Socks of all kinds.
- Sole patterns for shoes.
- Sleeves of all kinds, and for all uses.
- Stockings, embroidered.  
thread.  
of every kind, except white silk.
- Sealing-wax.
- Spun wool.
- Skins for wine.
- Suspenders, petticoats of silk or other stuff.
- Straps for oxen.
- Silk tow.
- Table covers of all kinds.
- Tape, or ribands made of wool, hair, or horse hair, silk  
and half silk, and other manufactures of this class.
- Towels, ready-made.
- Tobacco of all kinds.
- Taffeta, double, with stripes on both sides.
- Tissues and manufactures of silk, wool, flax, or other  
material, with a mixture of silver or false gold.  
those of cotton, of thread, colored and printed,  
and goods ornamented with ground glass.
- Turnsole.
- Toupees, cushions, or false hair for women.
- Twisted twine, covered with silk or thread.
- Trimnings of wool, thread, hair, silk, feathers, flowers,  
or gold and silver thread for any use.
- Thread or twine.  
Ditto colored, prohibited for America.
- Thread not above 20 rs. per lb. in value.
- Toothpicks, twisted.
- Tassels of all kinds.
- Under waistcoats of all kinds.
- Vermilion.
- Weavers' hooks of all kinds.
- Waistcoats.
- Worsted, woven.
- Wigs.

## EXPORT.

The duties on exportation will be seen in the foregoing tariff. They extend to almost all articles, except those which have paid duties on import; and even they are subject to some of the extraordinary duties; though, generally, foreign articles which have paid duty are free on re-exportation.

The productions of the Philippine islands are free of duty on exportation from Spain; and those of the Asiatic dominions of a foreign Power receive back, on re-exportation from Spain, all the duties they paid on importation, agreeably to the royal grant of July 12, 1803.

The following is a catalogue of goods, produce, and effects, the exportation of which is prohibited:

- Alum, raw.
- Calamine.
- Caragna, gum.
- Charcoal, national, including that made of the olive stone, and the dust, its exportation by sea prohibited.
- Flour, national, its exportation to foreign countries is prohibited, but not from port to port in the Peninsula, with the precaution of procuring a return cocket; and when the exportation is permitted, it is free of duty.
- Firewood, export prohibited by sea.
- Furniture, prohibited for America.
- Gold, in bullion, coined, in dust and old jewelry, prohibited without royal permission.
- Grain, prohibited to be exported without permission; but not from port to port of the Peninsula, on security to land them there when permission is granted; the export by land is free of duty; and also by sea in Spanish vessels; but in foreign vessels it pays one real per fanega.
- By regulation, in conformity to the law of the 11th July, 1765, grain can be exported only when in three successive markets, in the towns adjacent to the ports and frontiers, it is less than the price of wheat, viz: in those of Cantabria and Montanas, 32 rs. per fanega; in those of Asturias, Galicia, the ports of Andalusia and Valencia, 35 rs.; and in those of the land frontiers, 22 rs.
- Hides, of the Peninsula, of all kinds.
- Lead pencils, or stone for pencils, from the mine of Marbella; its export prohibited without license.
- Madder, in root, or grains.
- Oakum.
- Platina.
- Pods of silkworms.
- Rice, Valencian, prohibited for exportation by virtue of a decree of the council of Valencia.
- Robes of the alpaca from the Indies.
- Silver, in bars, coined, in dust, or old pieces.
- Silk, raw, prohibited without royal permission.
- Skins, of rabbit and hare.  
kid, with hair.  
fragments of.



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Sheep of all kinds, oxen, goats, and hogs.

Stallions, mules, male and female; he-goats under two years of age; geldings, mares, colts, and young jackasses.

Staves.

Sculptures of celebrated authors now dead.

Statues and paintings of celebrated authors, now dead.

for America, those permitted pay as if omitted in the tariff.

Tombac, prohibited without royal permission.

Wood and timber, rough and for shipbuilding.

Wool, coarse, inferior, of the kingdom; and cockets will not be given to carry it to the exempt provinces.

NOTE.—If contraband of Spanish gold and silver is found on board of vessels of two or more decks, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated, and the captain and crew punished: for other articles of contraband, the only penalty is confiscation and the punishment of the persons engaged in it.

## TONNAGE.

The duty on tonnage is generally one real (five cents) per ton on all vessels. But, by special order of the 17th of August, 1816, all vessels coming to anchor in any port of Catalonia, whether they break bulk or not, are subject to a duty of 40 cents per ton.

## LIGHT-HOUSE.

This duty of course varies in different ports. At Barcelona, all vessels, national and foreign, pay six reals; all vessels which pass through the straits of Gibraltar, and touch in the ports of Spain on the Mediterranean side, pay for the light established on Tarifa a duty which is in general 24 ms. per ton; making on a ship about 120 reals, and 79 reals, if of smaller size. At Alicante there is also levied an ancient duty of 24 reals on large vessels, and 20 on small vessels, for lights on the mole, which, however, are not now in use.

## PILOTAGE.

This duty of course varies in different places. At Barcelona, four dollars in and out are paid, independent of boats and launches which may assist; at Valencia, no pilotage is paid.

## BOUNTIES AND DRAWBACKS.

These are seen in the tariff. In addition, the produce of foreign Asiatic dominions receive on re-exportation a drawback of all the duties they paid on importation.

The principal bounties or drawbacks are upon the re-exportation of goods previously imported from the Spanish colonies.

To obtain it, the goods must be shipped in Spanish ports, on board of Spanish vessels, and landed in foreign ports out of the Peninsula, which landing is to be proved by a certificate of it (on his own knowledge, and not the report of others) by the Spanish consul in the foreign port.

National goods brought back into Spain, because unsold in the foreign country, shall receive back the duties paid on their exportation, on producing certificates from the Spanish consuls in those ports proving that they were unsold. And national goods sent to America, and returned unsold, may draw back the duties paid on export from Spain and import into America.

## COMMERCE OF AMERICA.

## COLONIAL TRADE.

*Extract from the Regulation of Free Trade of the 12th of October, 1778, with the principal alterations since.*

ARTICLE 1. All vessels employed in this trade must be Spanish built, and belong wholly to Spaniards.

2. Whoever shall build a ship of 300 tons or more for this trade, shall, on her first voyage, have a reduction of one-third of the duties on all Spanish goods shipped on account of the owner.

3. The captains or masters, supercargoes, sea officers, and two-thirds of the crew, must be Spaniards, either native or naturalized.

4. The ports in Spain authorized to carry on this trade are Seville, San Lucar de Barameda, Cadiz, Malaga, Velez Malaga, Almeria, Carthagena, Alicante, Valencia, (royal order in 1794,) Alfaques de Tortosa, Tarragona, Barcelona, Playa de Blanes, (royal order, 1806,) Santander, Corunna, Vigo, and Guion, (royal order, 1763,) Ferrol, Palma in Majorca, and Santa Cruz of Teneriffe in the Canaries, for their respective productions only, and not for foreign goods.

5. In the dominions of America, they are San Juan de Puerto Rico, the island of Margarita, St. Jago de Cuba, Trinidad, San Carlos de Matanzas, Manzanillo, Goleta, and Baracoa; Batabano and the Havana, in Cuba; Campeachy, the Gulf of St. Thomas of Castile, and Omoa, in Guatemala; Carthagena, and St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Porto Bello, and Chagre, in Santa Fé; and Terra Firma, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, in the river of Plate; Valparaiso and Concepcion, in Chili; Arica, Callao, and Guayaquil, in Peru; Cumana, Lagwayra, Venezuela, Guayana, Maracaibo, and New Barcelona, in the province of Caraccas.

6. An exemption is granted from the ancient duties of tonnage, St. Elmo, Palmeos, foreign duty, visiting duty, careening duty, habilitacion, and license for sailing.

7. To despatch vessels from the ports of the Peninsula, it is only necessary for the owners to put them up for cargoes, giving an account thereof to the collector of the customs and the judge of the Indies, with notice of their places of destination, that all the goods put on board may pass through the offices, the duties be paid, the manifest made out, and bonds given to bring back the proper return cockets.

8. In the manifests are to be distinguished the domestic from the foreign goods; they must be signed by the collector and auditor of the customs, and a copy sent to the judges of arrivals.

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9. On the return of the vessels, copies of the manifests brought back must be sent to the same judges of arrivals.

10, 11, 12. The manifests being delivered, sealed, and signed, and directed to the royal ministers of the ports of America, the judges of arrivals shall go on board and deliver the ship's register, examining whether the vessel is properly provisioned and fit for sailing, and whether any person is on board without royal license, or sent by the supreme council of the Indies, or the judges of arrivals; and if any are found, they must be sent ashore and punished as vagrants, and the captains and masters shall also suffer punishment.

13, 14, 15. Those who ship on their own account 52,941 reals, or upwards, may put on board an agent or supercargo, a native of these kingdoms, above 18 years of age, having the permission of his parents, and, if married, the consent of his wife; giving security in the sum of 500 ducats, before the judges of arrivals, that he will return within three years, or, if he is going to the South sea, within four years. This privilege of sending a supercargo is obtained on presenting to the judge of arrivals a certificate from the custom-house of the amount so shipped.

16. Goods shipped in Spain for Porto Rico, Faxardo, Cabo Roxo, Mayagues, and Aguadilla, (R. O. 1804,) St. Jago de Cuba, Trinidad, San Carlos de Matanzas, (R. O. 1793,) Manzanilla, Goleta, and Baracoa, (R. O. 1803,) Batabano, the island of Margarita, St. Thomas of Castile, (1789,) Sonsonate and Realejo, (1803,) St. Augustine in Florida, (1791,) Golfe Dolce and Sitio of Bodegas, (1791,) St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Porto Bello and Chagre, Omoa, Cumana, (1794,) Guayana, (1791,) Villa Hermosa, Campeachy, and Maracaibo,\* (1789,) Presidio del Carmen, San Juan de Nicaragua, and the city of Granada, (1796,) Guanchaco and Pacamayo, (1796,) Puerto Cabello, (1798,) St. Bernardo, in the province of Texas, (25th October, 1805,) are free of custom-house duties, and also of the duty of *internacion* in America.

This was ordered by a royal decree of February 28, 1789; before which time national goods sent to these ports, which were called the lesser, paid  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and foreign goods 4 per cent.

These ports are also free from the duties of millones, and those on liquors and fruits, (1802.) The prohibition against taking to the Indies any liquors not Spanish still remaining in force.

17. Goods sent to these ports, called the greater, pay 3 per cent. if national, and 7 per cent. if foreign.

18. National goods must not be mixed with foreign, nor must the marks be changed, under the penalties prescribed.

19, 20. Ships may change their destination in America, subject to the contribution directed for the port where the discharge takes place. Goods and produce from the Peninsula, imported into the ports of America, if not sold, may be reshipped in the same, or in a different vessel, to any other privileged port in America, and the duties paid on them shall be returned; but they must be repaid at the last port to which they are taken. The same is to be understood with regard to the produce of the Indies, (1804.)

Ships from privileged ports in Spain to those of America may, with a single manifest, put into other ports than those of their destination, and divide and sell the whole or any part of their cargo in any of them, noting the parts sold in each port, in order that the duties may be paid or returned, according as the goods were discharged, (1806.)

21. For the collection of duties in America there must be added to the values and measures named in the tariff 5 per cent. more in Porto Rico, St. Jago de Cuba, Batabano, the island of Margarita, Trinidad, Campeachy, St. Thomas of Castile, Omoa, St. Martha, (changed since: it is declared, article 16, above, that Spanish and foreign goods shipped for the lesser ports pay no duties,) Rio de la Hacha, Porto Bello, and Chagre, and 8 per cent. in the Havana and Carthagena; 12 per cent. in Monte Video and Buenos Ayres; and 20 per cent. in Valparaiso and Concepcion, in Chili, Arica, Callao, and Guayaquil—valuing in the Indies the dollar of 128 quarts as a hard dollar of that money.

22, 23, 24. National goods of wool, flax, cotton, or hemp, are free from all duties or customs on their export from Spain, and their importation into America; and those of silk will pay only 34 maravedis for every pound of 16 ounces weight; are also free from duty, steel, iron, and brass ware, red ochre, sugar, vermilion, silk caps, silk lace, coffee, salted fish and flesh of our dominions, and of those of America, beer, sieves, locks, and nails of gilt brass, chocolate, glassware, knives, looking-glasses, laces, vermicelli and other pastes, flour, tin, sword and sabre blades, sealing-wax, tiles and earthenware, razors and knives, nuts, white and colored paper, pewter, blocks of marble or jasper, lead, gunpowder, rosemary, salt, tallow, cider, hats, glass, shoes, and hardware. These exemptions, granted originally for ten years, from March 1, 1779, were afterwards, by article 42, continued until they should be revoked.

25. The exemption does not comprehend the duty of *alcabala* payable in the Indies.

26. For shipments to America, the goods and produce of the Indies and the Philippine islands are to be considered national. The produce of Asia, introduced into the kingdom by the Philippine Company, are to be deemed national, not merely for payment of duties in America, agreeably to the above article 16, but also for the privileges granted to those who export Spanish produce and goods.—Orders and resolutions of 1789 and 1791.

Goods from Asia, introduced by private persons from America, in ships of free trade, must pay 25 per cent. in like manner as those imported for private persons in ships of the Philippine Company.—(Resolution of 1788.) But this duty is payable only on goods from China and India. The productions, natural or artificial, of the Philippine islands themselves, pay no duty, even when imported for private persons.—Res. 1791.

The goods and produce of the Philippine islands shipped from Acapulco, in the company's ships, are free from duty at their departure from those islands, but not on their entry at Acapulco.—Res. of 1791, and royal charter of 1803.

27, 28, 29, 30, prescribe the certificates and other documents necessary to prove at the custom-houses the national character of goods, in order to entitle them to freedom from duty; and authorize the collectors, in case of suspicion, to have the goods inspected by proper examiners.

31, 32. Are to be considered as national all goods made of foreign raw materials, but changed in appearance, figure, and use, in Spain; in which class are clothes made of foreign stuffs. But these goods pay three per cent. on being re-exported to the Indies, and the same duty is payable in doubtful cases.

Where half the intrinsic value is of foreign origin, the goods shall be deemed half national. Where the national industry has added more than half the value, they are deemed wholly national.—(R. O. 1802.) The cotton manufactures of Catalonia and other parts of the kingdom, which, by the order of 1784, paid three per cent., unless the owners proved that the cotton came from Spanish America, are henceforth free from all duty.—Order of 1787.

33. The owners of a Spanish ship, who load her on their own account entirely with national goods, shall be entitled to a reduction of one-third of the duties; and if these goods compose only two-thirds of the cargo, the reduction shall be one-fifth.—1st March, 1779.

\* Vessels trading between Spain and Maracaibo may touch at Laguayra without affecting the rights of Maracaibo as a lesser port. (1794.)



## OF SPAIN.

34. Every thing shipped on board vessels engaged in this trade must be registered, on pain of forfeiture; but small sums, not exceeding twenty piasters, on being shown, and paying the duties, will be delivered.

35. During the voyage it is not permitted to touch at any ports voluntarily, and still less approach foreign vessels. Immediately on entering the port, they will give an account of the occurrences of the voyage to the governor, deliver the manifests to the royal ministers, in order that they may station guards, and begin unloading within twenty-four hours, if the weather permits.

36. The same rules are observed in America for the exportation of produce and money.

37. When the unloading is finished, and the manifests complied with, the captains will deliver the ship's register to the judge of arrivals, as they can only serve for one voyage.

38, 39. If the ships change destination, and discharge goods in the first port, they cannot be reshipped for other ports if they have passed through the custom-house; but they may be exported with a new register from the ports of America, paying the same duties which they paid on entering.

40. The merchants of Spain and the Indies engaged in this commerce must keep books, showing the goods received and shipped, in case of inquiry on those subjects.

41. If, from any real accident, the ships should arrive at ports not privileged, the captains, or masters, must make it appear, without landing or taking on board any goods whatever.

42. See above, article 16.

43 contains the freedom from duties granted to certain articles of the Indies, which may be seen in the tariff; and, generally, every production not hitherto exported from those dominions shall be free from duty.

44 and 45 contain the duties on gold and silver; for which see the tariff.

46 allows the shippers and captains to arrange their freights in any way the parties wish.

47. Ships engaged in this trade may export, beyond the proceeds of their cargoes, any goods they may think proper, on condition that the amount does not exceed, in case it be money, 1,000 dollars per ton, and that there is no ship of the royal navy at that time loading for Spain.

48, 49, 50, relate to Louisiana; and are now obsolete.

51. Goods shipped to the Philippine islands shall be free from duty on exportation from Spain, and their introduction into those islands; as shall also be their produce on its exportation from Manilla, and its entry into Spain.—Royal charter, 1803.

The goods of China, and other parts of Asia, shipped in Spain for North America, pay on exportation the same duties as national goods.

52. The persons employed in the revenues, the judges of arrivals, &c. will take no compensation whatever for the clearance and visit of ships.

53, 54. The board of trade [consulado] will take cognizance of disputes and judicial proceedings in this commerce; and, where there is no board of trade, the judges of arrivals, with an appeal to the council of the Indies.

55. All preceding regulations, with regard to this commerce, are repealed, being remodelled in this regulation.

The pay of soldiers and sailors, paid in the Indies to them by the ministers of the treasury there, pay no duty on importation into Spain. With respect to officers and corps, there is allowed to a lieutenant colonel 1,000 dollars; a captain, 500; a lieutenant, sub-lieutenant, chaplain, and surgeon, 300; and the amount for soldiers and sergeants is left to the discretion of the judges of arrivals in the Peninsula.

Baggage of persons employed in America, except their ready-made clothes in use by them, their family, and servants, and the pontificals of bishops destined to those dominions, pay duty. Those prelates will furnish a list of the books which they take with them to the Minister of the Indies, that His Majesty may see which shall, and which shall not, be free from duty.—Order of 1796.

When the proceeds of the cargoes from Spain are not sufficient to fill a vessel, on her return she may take freight for the remainder, although to a port different from that whence she sailed.—Order of 1785.

Goods and produce of American origin, exported from the Peninsula to those countries, are free from all duties, even those of consulado, if they paid it on their importation; but foreign goods sent to America are not exempt from that duty, although they had paid it on their importation.—Resolution, 1787.

Goods declared free of duty are exempt also from the duty of consulado, both on exportation and importation.—Declaration of 1804.

Merchants who introduce the merchandise and produce of the Indies or of the Peninsula into the ports of America, if they do not dispose of them, may export them to any other licensed port in America, in the same or in another ship, and shall receive back the duties paid on the introduction of them; but they must pay them at the port where the goods are introduced.—Royal order, 1804.

Particular privileges and favors in derogation of the established rules for the direct trade between the Peninsula and America will not be granted, nor applications for them received during the continuance of those now in force.—Royal order, 1804.

American goods and produce cannot come consigned to foreigners, nor be bought on credit payable in the Indies; (royal charter, 1790, and order, 1784;) nor can foreigners, without a license, trade with America, in the name and under the pretence of their wives, children, or fathers, although Spanish subjects; (royal declaration, 1803;) and those who have obtained such a license must present it to the respective boards of trade, who will pass corresponding advices of it to the collectors of the customs.

All ships belonging to Spaniards are henceforward admitted to enrolment, although foreign built; they shall no longer pay the foreign duty and the other duties hitherto required on their being licensed, and their sailing; and they shall hereafter enjoy an absolute exemption from duty, (resolution, 1794,) even from those duties on the exportation of money for the purchase of ships, in the ports of foreign colonies, on proving the manner in which it has been expended. This exemption from duty of foreign built ships owned by Spaniards, when enrolled for the American trade, is also declared in a circular to the judges of arrivals, (1798.)

## EXEMPTED PROVINCES.

The goods and produce of Navarre, Biscay, Guipascoa, and Alava, are to be considered totally foreign, when exported to America, as long as those provinces do not admit custom-houses in their ports or on their frontiers, (order, 1779;) but many exceptions have since been made in favor of those provinces.

And ships built in the exempted provinces of Biscay are deemed foreign, and do not enjoy the advantages mentioned in the second article of the regulation of free trade.

## OF SPAIN.

*Alcabala.*—The tax of alcabala is paid in America on all produce and goods imported for trade or consumption, and is collected at the same time as the custom-house duty in the tariff of free trade: the value of which, of every kind, the collectors of the customs in Spain will mark in the manifests; and if they are not in the tariff, they shall be estimated, if Spanish, at the cost of the manufacture; and, if foreign, at the current price in the port of shipping. In the same manner should be valued the goods free from custom-house duty, and silk, which pays by weight. To the values in the manifests will be added the additional charges mentioned in the twenty-first article of the Regulation of Free Trade, and from the total amount be deducted a sum of 6 or 8 per cent., or what is prescribed by royal orders.

Four, or at most six, months' credit is given to pay the alcabala and almoxarifazgo, on giving security.—Order, 1782.

*Piso.*—All passengers to or from America, in a ship of war or a merchant ship, freighted on account of the royal treasury, must pay this duty for themselves and servants. It amounts to \$22 of 128 quarts, for every person, except the monks of San Francisco.—Royal order, 1791.

The following are local regulations or privileges, with regard to particular colonies:

## CALIFORNIA.

Absolute freedom from all duties is granted to national goods shipped to or from California, including the municipal imposts and the tax on the first sale. Foreign goods pay only 7 per cent. (order, 1793;) and San Blas is privileged to carry on the trade of the South sea.

## CARACCAS.

National ships carrying goods to Vera Cruz may, on their return to Spain, touch at Caraccas with flour and other productions of Vera Cruz, to employ the proceeds in the cocoa, indigo, &c. of Caraccas, and shall pay no duties except those of the interior trade, from port to port; nor shall the money shipped from Vera Cruz, in such ships, for that purpose, pay the export duties.—Order, 1792.

Ships of national or foreign construction pay no duty at the time of their enrolment; all the existing duties being hereby abolished.

Sugar shipped for Spain will enjoy the freedom from duty granted by royal order of January 6, 1788, and extended by His Majesty to that exported from the ports of America and foreign colonies.

The alcabala de mar will not be levied on produce and goods shipped by merchants, it being paid when the articles are bought from the workmen.

Goods and produce sent from the ports of this intendency to others in America shall be free from duty, including the duty of corso, (a small duty of about 2 per cent. for defraying the expense of the guarda costa;) and if exported to the lesser ports, they shall receive back the duties paid on their importation.—Order of July 25, 1794.

## CARTHAGENA.

The exemption of duty on foreign built ships, owned by Spaniards, is extended to those employed in the interior and foreign trade from the port of Carthagena.—Declaration, 1796.

## CAMPEACHY.

In addition to the freedom of duties enjoyed in Campeachy in common with the lesser ports, the ship duty and the duty of media annata are suppressed; and the duties of interior trade, which are not comprehended in the freedom granted, are payable hereafter on the value, not on the weight, parcel, or piece.—Order of 1796.

## NEW SPAIN.

The mutual commerce of New Spain with the islands of North America, and for the south, with Guatemala, Santa Fé, and Peru, of produce and manufactures of the country, shall be free from three-fourths of the duty hitherto paid, of what nature soever; and the duties are now reduced to one-fourth.—Resolution of 1796. Money exported from Vera Cruz to the islands (being the proceeds of goods brought from the island) is free from duty.—Resolution of 1796.

## MEXICO.

In the mutual commerce of the kingdom of Mexico with Peru, by the ports of the south, the export and import of all kinds of European goods, produce, and merchandise, are allowed free of duties, they having been already paid at the ports where first introduced.—Resolution of 1794.

## GUATEMALA.

The commerce of this kingdom, by the ports of Sonsonate and Realejo, with San Blas of California, is free from all duties, including the alcabala on the first sales, as well on European productions as on those of the country. This trade may be carried on from the licensed ports of Spain, with Spanish productions, by touching in the said ports of Sonsonate and Realejo. The trade by land from Guatemala to Mexico, in European goods, may be reciprocal.—Resolution of 1796.

## CUBA.

Perpetual freedom from all duties of alcabala and tithes is granted to cotton, coffee, and indigo, the growth of this island; and they may be exported by Spanish subjects directly to any foreign port in Europe, with liberty also to carry rum, if convenient, but on condition of coming into one of the ports of Spain before returning to America. This freedom extends to sugar, in its increase upon the present crop, and the machinery recently re-established. All duties, royal and municipal, are drawn back on sugar of this island carried to foreign countries.—Decree of 1797.

## PORTO RICO.

The privileges granted to Cuba are extended to Porto Rico.—Royal order, 1804.



## OF SPAIN.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Ships, national or foreign, sent from these islands to Acapulco, conform to the dispositions of the Regulation of Free Trade of 12th October, 1778, for the ports of Spain, in expeditions to America; and the directions of the royal grant of July 12, 1803, suppressing henceforward all formalities, contributions, duties of visit, anchorage, and every other hitherto exacted, on conforming to the fifth article of the third tariff of that regulation.

Ships of the Philippine Company going to Asia, either directly, or touching at Buenos Ayres, and by the Cape of Good Hope, touching at the ports of the South seas, enjoy, with regard to their rigging, stores, timber, and ship's provisions, the same freedom from duty as is granted to the same articles in the royal navy.

## NAVIGATION.

Ships, either foreign or Spanish, sold to Spaniards in the Spanish dominions, are free from the duties of alcabala and cientos.

Timber and raw hemp for building ships in the ports of the Peninsula and the adjacent islands are free from all duty.

National ships have an absolute preference over foreign in freights from port to port; and in freights to foreign countries they will be preferred at the same price. This preference is not to be understood of foreign ships which come laden or empty for the purpose of loading on account of foreigners; but if these ships bring goods not being of their own country, or being of their country's colonies, they must pay two per cent. on the amount of its duties for the privilege.—Royal grant of April 13, 1790.

Neutral ships are allowed to carry national goods from port to port of the Peninsula, on paying only a third of the royal municipal and particular duties.—Royal order, January 8, 1806.

## NATIONAL CHARACTER OF MARINERS.

The officers and two-thirds of the crew of a Spanish vessel must be Spanish born subjects, on all ordinary voyages; for the slave trade, the captain and one-half of the crew.

Every native Spaniard who desires to become a sailor is enrolled in the district to which he belongs, and a certificate, in the nature of the protection in the United States, is delivered to him. Thenceforth he is liable to be called into public service for a certain number of years, and at the expiration of his term of service he enjoys certain privileges and exemptions.

## SHIP'S PAPERS.

Those furnished to a Spanish vessel are, 1st, a royal patent or permission to navigate; on taking out which, a bond is given for half the value of the vessel; 2d, a Mediterranean pass, called countersign; 3d, a list of the crew, made and signed by the commandant of marine at the port from which the vessel sails; 4th, a bill of sale or certificate of the property of the vessel; 5th, a bill of health; 6th, a "guia" or cocket; 7th, a power of attorney from the owner to the captain.

All vessels going to the Spanish colonies must have a manifest of their cargoes, sealed up by the director of the customs at the port of departure, which is to be opened only by the chief officer in the port of delivery.

Papers required of foreign vessels are, the patent or passport of the sovereign of the country to which the vessel belongs; proof of property; contract for freight; log-book, and list of crew.

With regard to the vessels of the United States, the seventeenth article of the treaty of 1795, between Spain and the United States, prescribes that, in case either of the parties should be engaged in war, the vessels of the other should be liable to seizure, unless they were furnished with sea-letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, and the name and place of habitation of the master or commander; (which sea-letters shall be recalled every year, if within the year the ship returns home;) and also with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed.

## COMPARATIVE FOOTING OF FOREIGN AND NATIONAL SHIPS.

Spanish ships pay in most of the ports the same duties as foreign ships for tonnage and light-houses; but, as will have been perceived, foreign vessels pay other duties which Spanish vessels do not pay, such as the "indulto," or "habilitation." They are excluded, also, from the colonial trade. No drawback is allowed on re-exportation in them; and in the coasting trade they pay duties from which Spanish vessels are free.

With regard to the trade generally between Spain and the United States, it is thought that the new duties on flour, amounting to \$2 50 per barrel, and with the charges to \$3 20, while the duties and charges on the quantity of wheat equal to a barrel of flour amount to 60 cents only, will operate as an entire prohibition.

The introduction of raw cotton of the United States is prohibited, while that of the Levant is admitted, and that of Brazil also, on a moderate duty of 7 cents.

## TREATIES BETWEEN SPAIN AND OTHER POWERS.

Austria, Holland, and Portugal have several privileges by ancient treaties.

By the treaty with England, in 1814, all the stipulations favorable to the British trade, in ancient treaties, are renewed.

By the treaty of Paris, July 20, 1814, between France and Spain, the commercial relations of the two countries are re-established on the same footing as they were in 1792.

With the United States, the treaty now [1819] in force is that of friendship, limits, and navigation, made on the 27th of October, 1795.

Before that period, by a resolution of the 7th of April, 1783, the United States were placed on the footing of every other Power with regard to duties of export and return.

And by royal order of March 26, 1783, Spanish subjects were permitted to trade with the United States under the inviolable condition that ships going to or coming from there shall not, during the voyage, touch at the Spanish American ports, under penalty of forfeiture of both ship and cargo.

## OF PORTUGAL.

## PORTUGAL.

The following decree was published by the Portuguese Government, at Rio de Janeiro, on the 25th of April, 1818, and, as it materially affects the commercial relations of the United States with the Brazils, all its provisions are here inserted:

1. The duties now or hereafter established shall be paid on all goods or effects exported from or imported into the Portuguese dominions, and, for the space of twenty years, shall cease all privileges or exemptions whatsoever, even those of the goods imported for the royal family, or for the public service of the army or navy, excepting only goods admitted duty free by law for any establishment of manufacture or agriculture, or those belonging to the ministers of foreign courts, which will continue as heretofore until otherwise ordered.

2. As it is not useful that our ports in Brazil should observe the absolute prohibition on the importation of foreign wines and brandies, established by the law of the 20th of September, 1710, nor just that the permission to import them should injure the trade in Portuguese wines, which should be preferred, not merely as being national, but on account of their superior quality, it is therefore ordered that all wines, brandies, liqueurs, oils, and vinegars of foreign production, shall pay, in the Brazils and our dominions beyond sea, the import duties established in the table annexed to this law, which shall be renewed every five years, as circumstances may require.

3. Wines of the factory, the growth of the district of Alto Douro, in Portugal, may be transported to any port of the kingdom of Portugal, on obtaining a license.

The wines of Portugal, Algarve, and the islands, may be transported and admitted into all the ports of Brazil, and the dominions beyond sea, on paying the duties established and now marked in the table mentioned in the preceding article.

[The object of this provision is to abolish the monopoly of the Oporto Wine Company, and open the trade in those wines.]

4. As existing circumstances require an increase of the duty on slaves, it is ordered that for every slave of upwards of three years of age, who shall be brought into the ports of Brazil, there shall be paid 9,600 reis, in addition to the duties now payable. Of this duty, 600 reis shall be applied to defray the expenses of the police, and the remaining 9,000 paid, like the other revenues, into the royal treasury or the respective juntas of revenue. And, as it will be proper to provide for the new expense of maintaining the new settlements of white colonists, it is ordered that one-half of this duty be invested in the Bank of Brazil, as shares of that bank, that from the rents of it these expenses may be defrayed.

[The former duty on slaves was 10,000 reis; the present 19,600.]

5. It is further ordered that jerked beef, exported from any ports in Brazil, shall pay 600 reis per arroba; but if shipped on board a ship of Portuguese build, with a Portuguese crew, it shall only pay 200 reis. Gold, in bars or worked, plate, diamonds, wrought, precious stones, and foreign money, pay a duty of two per cent. on exportation.

[The export duty on jerked beef in foreign vessels is deemed equal to an entire prohibition.]

6. All other goods of Brazil, on which there is no fixed tax or duty of export, shall pay a duty of two per cent. as an equivalent for the consulado duties on exportation; for, as the direct navigation is allowed, and these goods are exempt from the greater duties of consulado, which they paid in Portugal, they should, for equalizing the trade, pay some duty in the Brazils on account of that diminution. It is therefore ordered that henceforward goods of Brazil which pay an export duty of two per cent. shall not be subject to any consulado duty on re-exportation from Portugal or Algarve; goods of foreign growth or manufacture exported from Portugal or Algarve for Brazil, in ships of Portuguese build, with a Portuguese captain and crew, shall be exempt from the consulado duty on exportation; and the convoy duty shall be reduced to two per cent.

7. But goods which now pay in Brazil any fixed tax or export duty shall continue to pay it, it being understood that this two per cent. is not an additional duty; but if the established duty is less than two per cent., the difference must be added to make it up to that amount.

8. Merchandise, the growth, produce, and manufacture of Portugal and Algarve, and of their fisheries, which do not enjoy the exemptions granted to goods of national production, shall be entitled in Brazil to an abatement of five per cent. on the duties, as a bounty, when imported in ships of Portuguese build, and with a Portuguese captain and crew.

Stamped, painted, colored, or embroidered goods of national manufacture, pay, in lieu of the former duty, an export duty of one per cent. for convoy.

Goods from Asia, which, on re-exportation from Portugal, paid hitherto eight per cent., shall hereafter pay only two per cent. as an export duty, and one per cent. for convoy, when shipped in vessels of Portuguese build, and with Portuguese crews.

9. Portuguese goods in general, which have hitherto paid sixteen per cent. duty on importation, shall hereafter pay only fifteen per cent.

Foreign goods, arriving in vessels of their respective countries, pay the duties already established, of twenty-four per cent.; but these goods, if introduced into the Brazils on board of vessels of Portuguese build, and with Portuguese crews, shall be entitled to an abatement of five per cent. in the duty.

The duties on salt, which have hitherto been different on foreigners and subjects, are equalized; and for both the duty shall be, in Portugal and the adjacent islands, 800 reis per moy.

[This duty of fifteen per cent. is the same amount which is paid by British goods imported in British ships.]

10. When goods are imported into Rio de Janeiro, which have paid duty at other custom-houses, what has been so paid shall be taken into account, notwithstanding the law of 18th March, 1565, with respect to the custom-house at Lisbon; and they shall pay the difference between what was already paid and the duty at Rio de Janeiro.

[This duty is an addition to that of ten per cent. on the transportation of goods from one port of Brazil to another, imposed by an ancient law still in force.]

11. In all the ports of the United Kingdom, foreign ships shall, after the 1st November, 1818, pay the same duties of tonnage, light money, anchorage, and other charges, as Portuguese vessels pay in the ports of their respective nations; and those charges shall be accordingly diminished or increased.

12. This article is unimportant.

13. In entering goods imported in ships of nations in amity or alliance, the same formalities will, as far as practicable, be observed as in the case of goods imported by British subjects; and similar cockets, consular certificates, clearances, and invoices will be required.

14. Unimportant.

15. Treaties now or hereafter made are not to be affected by this law.



## OF PORTUGAL.

## TABLE ANNEXED TO THE LAW.

N. B. The dollar of the United States is estimated at 800 reis.

*Portuguese wines and liqueurs.*

Oporto factory wine, per pipe, 12,000 reis, in lieu of all duties hitherto paid.

Common do. per pipe, 10,000 reis.

Madeira do. per pipe, 12,000 reis.

All other wines of Portugal or the islands, per pipe, 9,600 reis.

Brandy, per pipe, 20,000 reis.

Liqueurs, per dozen bottles, 800 reis.

Olive oil and vinegar the same duty as heretofore, viz:

Olive oil, per gallon, 100 reis.

Vinegar, per pipe, 2,400 reis.

*Foreign wines and liqueurs.*

All foreign wines, per pipe, 36,000 reis.

All foreign wines, in bottles, per dozen, 1,600 reis.

Brandy, per pipe, 50,000 reis.

Liqueurs, in bottles, per dozen, 24,000 reis.

Olive oil and vinegar, in pipes, double of the present duty; in bottles, the same as at present. The present duty, as thus doubled, is—

Vinegar, per pipe, 9,600 reis.

Olive oil, per gallon, 200 reis.

[The above duties are considerably more than double those now paid on wines, brandies, and liqueurs, and are considered as amounting to a prohibition, as does also the double duty on oil and vinegar.]

These foreign goods, wines, brandies, or oils, imported in Portuguese built ships, with Portuguese crews, and on Portuguese account, will have a deduction of one-fourth of these duties.

## RUSSIA.

The following tariff was published by the Russian Government on the 18th of April, 1816, accompanied by the following regulations:

The tariff extends over all the ports and frontier custom-houses and toll-houses of the empire, except those in the Governments of Astracan, Orenburg, Tobolsk, and Yrkutsk; likewise those in Georgia, and on the line of the Caucasus, which, from their situation, and the nature of their trade, require separate tariffs.

For the importation of foreign articles, the following ports are stipulated:

In the White sea, Archangel; in the Baltic sea, St. Petersburg, Revel, Riga, and Libau; in the Black sea, Odessa and Theodosia; in the sea of Azoff, Taganrog.

By land—custom-houses, Kovno, Brest, Littoffsky, Radzuviloff, and Dubosar.

At all other ports and land custom-houses on the European frontiers, only such goods are allowed to be imported as may be brought in through the frontier toll-houses.

Upon all foreign goods imported into Russia, as well as upon all Russian produce exported, the duties are levied in two ways: 1. Those to be paid by piece, measure, and weight are to be calculated in silver, but to be paid in bank notes, according to the agio, which will be settled and notified to the public at the end of every year for the ensuing year; 2. The duties to be paid ad valorem are to be made in bank notes, according to the regulations annexed to this tariff.

The prohibition of the foreign goods, as specified and annexed to this tariff, is to continue for twelve years from the day of the publication of this tariff, rum excepted; the importation of which, in consideration of the sugar refineries, is prohibited to the 1st January of the year 1819.

The moneys, weights, and measures mentioned in the tariff are as follow:

## MONEYS.

Accounts are kept in Petersburg, and in all Russia, in roubles, at 100 copecs bank notes. Formerly, accounts were kept in silver money, which is about 400 per cent. better; but, by an order from Government, merchants are now obliged to keep accounts in bank notes. The silver rouble is also divided into 100 copecs.

## WEIGHTS.

Pound		Pood.	
English.	Russian.		
36	40	1	Berkowitz.
360	400	10	1

Sixty-three poods are usually reckoned for a ton of 20 cwt. English.

## DRY MEASURE.

Chetwerik.	Osmin.	Chetwert.
4	1	
8	2	1

A chetwert is equal, according to some persons, to  $5\frac{3}{20}$  Winchester bushels; but others make 100 chetwerts equal to 72 Winchester quarters.

## OF RUSSIA.

## LIQUID MEASURE.

English beer gallon.	Krash, or Osmushki.	Chetwerki.	Wedro.	Pipe.
$\frac{1}{2}$	1			
$\frac{1}{4}$	2	1		
$2\frac{1}{2}$	8	4	1	
106 $\frac{1}{2}$	320	160	40	1

## CLOTH AND LONG MEASURE.

The Russian arsheen contains 28.0114 English inches; 100 arsheens, 77.8 English yards; 97 Rhineland feet, 100 English feet; 1 sashe = 7 English, or 6.8 Rhineland feet.

## No. 1.

## IMPORTS.

*Specification of goods, the importation of which is permitted, with the present duties.*

8 p.—To the 8 ports named in the general rules.

4 f. c. h.—To the 4 frontier custom-houses named in the same.

P.—St. Petersburg.

O.—Odessa.

Species of merchandise.	Duty in silver roubles.
Alum, - - - - -	75 co. per berquit, 8 ports, and 4 frontier custom-houses.
Animals, not coming under the description of cattle, -	2 50 co. each, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Apothecaries' materials, (in a separate list,) -	8 p. 4 f. c. h.
Arrack, - - - - -	10 ro. per anker, do. do.
Awls, for shoemakers and saddlers, -	25 co. per 100, do. do.
Birds, alive, - - - - -	25 co. apiece, do. do.
Brandy, not sweetened, - - - - -	10 ro. per anker, single proof, 4 f. c. h.
Bed covers, unembroidered, of cotton, thread, piqué, or wool, - - - - -	25 per cent. to 8 p.
Bricks and clinkers, - - - - -	25 co. per 1000, every where.
Carpets of all kinds, except those with gold, silver, and silk, -	25 per cent. P. and O. only.
Capers, - - - - -	75 co. per pood.
Cambric, - - - - -	25 per cent. only in P. and O.
Cheese, - - - - -	5 ro. per pood, to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Cider, - - - - -	25 co. per bottle, to P. and O.
Coffee, - - - - -	3 ro. per pood, to 8 p.
Cocoa, - - - - -	1 25 co. per pood.
Cattle, (except gelded horses,) - - - - -	Duty free; 25 ro. each, every where.
Coals, - - - - -	25 co. per berquit, every where.
Cottons manufactured, all white and plain cotton goods, also interwoven with flax or hemp, plain white quilts, and counterpanes. See <i>India nankeens</i> , - - - - -	25 per cent. to the 8 p. only.
Corn or grain, from the East Indies, as sago, - - - - -	1 50 per pood, } to 8 p.
pearl barley, grits, - - - - -	15 co. do. }
Chalk, - - - - -	1 50 co. per berquit, to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Corals, natural, wrought and unwrought, without distinction, -	10 per cent. to 8 p.
unwrought, - - - - -	1 50 per pood, do.
in powder, - - - - -	2 50 do. do.
Cotton, raw, - - - - -	Duty free to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Cutlery, razors, knives and forks of all kinds, scissors, nippers, penknives, &c. - - - - -	25 per cent. to 8 p.
scythes, - - - - -	2 50 co. per 100, } every where.
sickles, - - - - -	1 25 do. }
wire, for making needles, - - - - -	15 per cent. }
saws, files, rasps, and all other instruments of iron or steel required by workmen, and in mills of all kinds, -	5 per cent. }
Corks, - - - - -	1 50 co. per pood, } every where.
Cork wood, - - - - -	6 do. }
Crucibles or melting pots of clay of all sorts, or black lead, also moulds of clay, - - - - -	Duty free to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h. every where else.
Colors and dyewoods: - - - - -	
lampblack, - - - - -	75 co. per pood, }
auripigment, - - - - -	60 do. }
orchilla, - - - - -	25 do. }
lac de Venice, - - - - -	2 ro. per lb. to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
cochineal, - - - - -	7 50 co. per pood, to 8 p.
saffron, - - - - -	50 co. per lb.
indigo, - - - - -	2 50 per pood, to 8 p.
white lead, - - - - -	75 co. per pood, to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.



## OF RUSSIA.

Species of merchandise.	Duty, in silver roubles.
Colors and dyewoods:	
woad, - - - - -	25 co. per pood, to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
ochre, - - - - -	2 ro. per berquit, every where.
verditer, - - - - -	
gum, guttae, - - - - -	1 25 to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Naples yellow and Saxon blue, - - - - -	1 25 do.
carmine, - - - - -	2 50 co. per lb. do.
quercitron, - - - - -	50 co. per pood, every where.
madder, - - - - -	30 co. do.
turmeric, - - - - -	25 co.
Berlin blue, - - - - -	6 25 co. per lb. to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
annatto or safflower, - - - - -	50 co. per pood.
weld, - - - - -	10 co. per pood, every where.
rouge, - - - - -	1 25 per pot, to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
red lead, - - - - -	75 co. per pood.
cinnabar, - - - - -	1 25 co. do.
Orleans, - - - - -	50 co. per pood, every where.
ultramarine, - - - - -	6 25 per lb. to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
umber, - - - - -	13 co. per pood, do.
verd de Venice, - - - - -	10 ro. do. do.
verdegriis, - - - - -	3 75 do. do.
all colors for miniatures, - - - - -	20 per cent. do.
white lead, - - - - -	75 co. per pood, do.
logwood, Campeachy and Jamaica, in pieces, rasped, - - - - -	50 co. per berquit, to 8 ports.
fustic, in pieces, - - - - -	2 ro. do. do.
rasped, - - - - -	5 co. do. do.
Brazil wood, in pieces, - - - - -	2 ro. do. do.
rasped, - - - - -	1 ro. do. do.
clay and earth, - - - - -	4 ro. do. do.
Drugs: antimony, - - - - -	Duty free, every where.
borax, - - - - -	15 co. per pood, to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
argole or winestone, - - - - -	1 25 do. do.
aquafortis, - - - - -	15 co. do. every where.
calamine, - - - - -	2 15 co. do. to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
gum tragacanth, - - - - -	10 co. do. every where.
Arabic, - - - - -	100 co. do. to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
copal, - - - - -	25 co. do. do.
sandarac, - - - - -	1 50 co. do. do.
shell lac, - - - - -	100 co. do. do.
olibanum, - - - - -	75 co. do. do.
Benjamin, - - - - -	75 co. do. do.
alum, - - - - -	500 co. do. do.
arsenic, - - - - -	75 per berquit, do.
crystal of tartar, - - - - -	100 per pood, do.
Turkish vitriol, - - - - -	15 do. every where.
black vitriol, - - - - -	100 do. do.
liquor saturni, - - - - -	75 do. do.
mastic, gray and white, - - - - -	2 15 do. to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
emery, - - - - -	100 do. do.
sal ammoniac, - - - - -	8 do. do.
gall nuts, - - - - -	50 do. do.
pomice stone, - - - - -	30 do. every where.
Tripoli, - - - - -	8 do. do.
aloes, - - - - -	8 do. do.
saccharum saturni, - - - - -	75 do. to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
oil of turpentine, or turpentine, - - - - -	75 do. do.
nitrous acid, - - - - -	150 do. do.
sulphuric acid, - - - - -	215 do. do.
muriatic acid, - - - - -	
Venice turpentine, - - - - -	150 do. do.
herbs of all kinds, as rosemary, liquorice, orange and lemon peel, orris root, laurel and bay leaves, - - - - -	3 75 do. do.
	13 do. do.
	25 do. do.
	137 do. every where.
Diamonds and precious stones, cut and uncut, and pearls, - - - - -	1 per cent. do.
Down: eider, beaver, and other downs, - - - - -	15 ro. per pood, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Fruit: lemons, - - - - -	50 co. per box of 300.
oranges, - - - - -	do. do.
Seville oranges, - - - - -	do. do.
apples and pears, - - - - -	50 co. per cask of 2 ankers, to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
fresh, salted, and other fruits, - - - - -	
nuts of all kinds, - - - - -	1 ro. per pood, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
cocoa nuts, - - - - -	1 25 co. per 10, do.
pistachio nuts, - - - - -	1 50 per pood, do.
chestnuts, - - - - -	75 co. do. every where.
grapes, fresh and in water, - - - - -	2 50 do. do.
in syrup, - - - - -	5 ro. do. do.
olives, - - - - -	75 co. do. do.
plums, fresh and salt, - - - - -	1 25 per cask of 2 ankers, to 8 ports.
prunes, raisins, and currants, - - - - -	25 per pood, to 8 ports.
almonds, - - - - -	60 do. do.
figs, dried pears, and dates, - - - - -	25 do. do.
laurel berries, - - - - -	1 25 do. do.

## OF RUSSIA.

Species of merchandise.	Duty, in silver roubles.
Fruit, in brandy, peach stones, - - -	13 co. per glass jar.
salted lemons, - - -	3 75 for 2 hhds. to 8 ports.
lemon juice, - - -	3 75 do. do.
pineapples, - - -	25 co. each, every where.
dried apples, pears, lemons, oranges, Seville oranges, prunellas, sloes, dates, and all other, not in sugar, and dried cherries, - - -	25 co. per pood, to 8 ports.
Fish, live and fresh, salted, pickled, or smoked, except those specified, - - -	Duty free.
as herrings, Dutch, - - -	1 25 co. per pood,
English, - - -	1 50 co. per cask,
Swedish and all others, - - -	1 50 co. do. } every where.
anchovies and sardines, - - -	38 co. smoked, 25 co. per 100,
dried cod or laberdam, - - -	2 50 do. to P. and O. only.
lobsters, dried, salted, or fresh, - - -	250 per pood, to 8 ports.
Furs, beaver, otter, and all other foreign furs, - - -	25 per cent. do.
Feathers, ostrich, dyed or undyed, and plumages, - - -	20 do. to P. and O. only.
Flints, - - -	20 co. per pood, to 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Guns, pistols, and other fire-arms, - - -	25 per cent. to 8 ports.
Gloves, men's, women's, and children's, except those spe- cified as prohibited, - - -	20 do. do.
Glasses, magnifying and burning, unset, except in gold and silver, - - -	15 co. each, do. and 4 f. c. h.
for watches, - - -	15 per doz. do.
spectacles, - - -	30 dozen pair, do.
telescopes, spy-glasses, pocket-glasses, - - -	15 per cent.
Gold plate, silver plate, Russian coin, - - -	Prohibited.
Gold and silver, in bars, coin, medals, or bullion, - - -	Duty free, every where.
Gold leaf, - - -	20 per cent.
Hops, - - -	1 25 co. per pood, do.
Hides, raw and undressed, - - -	15 per cent. to the 8 ports.
Hosiery, stockings of all kinds, silk, cotton, worsted, for men, women, and children, knit, woven of felt, embroi- dered or not, except those enumerated as prohibited, - - -	20 per cent. do.
Ivory, unwrought, - - -	75 co. per pood, do.
wrought, - - -	10 per cent. do.
or fish-bones, unwrought, - - -	
or tortoise-shell, wrought, - - -	
Instruments, physical, chirurgical, mathematical, hydraulic, astronomical, optical, barometers, thermometers, astro- nomical watches, other instruments relative to the arts and sciences, and whatever setting or cases, except those elsewhere specified, - - -	Duty free, every where.
Lace, blond, cut-in-lace, (entoilage,) - - -	10 per cent. to P. and O. only.
N. B. Thread and bone lace prohibited.	
Lead, in pigs and sheets, - - -	25 per berquit, every where.
black, - - -	38 copecs per do. do.
Meerschaut, or pipes of the same, without ornaments, - - -	25 per cent. to P. and O. only.
Mushrooms, truffles, champignons, in oil, vinegar, or salt, - - -	10 ro. per pood, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Musical instruments, in bodies and cases, of all kinds, ex- cept those specified as prohibited in No. 3, - - -	10 per cent. 8 p.
Machines for bruising flax or hemp, carding, spinning, shear- ing, (shears,) combs, looms, stocking frames; also for patent lace and twist, needles for all sorts of frames, combs, cards for cloth, nippers for drawing out ends and sheavers in the raw materials, cylinders for flattening wire, moulds for paper, for printing chintz and calicoes, knives for cutting tobacco, brass pumps for hydraulic instruments, also instruments required in chemistry, and all other machines appertaining to the arts and sciences, fabrics and manufactures, and agriculture, except those specified in prohibitions, No. 3, - - -	Duty free, every where.
White, red, and green copper, unwrought, - - -	1 25 co. per pood, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
In sheets, slabs, cuttings, filings, and broken, - - -	1 25 do. do.
Brass of all kinds, also wire, - - -	5 ro. do. do.
Needles, common and tambour, - - -	50 copecs per 1,000, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
larding, - - -	13 copecs per dozen, do.
sailmakers', - - -	25 copecs per 100, do.
Oil, olive, or extracted from, in casks or glasses, drying, for painters, - - -	50 copecs per pood, 8 ports.
Oysters, muscles, or other shellfish, - - -	150 do. do.
in salt, - - -	375 per cask of 2 ankers, 8 ports.
Porter, - - -	1 25 per legal stoff, do.
Perfumeries, or scented waters, - - -	20 roubles per hhd. of 240 bottles, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Plants and flowers, - - -	50 co. per bottle, 13½ to the vedro, do. do.
Pearl, mother-of, wrought, - - -	Duty free, every where.
unwrought, - - -	10 per cent. 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Pictures, or prints, with and without frames, - - -	1 50 co. per pood, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Pickles, - - -	25 per cent. P. and O. only.
Preserved ginger, - - -	Prohibited.
Pencils, in common wood, - - -	50 co. per lb. every where.
sandal, - - -	3 co. per doz. 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
without wood, black lead, - - -	15 do. do.
camel hair, - - -	38 per berquit, every where.
Quicksilver, - - -	25 co. per m. 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
	1 25 co. per pood, every where.



## OF RUSSIA.

Species of merchandise.	Duty, in silver roubles.
Rice, - - - - -	15 co. per pood, 8 ports only.
Rags, - - - - -	Duty free, every where.
Rosin, - - - - -	250 per berg, every where.
Ruffles, - - - - -	10 per cent. P. and O. only.
Silver, Russian coin, - - - - -	Duty free, every where.
Sticks or canes, natural, without ornaments, bored for pipes, for the use of manufactories or combs, - - - - -	25 per cent. P. and O. only.
Sugar, refined, - - - - -	Duty free, every where.
raw, - - - - -	2 75 per pood, 8 ports only.
Silks, ribands of all kinds, except for orders of knighthood, - - - - -	1 50 do. do.
Silk, plain, and of one color, without gold and silver, velvet, stuffs, satin, gros de Tours, taffetas, levantine, serge, crape, and silk chinella, - - - - -	25 per cent. P. and O. only.
spun, raw, or twisted, and every other kind, - - - - -	Duty free, when raw; 2 per cent. every other kind.
Sulphur, raw, - - - - -	50 co. per berquit, every where.
refined, - - - - -	200 do. do.
Seeds, garden and flower, - - - - -	Duty free.
Spectacles, all kinds, - - - - -	10 per cent. 8 ports.
see glasses for ditto, - - - - -	30 co. per dozen pairs, do.
Soy, - - - - -	50 co. per bottle, usual P. and O.
Slippers, Turkish, plain, unembroidered, (see Prohibitions,) - - - - -	25 co. per pair.
Shrub, - - - - -	10 r. per anker.
Spelter, - - - - -	28 co. per pood, every where.
Sponges, - - - - -	100 do. 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Soap, Venetian, Spanish, Turkish, Greek, - - - - -	1 ro. per pood, do.
Salt, - - - - -	{ in ports of the Baltic, 15 co. per pood.
Strings for musical instruments, - - - - -	{ in others 10, every where.
Spices, cloves, cinnamon, - - - - -	5 per cent. 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
mace, - - - - -	8 75 co. per pood, 8 p.
cassia buds, - - - - -	15 do. do.
nutmegs, cardamoms, - - - - -	8 75 do. do.
black and white pepper, - - - - -	1 50 do. do.
cayenne pepper, - - - - -	
long ditto, - - - - -	
pimento, - - - - -	1 50 do. do.
ginger, white, - - - - -	25 co. per pood, every where.
black and gray, - - - - -	13 do. do.
turmeric, - - - - -	25 do. do.
saffron, - - - - -	50 co. per lb. 8 p.
anniseed, - - - - -	60 per pood.
cubebs, - - - - -	150 do.
coriander, - - - - -	50 do.
carraway and galangal, - - - - -	25 do.
Spirits—see Prohibitions.	
Slates, with or without frames, and slate pencils, - - - - -	5 per cent. 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
&c. slate stone, - - - - -	Duty free, do. do.
Stones, grindstones, millstones, and whetstones, - - - - -	15 co. per doz. do. do.
small, for silversmiths, - - - - -	15 co. per 100, do. do.
marble and alabaster, unwrought, - - - - -	5 per cent. 8 p.
bas reliefs, urns, vases, groups, busts, of marble, alabaster, - - - - -	25 per cent. P. and O.
gypsum, - - - - -	8 co. per pood, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h. every where.
flints—see E. F. - - - - -	20 do. do. do.
serpentine, wrought or not, - - - - -	20 per cent. 8 p.
rough, flags, - - - - -	Duty free, every where.
Tin, in boxes and blocks, - - - - -	25 co. per pood, every where.
in grain, - - - - -	Prohibited.
in plates, single, - - - - -	3 13 co. per box of 450 sheets, every where.
in plates, double, - - - - -	625 per box of 450 sheets, every where.
foil, - - - - -	2 per cent. 8 ports.
Thread, fine, - - - - -	25 co. per pood, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
Tiles, - - - - -	100 per M. every where.
Trees, flowers, and plants, - - - - -	Duty free, every where.
Tobacco, in rolls or leaves, except Turkish, - - - - -	2 r. per pood, 8 p.
Turkish, - - - - -	1 50 co. per pood, 8 p.
cut. Turkish, - - - - -	1 50 do.
canister, - - - - -	25 co. per lb. do.
segars, - - - - -	75 do. do.
snuff, French, Spanish, Brazil, - - - - -	75 do. do.
Twist, cotton, bleached, unbleached, dyed, - - - - -	7½ co. per cent. 8 p.
Tortoise-shell, wrought, - - - - -	10 per cent.
unwrought, - - - - -	75 per pood.
Wood, all woods, (mahogany,) used for carriages, furniture, unwrought, - - - - -	10 per cent.
ebony, - - - - -	Ditto.
Campeachy and Jamaica, - - - - -	Ditto.
logwood, unrasped, - - - - -	Ditto.
St. Martin's, - - - - -	Ditto.
Nicaragua wood, rasped, - - - - -	Ditto.
unrasped, - - - - -	Ditto.
Brazil, unrasped and rasped, - - - - -	Ditto.
fustic, ditto, ditto, - - - - -	Ditto.
all other, for dying, - - - - -	Ditto.
box, and box pieces, - - - - -	2 per cent. 8 p.
staves and heads, of common wood, for large vats, - - - - -	Duty free, do.

## OF RUSSIA.

Species of merchandise.	Duty, in silver roubles.
Wood, the same of the fine woods above mentioned, -	10 per cent.
blocks, -	25 co. per 10, 8 p. and 4 f. c. h.
empty casks, joined or unjoined, -	20 per cent. do. do.
Worsted yarn, or woollen, wool, -	5 per cent. 8 p.
Watches and clocks, with or without cases, for walls, tables, the pocket, travelling, except those enumerated as prohibited, -	15 per cent. P. and O. only.
movements for ditto, and ditto, dial plates, spring wheels, fingers, and such like, -	10 per cent. do.
Wines, Portuguese, French, Spanish, Madeira, Azores, Italian, German, Cyprus, Hungarian, Austrian, the above, if in bottles, reckoning 13½ to a vedro, -	20 roubles per hhd. 8 ports. 25 co. per bottle.
Anatolian, -	
Moldavian, and all Greek wines, -	7 50 per hhd.
Wire, copper, -	5 roubles per pood, 8 ports and 4 f. c. h.
for needles, -	15 per cent. every where.
Whips, for coachmen, -	
Waters, mineral and medical—see list of apothecaries' ware, -	Duty free, 8 ports and 4 f. c. h.
Ware, earthen, common, glazed or unglazed, fayance, delf, and common porcelain and china, all without gold or silver, painting, or border, -	25 per cent. do. do.
Woollens, fine cloths, -	1 25 co. per arsh. 8 p.
blankets, white and plain, -	25 per cent. do.
kerseymeres, of all colors, -	Do. do.
flannels, camlets, drugget, patent cords, plush, everlastings, shalloons, -	15 per cent.
Vinegar, -	6 25 per hhd. 8 ports and 4 f. c. h.
Varnish, -	
Yarn, camel hair, twisted, -	7½ per cent. do. do.
dyed, -	8 75 per pood, 8 ports.
untwisted, -	7 50 do.
Woollen yarn, white or dyed, -	10 per cent. 8 ports.
Zedoary, -	

N. B.—The silver rouble is fixed for the year 1816, for the payment of duties, at 400 copecs bank notes.

## No. 2.

## EXPORTS.

*Specification of goods, the exportation of which is permitted.*

Species of merchandise	Silver, payable in bank notes.		Ad valorem in bank notes.
	Ro. sil.	Co. silver.	
Annisseed, - - - - - per pood,	-	4	
Pins and skewers, of all sorts, - - - - -	-	25	
Paper, writing, wrapping, polishing, cartridge, printing, and all colored paper, - - - - -	-	duty free.	
Cotton, raw, - - - - - do.	-	13	
manufactured, of all kinds, - - - - -	-	duty free.	
Ropes or cables, say cordage of hemp, tarred or untarred, of all kinds, per berquit,	-	13	
of hempen tow, - - - - -	-	6	
Brandy, distilled from grain, half proof, - - - - - per vedro,	-	13	
spirit, and all other common brandy, - - - - -	-	25	
distilled from the juices of the grape, - - - - -	-	13	
Felt, and coats of, made of sheeps' wool or cow hair, - - - - - per pood,	-	6	
Wax, yellow, white, or colored, - - - - -	-	50	
candles, - - - - -	-	duty free.	
Gallantry ware, i. e. all sorts of high priced trifles, of whatever metal, or ornamented with high-priced stones, - - - - -	-	do.	
Combs, - - - - -	-	-	1 per ct.
Gribees, and two kinds of common mushrooms or fungus, - - - - - per pood,	-	3	
Horse manes, - - - - - per berquit,	-	75	
Fat, of fish and blubber, - - - - - per pood,	-	8	
Mirrors, and plates for the same, - - - - -	-	duty free.	
Needles of all kinds, - - - - -	-	do.	
Caviare of fish, and all kinds, - - - - -	-	20	
Rough stones, marble and all other, without excepting the most valuable, - - - - -	-	-	1 per ct.
Gun flints, - - - - - per 1000,	-	5	
Pictures and prints, - - - - -	-	duty free.	
Cards, playing, - - - - - per dozen,	-	3	
Bricks, - - - - - per M.	-	13	
Isinglass, sturgeon, - - - - - per pood,	2	50	
samavoy, - - - - -	-	50	
Glue, - - - - - per pood,	-	5	
Books, printed, bound or unbound, - - - - -	-	duty free.	
Carpets of all kinds, - - - - -	-	do.	
Leather, morocco, reindeer, cordovan, fine white leather, - - - - - per 10 pieces,	-	50	
red, of all kinds, - - - - - per pood,	-	75	





## OF RUSSIA.

Species of merchandise.	Silver, payable in bank notes.		Ad valorem in bank notes.
	Ro. sil.	Co. silver.	Per cent.
Birds, alive,	-	duty free.	
Cannon, mortars, bomb-shells, bullets, and other military ammunition of iron or cast iron,	-	1	
of copper or brass,	-	5	
Yarn, flaxen,	1	50	
hempen,	1		
Horns of all sorts of animals,	-	6	
Mats, single and double, old or new,	-	3	
in Archangel and Onega,	-	1	
sacks,	-	2	
in Archangel and Onega,	-	13	
half and quarter mat sacks,	-	1	
in Archangel and Onega,	-	6	
Mittens,	-	duty free.	
Fish of all kinds,	-	do.	
Tallow,	2		
candles,	-	10	
tapers,	-	6	
Saltpetre,	-	10	
Cattle, sheep and lambs,	1	13	
bulls, cows, and oxen,	1	25	
pigs,	-	25	
all other animals,	-	13	
Marienglass or talc,	-	25	
Pitch and tar,	-	1	
Burgundy pitch,	-	25	
Rosin,	-	8	
Salt,	-	6	
Soda ashes,	-	38	
Glass, and all kinds of glass ware,	-	duty free.	
Garden seed,	-	do.	
Linseed,	-	25	
Hempseed,	-	13	
Brimstone and sulphur,	-	25	
Cheese,	-	duty free.	
Tobacco,	-	1	
Snuff boxes,	-	duty free.	
Caraway seed,	-	4	
Tails, horse,	-	25	
cow and oxen,	-	3	
Corn or grain, rye and rye flour, by sea,	-	11	
land,	-	4	
wheat, spring wheat, and flour, by sea,	-	15	
land,	-	5	
pease, by sea,	-	11	
land,	-	4	
barley, by sea,	-	11	
land,	-	4	
oats, by sea,	-	8	
land,	-	3	
malt, by sea,	-	8	
land,	-	3	
buckwheat, by sea,	-	8	
land,	-	3	
grits of all kinds, by sea,	-	15	
land,	-	5	
grits of all kinds, by sea,	-	8	
land,	-	3	
Tea,	2	50	
Stockings,	-	duty free.	
Caps,	-	-	5 per ct.
Silks of all kinds, without exception,	-	-	1 per ct.
manufactured, of all kinds,	-	do.	
Wool, Russian, and foreign,	-	25	
manufactured,	-	duty free.	
Hats, of down or feathers,	-	do.	
Bristles,	1		
All goods and raw productions not specified in this register, nor in the following specification of wood, pay	-	-	1 per ct.
All cloths, linen, wearing apparel, gold, silver, and other watches, snuff-boxes, swords, daggers, buckles, vessels, equipages, and every thing belonging to persons going away, by land or by sea, are	-	do.	

But by ukase of the 23d of March, [O. S.] 1818; an increase of 10 per cent. on the export duty is ordered for the following articles: hemp, flax, tallow, wheat, rye, potash, wax, bristles, linseed, hempseed.



## OF RUSSIA.

## No. 3.

*List of goods the importation of which is prohibited by the tariff.*

- Ale.  
 Bronze, gilt or ungilt, statues, busts, vases, urns, girandoles, lustres, candelabra, &c.  
 Beads of all kinds.  
 Blacking for boots and shoes.  
 Brandy, distilled from grain of every kind.  
     poured on cherries, pears, or other fruits.  
 Brooms of twigs or rushes, for cleaning clothes.  
 Bolts of metal of every kind, for fastening doors, &c.  
 Books, counting-house books, in blank.  
 Buttons of all kinds.  
 Books (pocket) of all kinds, with or without instruments.  
 Baskets of straw or twigs.  
     work, except passengers'.  
 Butter of cows or sheep.  
 Besoms, brushes of all kinds.  
 Bellows for fire-places.  
 Blankets or bedcovers, of cotton, linen, or wool, with embroidery, or woven with silver or gold; also of silk, or half silk, without exception.  
 Boxes, sand and spitting-boxes.  
 Beddings of all kinds, except passengers'.  
 Belts, sword-belts.  
 Balls of lead.  
 Beer of all kinds, excepting English porter.  
 Boots of all kinds.  
 Biscuits of all kinds.  
 Baizes of all sorts.  
 Boxes (snuff) of all kinds, except those belonging to passengers.  
 Bank notes, Russian.  
 Cotton goods, wrought of cotton, intermixed with gold or silver; also dyed, printed, or chintz.  
 Combs, of horn.  
 Cards, playing cards.  
 Chess-boards, and all other boards for games, with their appendages.  
 Carpets interwoven with gold or silver.  
 Cranes of all kinds.  
 Confectionary of all kinds.  
 Cringles.  
 Coin, base coin, or being of a less value than its denomination, as general descriptions of small foreign coin, Russian bank notes.  
 Copper utensils of every kind.  
     articles, whether hammered or cast, ornamented with designs, gilt or ungilt, of every kind; also, handles, plates, hinges, and such like articles.  
     The same applies to brass.  
 Clothes of all kinds, except passengers'.  
 Canary seed.  
 Crystal or cut-glass ware of all kinds.  
 Cases of all kinds.  
 Cords of silk, cotton, camel hair, worsted, or others.  
 Cloth, fine black cloth, and all coarse cloths and baizes.  
 Crystal drops for lustres, girandoles, &c.  
 Cicory, ground in imitation of coffee.  
 Chocolate.  
 Clocks, for tables or walls, with metal or glass ornaments of any kind.  
 Cloths for saddles.  
 Caps of all kinds.  
 Clocks or watches in enamel, with striped edges.  
 Carriages of all kinds, except those belonging to travellers.  
 Doors for stoves of all kinds.  
 Dolls of all kinds.  
 Down of all kinds, except those specified as admitted.  
 Embroidery of gold, of all kinds and every kind whatsoever, in every description of material.  
 Earthenware, vessels or utensils of common clay, delf, Fayence, or China porcelain, and the like, with gold, silver, and painting, or border.  
 Fringes of all kinds.  
 Fans.  
 Feathers.  
 Flesh of all kinds, dried, salted, or smoked.  
 Fruits, preserved, wet, or dried in sugar.  
     garden, of all sorts, salted, in vinegar, fresh, or dried.  
 Fumigating powders.  
 Frames for windows.  
 Frames for pictures, except belonging to pictures or engravings imported.  
 Flax for wicks.  
 Gallantry ware, including all kinds of high-priced trifles, ornamented or unornamented with high-priced stones and pearls, except those otherwise specified.  
 Galloon.  
 Gold and silver or gilt plate or vessels of all kinds, gold and silver lace, edgings, tassels, cords, nets, gauze, &c.  
 Glue made of fish or leather.  
 Gloves of woollen, cotton, or linen.  
 Garters.  
 Gunpowder.  
 Glass drops for lustres, girandoles, &c., all glass ware and utensils of every kind, glass lustres, all cut-glass or crystal ware or utensils of every kind, glass girandoles, lustres, &c., window-glass in circles.  
 Gaiters of chamois or other leather.  
 Gingerbread.  
 Gin or Geneva.  
 Gricus, (a kind of common mushroom or fungus.)  
 Hair, human hair and wigs.  
 Hair-powder.  
 Horn combs; horns of elks, reindeer, and other sorts, unwrought, except such as are imported in Russian ships, having been taken by Russian huntsmen.  
 Hilts for swords, sabres, daggers, &c.  
 Harpsichords or piano fortes, with bronze ornaments on the bodies, except such as are applied to strengthen them, or upon the legs, or as locks.  
 Hides, prepared, and every article made of leather, except those specified as admitted.  
 Hats of all kinds.  
 Harness and such like for horses.  
 Honey in the comb and prepared.  
 Handkerchiefs printed on linen cloth, silk of every kind, with a border, woven or printed.  
 Hangings of tapestry or paper, cloth, paper, and wool together woven, painted linen or woollen, and all other kinds.  
 Iron, cast, in gun shot, plates, thick or thin kettles, and other cast iron work.  
     wrought into bars, double or single, or plates.  
     pig, drawn into rods.  
     pig, unwrought or wrought in pieces, wire, utensils of every kind, blacksmith's work, small ware, every sort of locksmith and whitesmith's works, except those specified elsewhere as permitted.  
     anchors.  
 Ink of all sorts, in bottles or powders; also Indian ink. (Printers' ink duty free.)  
 Inkstands of all kinds.  
 Isinglass of fish, (glue.)  
 Kengees, or fur shoes and boots, of every kind.  
 Linen, as shirts, &c. of all kinds, except passengers' baggage.  
 Linen manufactures of all kinds, except cambric.  
 Locks of all kinds.  
 Lime, slacked or unslacked.  
 Lace.  
 Liqueurs of brandy.  
 Lustres of all sorts.  
 Lanterns.  
 Lines, coarse, twisted, such as are used in fishing-nets, and the like.  
 Ladies' ornaments of all kinds.  
 Mustard, dry, or prepared in jars or glasses.  
 Mead.  
 Mirrors, or glasses intended for them.

## OF RUSSIA.

Macaroni.	Suspenders for gentlemen, except those specified as admitted.
Muslin, or muslin handkerchiefs, embroidered or worsted.	Saltpetre, rough or refined, except for the use of apothecaries.
Mills for grinding coffee.	Silver plate and utensils of every kind.
Muffs of all kinds.	Silver wire or thread, flattened spangles, and foil.
Marble and alabaster clocks, table slabs, pillars, utensils, and all others (ornaments) not specified as admitted.	Slippers of all kinds, except those specified as admitted.
Mats made of straw, to put on tables under dishes.	Sugar, fruits in sugar, dry or wet.
straw and rush.	Sealing-wax.
Mittens, and leather for warm mittens.	Spurs of all kinds.
Marienglass or talc.	Silk of all kinds, silk or half silk goods, except those specified for admittance.
Night-caps of all kinds, except those specified as admitted.	Toys of all sorts.
Nails of copper or brass, or with copper or brass heads, or washed, plated, gilt, or tinned, or of iron or tin.	Tapes of all kinds.
Nets of all kinds, and netting.	Tiles for stoves, for peaches.
Oil, rape oil.	Tinsel or foil, flat, woven, red, white in lace, lace for liveries, galloons, ribands, edgings, or bindings, &c.
Ornaments for ladies.	Tin, grain tin, or in ware of any kind.
Pins and skewers of all kinds.	Tea of every sort.
Paper of all kinds not specified as admitted.	Vermicelli or macaroni.
Plate, gold and silver, or vessels of every description; also gilt plate.	Vessels, kettles, stills, wash-basins, teapots, coffeepots, candlesticks, waiters, stands, or such like goods, whether of copper, red or green, (say copper or brass,) iron, tinned or untinned, varnished, plated, gilt, or silvered, argent haché, or with silver edges, separately applied.
Parchment.	Vinegar of all sorts, except wine vinegar.
Pens, quills, or feathers.	Whips for coachmen.
Pomatum.	Waddings.
Gunpowder for guns or cannon.	Wafers.
Pipes for fire-engines.	Wigs.
for smoking, of all kinds, except of plain Meerschäum.	Wax, white, yellow, or colored.
Quills, or pens.	Wood, manufactured, except in such articles as are required by passengers for their baggage.
Ribands of orders of knighthood.	Window-frames.
Rum.	Wax, sealing.
Sausages of all kinds.	Wicks for candles, or flax, or thread.
Spirits extracted from grain, double, or spirit of wine, sweetened.	Window-glass in circles.
Shoes of all kinds.	
Shot of lead and balls.	
Soap of all kinds, except Venetian, Spanish, Turkish, and Greek.	
Sashes of all kinds.	
Sticks of all kinds.	

## No. 4.

*Goods allowed duty free.*

All apothecaries' materials, not specified in the list of medicines, as allowed at a duty, or as prohibited.  
 All other goods not specified in this tariff, as allowed at a duty, or as prohibited, to pay 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.  
 Articles of dress, clothes, and linen, not new, brought by passengers or travellers, by land or by sea, *duty free*.  
 And gold and silver watches, snuff boxes, swords, plangers, buckles, and vessels which have been used, and such like, which passengers and couriers require for their own use, and not for sale; and of those, not more than one of the same kind.  
 Articles belonging to cabinets of natural history, as shells, minerals, animals in minerals or stuffed, dried grasses pasted on paper; stones of all kinds, in small pieces, and such like; printed books, bound or unbound; manuscripts, drawings, plans relative to the arts and sciences; maps, models, moulds relative to the arts and sciences; types, for printing, in all languages; matrices, and all instruments, and ink used in printing.  
 Old carriages, calashes, kibitkas, and all sorts of carriages, in which travellers themselves may arrive by land; also trunks, boxes, and portmanteaus, required during the journey for packing their baggage.

## No. 5.

*List of goods the exportation of which is prohibited.*

White and gray hare skins, undressed; hares' down; horses; Russian coin, and Russian bank notes; down of beaver and otter; rags, as used for making paper.

## THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The following tariff was established in the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the 1st December, 1816:

All goods enumerated in it, without specifying whether the duty is payable on them by measure, weight, or quantity, pay the duty *ad valorem*.

Goods not enumerated pay an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on import, and two per cent. on export.

Goods chargeable with duty on a specified weight, measure, or quantity, pay a proportional duty on a greater or less quantity.

Goods chargeable by weight, without specifying a tare, must be entered at their nett weight.

The letters *s. d.* mean that the articles to which they are annexed pay the scale duty, (*tabellen regt.*) which is a fifth per cent. of the value, or three stivers and a half per 100 pounds, at the option of the owner.

The moneys mentioned in the tariff are, the Dutch florin, each of twenty stivers, and each stiver of sixteen pence, (*deniers.*)

The florin is about one shilling and eight pence of English, or thirty-seven and a half cents of United States currency.

All weights are to be regulated by the Amsterdam weight, and long measure by the Hague ell.

The following tables will explain the nature of them:



## OF THE NETHERLANDS.

## WEIGHTS.

Pounds.	Stone.			
8	1	Lispound.		
15	1½	1	Centner.	
100	12½	6 2-3	1	Shippound.
300	37½	20	3	1

## CORN MEASURE.

Kops.	Vierdevats.						
8	1	Scheffels.					
32	4	1	Sacks.				
96	12	3	1	Mudden.			
128	16	4	1 1-3	1	Tons or barrels.		
160	20	5	1 2-3	1 1-4	1	Last.	Winchester quarters.
3456	432	108	36	27	21 3-5	1	10 1-5

## DRY MEASURE.

Pints.	Mingles.						
2	1	Stoops.					
4	2	1	Viertels.				
12 4-21	6 2-21	3 1-21	1	Steckans.			
32	16	8	2 5-8	1	Ankers.		
64	32	16	5 1-4	2	1	Aams.	
256	128	64	21	8	4	1	

These are the Amsterdam measures; those of Antwerp are:

Mucken.	Viertels.			
4	1	Last.	Hectolitres.	Winchester quarters.
130	32½	1	30½	10½

French wine is sold per hogshead of 180 mingles; Spanish and Portuguese, per pipe of 340 mingles.

French brandy, per hogshead of 30 viertels.

Vegetable oils, per aume, of 120 mingles.

Whale oil, per aume, of 16 mingles.

Beer, per barrel, equal to the aam or aume, of 128 mingles.

100 mingles are equal to 31½ English wine gallons, or 26 English beer gallons.

100 Dutch ells are equal to 74½ English yards; 100 feet of Amsterdam to 93 English feet.

The hoed of coal contains 38 maaten; 6 hoeds make a London chaldron.

## OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Species of merchandise.	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	f.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.
Alum, inwards, - - - - -	per 100 lbs.	0	12	0	s. d.	
Ammunition, gunpowder, - - - - -	do.	8	0	0	0	10
cannon balls, (iron,) - - - - -	do.	1	0	0	s. d.	
lead en bullets, - - - - -	do.	1	10	0	s. d.	
Annatto, - - - - -	do.	0	8	0	0	5
Aqua fortis, - - - - -	3 per cent.				2 per cent.	
Argol, - - - - -	do.	0	8	0	0	10
Arrack, being subject to excise, - - - - -	free.				free.	
Arms, viz: muskets, fowling-pieces, carbines, pistols, pistol holsters, pikes, halberts, swords, sabres, bayonets, and all other kinds of small arms, armor, helmets, &c. - - - - -	10 per cent.				s. d.	
cannon, metal, - - - - -	do.				s. d.	
do. do. unserviceable, - - - - -	1 do.				1 per cent.	
do. iron, - - - - -	10 do.				s. d.	
Ashes, pot, pearl, and weed, - - - - -	1 do.				1 per cent.	
soap and salt, - - - - -	s. d.				prohibited.	
turf, outwards, - - - - -	s. d.				5	0
Bacon, sides, inwards, - - - - -	per last, per 100 lbs.	3	0	0	s. d.	
Barilla, - - - - -	1 per cent.				1 per cent.	
Bark, oak, not ground, - - - - -	s. d.				1½ do.	
ground,* - - - - -	6 per cent.				do.	
Basket-work, or other manufactures of osier or wicker, - - - - -	15 do.				s. d.	
Beef or pork, salted, inwards, - - - - -	do.	4	0	0	s. d.	
smoked ribs, do. - - - - -	do.	10	0	0	s. d.	
do. rumps, do. - - - - -	do.	8	0	0	s. d.	
Beer, of all sorts, being subject to excise, free. The excise is:						
f. 16 0 0 per hogshead, or						
13 14 14 per double hectolitre, imported by the cask.						
27 0 0 per 270 common sized bottles, of 45 or more per anker, or						
23 3 12 per 200 litres, and						
3 0 per every Seltzer water jug.						
Bees, - - - - -	s. d.				prohibited.	
Berries, bay, - - - - -	do.	0	4	0	0	8
juniper, - - - - -	do.	s. d.			2 per cent.	
Berlin or Prussian blue, - - - - -	1 per cent.				1 do.	
Biscuit, bread, gingerbread, grits of all sorts, pearled barley, and any substance made of corn, - - - - -	do.	6	0	0	s. d.	
Black lead, - - - - -	do.	0	3	0	s. d.	
pencils, or drawing pencils, - - - - -	5 per cent.				s. d.	
Blankets, woollen, - - - - -	10 do.				s. d.	
Blue powder, - - - - -	5 do.				s. d.	
Blubber, the produce of the Dutch fisheries, including that of Davis's straits, outwards, per smalton, and by Dutch ships, - - - - -	free.				0	10
not the produce of Dutch fisheries, - - - - -	3 0 0				0	10
Bones and hoofs of cattle, raw, - - - - -	s. d.				prohibited.	
prepared or boiled, - - - - -	s. d.				8 per cent.	
Books, bound, - - - - -	5 per cent.				2 do.	
unbound, - - - - -	3 do.				do.	
Borax, refined, inwards, - - - - -	per 100 lbs.	4	0	0	s. d.	
unrefined, do. - - - - -	do.	2	0	0	s. d.	
Brass, raw or melted, in plates, sheets, or pigs, by land, - - - - -	2 per cent.				8 per cent.	
do. do. do. by sea, - - - - -	do.				2 do.	
Brimstone, unrefined, - - - - -	do.	0	4	0	0	6
refined, inwards, - - - - -	do.	1	10	0	s. d.	
flower of, inwards, - - - - -	do.	1	10	0	s. d.	
Bristles, manufactures of, - - - - -	10 per cent.				s. d.	
Brooms, birch, - - - - -	s. d.				prohibited.	
Butter, eatable, - - - - -	do.	1	10	0	1	10
spoiled, or grease, - - - - -	3 per cent.				3 per cent.	
Buttons, horn, bone, wood, silk, or metal, - - - - -	10 do.				s. d.	
Cakes, linseed or rapeseed, outwards, - - - - -	s. d.				0	10
Carriages, new, - - - - -	10 per cent.				s. d.	
Candles, tallow, inwards, - - - - -	do.	6	10	0	s. d.	
composition, do. - - - - -	do.	20	0	0	s. d.	
wax, do. - - - - -	do.	20	0	0	s. d.	
Canes, - - - - -	do.	0	8	0	0	5
Cards, playing, - - - - -	per gross of 12 dozen,	6	0	0	s. d.	
wire, (wool cards,) - - - - -	10 per cent.				s. d.	
Camphor, - - - - -	3 per cent.				2 per cent.	
Carpets, - - - - -	10 per cent.				s. d.	
Casks, new, empty, of all sorts, - - - - -	prohibited,				2 per cent.	
herring barrels or staves, for the same, - - - - -	-				prohibited.	
old, of all sorts, - - - - -	3 per cent.				2 per cent.	
old herring barrels, - - - - -	prohibited,				prohibited.	
Catgut for musical instruments, - - - - -	4 per cent.				s. d.	
Cattle, oxen and cows, - - - - -	each,	20	0	0	1	10
heifers, - - - - -	do.	10	0	0	0	15
yearlings, - - - - -	do.	5	0	0	0	7
calves, - - - - -	do.	2	10	0	0	3
swine, in May, June, and July, - - - - -	do.	1	10	0	0	10
ditto, in the other months, - - - - -	prohibited.					
sheep, - - - - -	do.	0	12	0	0	2
lambs, - - - - -	do.	0	6	0	0	1

\* The exportation is permitted only by sea, and prohibited on the land side. The King has the faculty to allow the exportation by certain bureaux on the frontiers, on payment of a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.



## OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Species of merchandise.					Inwards.		Outwards.	
					f.	s. d.	f.	s. d.
Caviare,	-	-	-	per tun, of 4 ankers,	1	5 0	1	5 0
Charcoal,	-	-	-	-	s. d.		prohibited.	
Chalk, inwards,	-	-	-	per hoed,	0	9 0	s. d.	
viz: unslacked lime,	-	-	-	do.	3	0 0	s. d.	
Charts, sea or land, loose or bound,	-	-	-	-	3 per cent.		2 per cent.	
Cheese, Dutch, sweet milk,	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	-	-	0	5 0
Cummin, Canter,	-	-	-	do.	-	-	0	2 8
foreign,	-	-	-	per shippound,	6	0 0	1	0 0
Chemicals, not otherwise enumerated,	-	-	-	-	3 per cent.		2 per cent.	
Chicory root,	-	-	-	-	1 per cent.		1 per cent.	
ground or prepared,	-	-	-	-	15 per cent.		s. d.	
Chocolate, inwards,	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	12	0 0	2 per cent.	
Cider, being subject to excise. (See <i>Vinegar</i> .)	-	-	-	-	free,		free.	
Clay, pipe,	-	-	-	-	s. d.		2 per cent.	
potter's,	-	-	-	-	s. d.		do.	
Clocks, time-pieces, &c. except watches,	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.		do.	
Clothes, new, men and women's,	-	-	-	-	do.		s. d.	
Coals, being subject to excise,	-	-	-	-	free,		free.	
The excise is—								
f. 11 0 0 per hoed.								
7 8 7 per 100 kilogrammes, stone coal, or coal dust.								
0 10 0 per scale of 69-16 kilogrammes, coarse or scale coals.								
Cochineal,	-	-	-	do.	1	10 0	1	10 0
Cocoa, inwards,	-	-	-	do.	1	10 0	s. d.	
Coffee, do.	-	-	-	do.	0	10 0	s. d.	
Copper, raw and melted, in sheets, cakes, and filings, outwards,	-	-	-	do.	s. d.		0	8 0
hammered, round or square kettles or pans; also in sheets for coppering ships, inwards,	-	-	-	do.	0	15 0	s. d.	
old,	-	-	-	do.	s. d.		4 per cent.	
coin,	-	-	-	-	free,		free.	
in plates, for cutting into coin,	-	-	-	-	prohibited,		s. d.	
manufactures of,	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.		s. d.	
bronze, or copper gilt,	-	-	-	-	15 per cent.		s. d.	
nails, inwards,	-	-	-	do.	1	10 0	s. d.	
wire, do.	-	-	-	do.	2	0 0	s. d.	
Copperas,	-	-	-	do.	0	2 0	0	2 0
Coral, unpolished,	-	-	-	-	1 per cent.		1 per cent.	
polished,	-	-	-	-	5 per cent.		s. d.	
Cordage, cables or other manufactured cordage,	-	-	-	do.	5	0 0	0	6 0
old and unserviceable,	-	-	-	-	-		prohibited.	
Cork, raw or unmanufactured,	-	-	-	-	3 per cent.		2 per cent.	
cut or manufactured,	-	-	-	-	20 per cent.		s. d.	
Corn, buckwheat, inwards,	-	-	-	per last,	8	0 0	s. d.	
beans and vetches,	-	-	-	do.	5	10 0	s. d.	
pease,	-	-	-	do.	5	15 0	s. d.	
barley, inwards,	-	-	-	do.	3	15 0	s. d.	
oats,	-	-	-	do.	2	0 0	s. d.	
malt,	-	-	-	do.	5	10 0	s. d.	
rye,	-	-	-	do.	4	10 0	s. d.	
wheat,	-	-	-	do.	6	10 0	s. d.	
meal, or ground corn, of all sorts, inwards,	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	6	0 0	s. d.	
bran, inwards,	-	-	-	do.	6	0 0	10 per cent.	
Cotton, wool,	-	-	-	-	0	8 0	0	15 0
Cottonets,	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.		s. d.	
Cowries,	-	-	-	-	3 per cent.		2 per cent.	
Crape and gauze,	-	-	-	-	5 per cent.		s. d.	
Crystal, raw,	-	-	-	-	1 per cent.		s. d.	
manufactured,	-	-	-	-	15 per cent.		s. d.	
Cummin seed,	-	-	-	do.	0	10 0	0	8 0
Dragon's blood,	-	-	-	-	3 per cent.		2 per cent.	
Drugs, not specially rated,	-	-	-	-	3 per ct.		2 do.	
Earth, viz: fullers',	-	-	-	-	s. d.		2 do.	
Cologne,	-	-	-	-	3 per ct.		2 do.	
for porcelain or earthenware,	-	-	-	-	s. d.		2 do.	
Earthenware, viz: porcelain, white,	-	-	-	-	10 per ct.		s. d.	
colored or stained,	-	-	-	-	12 do.		s. d.	
fine, of all sorts,	-	-	-	-	12 do.		s. d.	
pots, pans, bottles, jars, of all sorts,	-	-	-	-	15 do.		s. d.	
crucibles, do.	-	-	-	-	3 do.		2 per ct.	
tobacco pipes,	-	-	-	the gross of 12 dozen,	0	7 0	s. d.	
bearing the marks of inland manufacture,	-	-	-	-	prohibited.			
tiles of all sorts, bricks,	-	-	-	-	8 per ct.		2 per ct.	
moulds and pots for sugar bakers, either new or used,	-	-	-	-	10 do.		2 do.	
Elephants' teeth,	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	2	0 0	0	1 0
Feathers, viz: bed feathers, and all other kinds of feathers, except what may be considered as millinery,	-	-	-	do.	1	0 0	1	0 0
Fish, all fresh fish, sea or river, Dutch taken,	-	-	-	-	free,		s. d.	
foreign caught,	-	-	-	-	10 per ct.		s. d.	
herrings, (foreign,) fresh, in bulk,	-	-	-	per last of 12,000,	6	0 0	prohibited.	
foreign, in barrels,	-	-	-	do.	18	0 0	18	0 0
Dutch taken, of all sorts,	-	-	-	-	free,		s. d.	
English red, or sprats,	-	-	-	do.	7	10 0	1	10 0
all other foreign red,	-	-	-	-	do.		5	0 0
Dutch,	-	-	-	per last of 10,000,	-		1	10 0
salted, cod, ling, or other foreign,	-	-	-	per last of 12 tons,	18	0 0	1	10 0
ditto, anchovies,	-	-	-	-	6 per ct.		2 per ct.	

## OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Species of merchandise.			Inwards.			Outwards.		
			f.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.
Fish, salted, Dutch taken, and cured in casks or baskets,	-	-	free,			s. d.		
ditto, ditto, anchovies,	-	-	do.			s. d.		
salmon, salted, dried, or smoked,	-	-	4 per ct.			1½ per ct.		
stock fish,	-	per 100 lbs.	0	1	0	0	2	8
all other dried fish,	-	-	4 per ct.			1½ per ct.		
oysters, fresh,	-	-	s. d.			s. d.		
pickled,	-	do.	3	0	0	s. d.		
Fishing nets and all kinds of fishing tackle,	-	-	-			prohibited.		
Flax, rough or undressed,	-	-	s. d.			4 per ct.		
dressed,	-	-	5 per ct.			s. d.		
Fruit, green, viz: oranges and lemons,	-	-	3½ do.			2 per ct.		
apples, pears, chestnuts, walnuts, hazel or Spanish nuts, and all other fresh fruit,	-	-	8 do.			4 do.		
dried, viz: almonds,	-	do.	1	0	0	0	15	0
currants,	-	do.	0	10	0	0	8	0
dates,	-	do.	3 per ct.			2 per ct.		
figs,	-	do.	0	5	0	0	5	0
prunes,	-	do.	0	2	8	0	1	8
raisins, Spanish,	-	per frail,	0	3	0	0	2	0
all other kinds,	-	per 100 lbs.	0	4	0	0	3	0
apples, pears, and all other dried fruit not enumerated,	-	-	3 per ct.			s. d.		
preserved in syrup or brandy,	-	-	5 do.			s. d.		
salted or pickled, viz: capers,	-	per smalton,	1	0	0	1	0	0
citrons or lemons,	-	do.	0	10	0	0	6	0
olives,	-	do.	2	0	0	0	10	0
Furniture, household,	-	-	10 per ct.			s. d.		
Furs, raw or undressed,	-	-	2 do.			1 per ct.		
dressed or prepared,	-	-	6 do.			s. d.		
Galls, viz: gall nuts,	-	per 100 lbs.	0	12	0	1	0	0
Gauze or crape,	-	-	3 per ct.			s. d.		
Glass, looking-glass,	-	-	5 do.			s. d.		
ditto, glass-work, for the Baltic, and Bohemia glass, of all sorts,	-	-	4 do.			s. d.		
window glass,	-	-	12 do.			s. d.		
bottles, and case bottles, of all sizes,	-	per 100,	3	0	0	s. d.		
drinking glasses, and other glass-work not cut,	-	-	8 per ct.			s. d.		
cut,	-	-	12 do.			s. d.		
broken or pounded,	-	-	s. d.			prohibited.		
Glue, of all sorts,	-	per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	s. d.		
Gold and silver coin,	-	-	free,			free.		
in bars, staves, or lumps,	-	-	do.			do.		
manufactured,	-	-	10 per ct.			s. d.		
leaf, in books,	-	-	5 do.			s. d.		
litharge, inwards,	-	per 100 lbs.	0	16	0	s. d.		
Grains, Guinea,	-	do.	1	10	0	1	10	0
Gum, Senegal or Arabic,	-	do.	0	8	0	0	8	0
all other kinds,	-	-	3 per ct.			2 per ct.		
Hair, beavers',	-	-	s. d.			s. d.		
camels',	-	-	s. d.			2 do.		
goats', (Dutch,)	-	-	-			5 do.		
hares and rabbits',	-	-	1 per ct.			12 per ct.		
human,	-	-	s. d.			10 do.		
Hogs' bristles,	-	do.	0	15	0	0	15	0
Horse hair, and all other sorts of hair,	-	-	1 per ct.			prohibited.		
Hair powder, inwards,	-	do.	6	0	0	s. d.		
Hams, smoked, inwards,	-	do.	6	0	0	s. d.		
Hats, of hair, felt, or wool,	-	-	15 per ct.			s. d.		
straw and oiled skin,	-	-	10 do.			s. d.		
Hay,	-	-	s. d.			s. d.		
Hemp, rough or undressed,	-	per shippound,	0	15	0	1	0	0
ditto,	-	do.	4	0	0	0	15	0
dressed,	-	-	s. d.			15 per ct.		
Hides, skins, leather, salted or fresh hides, by land,	-	-	s. d.			5 do.		
by sea,	-	-	s. d.			1 do.		
dried,	-	-	1 per ct.			1 do.		
buffalo, in the hair,	-	-	1 do.			1 do.		
deer, elk, and buckskins, in the hair, by land,	-	-	s. d.			8 do.		
by sea,	-	-	s. d.			5 do.		
buffalo, deer, elk, and buckskins, prepared, by land,	-	per 100 lbs.	12	0	0	s. d.		
by sea,	-	do.	7	0	0	s. d.		
ox, cow, or horse hides, dressed or prepared, except Russia leather,	-	-	12	0	0	s. d.		
by land,	-	do.	7	0	0	s. d.		
ditto, ditto, by sea,	-	do.	7	0	0	s. d.		
Russia skins or leather,	-	-	1 per ct.			1 per ct.		
morocco leather, or dressed after the Spanish manner, by land,	-	do.	12	0	0	s. d.		
by sea,	-	do.	7	0	0	s. d.		
dressed as upper leather, by land,	-	do.	12	0	0	s. d.		
by sea,	-	do.	7	0	0	s. d.		
goat skins, undressed,	-	-	s. d.			15 per ct.		
tanned or dressed,	-	-	15 per ct.			s. d.		
sheep skins, in the wool,	-	-	s. d.			15 per ct.		
without the wool, and undressed,	-	-	s. d.			15 do.		
dressed, by land,	-	do.	12	0	0	s. d.		
by sea,	-	-	7	0	0	s. d.		
lamb skins, undressed,	-	-	s. d.			15 per ct.		
dressed, by land,	-	do.	12	0	0	s. d.		
by sea,	-	-	7	0	0	s. d.		



## OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Species of merchandise.		Inwards.			Outwards.		
		f.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.
Hides, calf skins, raw or undressed,	-	-	-	-	15 per ct.	-	-
dressed, by land,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
by sea,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
dog skins, undressed,	-	-	-	-	15 per ct.	-	-
dressed, by land,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
by sea,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
hare skins and rabbit skins, by land,	-	-	-	-	12 per ct.	-	-
by sea,	-	-	-	-	4 do.	-	-
bear skins, by land,	-	-	-	-	10 do.	-	-
by sea,	-	-	-	-	3 do.	-	-
seal skins, and other skins of sea animals, the produce of our own fisheries,	-	-	-	-	free,	-	-
ditto, ditto, not the produce of our own fisheries,	-	-	-	-	2 per ct.	-	-
cuttings of leather,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
Honey, of all sorts,	-	-	-	-	3 per ct.	-	-
Hops,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
Horns, horn tips of oxen, cows, rams, goats, &c.	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
Horses,	-	-	-	-	6 0 0	-	-
colts or foals.	-	-	-	-	1 10 0	-	-
Jewels, viz: diamonds, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, rubies, and topazes only,	-	-	-	-	free,	-	-
Indigo,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
Instruments, mathematical and philosophical,	-	-	-	-	3 per ct.	-	-
musical,	-	-	-	-	5 do.	-	-
Iron, viz: ore,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
cast, in pigs or blocks, outwards,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
wrought, in bars or rods, inwards,	-	-	-	-	2 0 0	-	-
pots, anvils, hearths, tools, plates, and other manufactures of cast iron,	-	-	-	-	3 0 0	-	-
inwards,	-	-	-	-	1 10 0	-	-
anchors, inwards,	-	-	-	-	5 0 0	-	-
salt pans, pots, plates, and other manufactures of wrought iron, inwards,	-	-	-	-	3 0 0	-	-
nails, inwards,	-	-	-	-	1 10 0	-	-
wire, do.	-	-	-	-	5 0 0	-	-
hoops, do.	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
old,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
Isinglass,	-	-	-	-	1 per cent.	-	-
Kelp,	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.	-	-
Lace, thread or cotton,	-	-	-	-	15 per cent.	-	-
gold or silver,	-	-	-	-	6 per cent.	-	-
silk,	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.	-	-
worsted, fringe, tassels, cords, &c.	-	-	-	-	1 per cent.	-	-
Lampblack,	-	-	-	-	0 10 0	-	-
Lead, in pigs or blocks, inwards,	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	-	-
sheet, or otherwise manufactured,	-	-	-	-	0 10 0	-	-
old, inwards,	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	-	-
shot, inwards,	-	-	-	-	2 0 0	-	-
white lead, inwards,	-	-	-	-	5 per cent.	-	-
red lead,	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.	-	-
Leather, manufactures of, excepting shoemakers' work,	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.	-	-
gilt, for hangings,	-	-	-	-	free,	-	-
Lemon or lime juice,	-	-	-	-	6 0 0	-	-
Macaroni,	-	-	-	-	3 0 0	-	-
Madder, onberooft and fine,	-	-	-	-	1 10 0	-	-
geemene, do.	-	-	-	-	0 15 0	-	-
mull,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
shoots,	-	-	-	-	1 1/2 per cent.	-	-
roots,	-	-	-	-	8 per cent.	-	-
Manufactures of iron or steel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of woollen, viz:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all cloths, dyed or plain, cassimeres, kerseys, thicksetts, baize, serges, calamancoes, bunting, bombasin, and all sorts of manufactures of woollen, worsted, cotton, hair, yarn, not otherwise enumerated,	-	-	-	-	8 per cent.	-	-
of hemp or flax, white or unbleached,	-	-	-	-	2 per cent.	-	-
ditto, bleached or dyed,	-	-	-	-	4 per cent.	-	-
table linen and napkinning, raw,	-	-	-	-	2 per cent.	-	-
ditto, bleached or damasked,	-	-	-	-	6 per cent.	-	-
of hemp or flax, not otherwise enumerated,	-	-	-	-	5 per cent.	-	-
sailcloth or canvass,	-	-	-	-	2 per cent.	-	-
bed-ticking,	-	-	-	-	12 per cent.	-	-
cambrics or lawn,	-	-	-	-	5 per cent.	-	-
cotton, plain, inwards,	-	-	-	-	30 0 0	-	-
ditto, printed, inwards,	-	-	-	-	35 0 0	-	-
nankinets, &c.	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.	-	-
nankeens, (E. I.)	-	-	-	-	3 per cent.	-	-
oiled cloth or linen,	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.	-	-
Manure of all sorts, including night soil and dust, turf ashes alone excepted,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
Marble, in blocks,	-	-	-	-	6 per cent.	-	-
polished,	-	-	-	-	10 per cent.	-	-
statues of figures,	-	-	-	-	s. d.	-	-
Mastick,	-	-	-	-	3 per cent.	-	-
Mats,	-	-	-	-	3 per cent.	-	-
Mead or metheglin,	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	-	-
Molasses, raw,	-	-	-	-	3 per cent.	-	-
prepared,	-	-	-	-	6 0 0	-	-

\* Except as ballast for ships.

## OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Species of merchandise.	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	f.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.
Millinery, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Needles, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oakum, inwards, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil, eatable, of all sorts, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
olive, inwards, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
hemp seed, and other seed oil, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
whale and other sea fish, the produce of Dutch fisheries, including that of Davis's straits, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
ditto, not being the produce of the Dutch fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ochre, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchella weed, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters' colors, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paintings, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper of all sorts, white, brown, or blue, commonly called sugar-bakers' paper, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
hangings, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
music, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
account books, ruled or plain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
pasteboard, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
card, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
waste, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
of all sorts, bearing the marks of inland manufacture, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parasols, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parchment, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
cuttings, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl, (mother-of,) crude, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
manufactured, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peel, lemon or orange, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
preserved, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pens and quills, inwards, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perfumery and perfumed essences, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perry, being subject to excise, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pewter, unmanufactured, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
manufactured, inwards, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pictures or engravings, loose or bound, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pins, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pitch, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printannieres and perkelines, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quicksilver, outwards, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quills or pens, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rags, including those to make paper of, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riband, of thread, worsted, woollen, or cotton, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
of silk or velvet, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosin, inwards, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saddlery, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safflower, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saffron, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt, liable to excise, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The excise is—						
f. 3 2 8 per 100 lbs., or f. 6 6 8 per 100 kilogrammes of coarse salt.						
7 10 0 per 100 lbs., or 15 3 10 per 100 kilogrammes of fine salt.						
12 0 0 per hhd., or 10 6 2 per double hectolitre of pickle.						
rough and refined by foreign vessels, exclusive of excise, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saltpetre, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sausages, and all other kinds of pork or meat, not otherwise enumerated, inwards, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed, all kinds of garden seed and onion seed, inwards, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
mustard, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
anise, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
canary or alpister, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
clover, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
cole, rape, or hemp, by sea, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
by land, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
linseed, for crushing, by sea, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
by land, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
for sowing, in the months of August, September, October, November, December, January, February, and March, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
for sowing, in the months of April, May, June, and July, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shellac, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shells, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoemakers' work, viz: boots, shoes, slippers, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sumach, inwards, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silk, raw, outwards, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
knubs or husks of, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
organzine or thrown, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
sewing, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
manufactures of silk, satin, or taffeta, not otherwise enumerated, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
manufactures of the East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
stockings, gloves, or caps, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slates, English, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
German, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smalts, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-



## OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Species of merchandise.		Inwards.	Outwards.
		f. s. d.	f. s. d.
Soap, being subject to excise, -	-	free,	free.
f. 12 10 0 per 100 pounds, or f. 25 6 0 per 100 kilogrammes, hard soap, imported.	-	-	-
The importation of soft soap is forbidden.	-	-	-
Soda, -	-	s. d.	s. d.
Soy, -	-	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
Spices, cassia lignea and Chinese cinnamon, -	-	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
cinnamon, -	per lb.	0 3 0	0 2 0
cloves and seed cloves, -	-	prohibited.	s. d.
ginger, dry, -	per 100 lbs.	0 6 0	0 4 0
preserved, -	-	3 0 0	1 10 0
mace, -	-	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
nutmegs, -	-	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
pepper, -	do.	3 0 0	2 0 0
pimento, -	-	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
vanilla, -	-	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
spice dust of all sorts, -	-	prohibited.	prohibited.
Spirits, being subject to excise, -	-	free,	free.
f. 40 0 0 per hhd. of brandy or distilled liquors, of Amsterdam proof, or 20 degrees, or	-	-	-
34 7 2 per double hectolitre, of greater or less strength,	-	-	-
60 0 0 per hhd. of rum, arrack, or other liquors, of any proof, or	-	-	-
51 10 12 per double hectolitre, larger or smaller quantities in proportion.	-	-	-
81 0 0 per 270 common sized bottles, of 45 or more to the anker, of brandy, rectified spirits, rum, arrack, or other liquors, or	-	-	-
69 10 8 per double hectolitre; larger bottles or jugs pay in proportion.	-	-	-
Sponge, -	-	4 per cent.	s. d.
Starch, inwards, -	do.	12 0 0	s. d.
Steel, in cakes, bars, or sheets, -	-	s. d.	s. d.
wrought, for tools, -	-	6 per cent.	s. d.
wire, -	-	s. d.	s. d.
Stockings, caps, and gloves, except those of silk or leather, -	-	10 per cent.	s. d.
Stone, unwrought, and paving, -	-	6 do.	s. d.
mill, or burr, and grindstones, -	-	6 do.	s. d.
flints and marbles, -	-	3 do.	2 per cent.
chalk stone, -	-	s. d.	prohibited.
Straw of all sorts, -	-	s. d.	prohibited.
Succade, -	do.	3 0 0	1 10 0
Sugar, raw or clayed, -	do.	0 6 0	0 15 0
raw and refined, mixed, -	do.	10 0 0	s. d.
refined, -	do.	10 0 0	s. d.
Tallow, lard, or grease, -	do.	0 4 0	0 6 0
Tapestry, -	-	10 per cent.	s. d.
Tar of all sorts, -	per last of 13 barrels,	1 0 0	0 15 0
Tarras or cement, -	per traston,	0 15 0	0 2 0
Tea,*	-	-	-
Teasels, for carding, -	-	1½ per cent.	½ per cent.
Teeth, sea-horse, being the produce of Dutch fisheries, -	-	s. d.	2 per cent.
ditto, not the produce of Dutch fisheries, -	-	8½ per cent.	2 per cent.
Teutenegue, -	per 100 lbs.	0 6 0	0 10 0
Tin, -	do.	3 0 0	s. d.
manufactured, -	-	12 per cent.	s. d.
ditto, japanned or painted, -	-	15 per cent.	s. d.
Tobacco, foreign, in the leaf, Virginia, Maryland, and other American, Porto Rico, Havana, and neighboring places, German, Ukraine, and other European, -	-	2 per cent.	2 per cent.
manufactured, Varinas, -	-	3 do.	1 do.
Brazil, roll, Porto Rico, -	-	2½ do.	1 do.
all other manufactured, including segars and snuff, and carrot, stalks, unprepared, -	-	8 do.	s. d.
prepared, -	-	4 do.	1 per cent.
Tortoise-shell, -	-	8 do.	s. d.
Tow, outwards, -	do.	3 do.	s. d.
Toys, turnery, and wares, bells, bellows, pocket-books, dice, dice-boxes, spectacles; chess, draught, and domino men; ivory, bone, or wood whistles; shot belts, game-pouches, necklaces of false pearls or stones, manufactures of wood, as boxes, spoons, lanterns, inkstands; leather purses, masks, coffee and pepper mills, powder boxes, rackets, balls, trunks, portmantaus, beads, sword and other sheaths, snuff and tobacco boxes, except those of gold and silver; looking-glasses in frames; tobacco pipes of ivory, bone, or wood; false pearls or jewels; thimbles, except those of gold or silver; fans, dial-plates, sieves, drums, and whips, -	-	6 per cent.	s. d.
Turmeric, -	do.	1 0 0	0 2 0
Turf, being liable to excise, -	-	free,	free.
The excise is—f. 0 3 0 per ton for bog turf.	-	-	-
0 2 10 per double hectolitre.	-	-	-
0 1 0 per ton for pricked or dug turf of whatever earth, or	-	-	-
0 0 14 per double hectolitre.	-	-	-
Turpentine, -	-	4 per cent.	s. d.
Twine, for fishing nets, -	-	s. d.	prohibited.
Types, -	do.	10 0 0	s. d.
Umbrellas, -	-	10 per cent.	s. d.
Utensils and working tools, (mathematical and philosophical instruments excepted,) machines and utensils for manufactories, -	-	s. d.	15 per cent.

\* See law respecting tea trade at the end of the tariff.

## OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Species of merchandise.				Inwards.	Outwards.
				f. s. d.	f. s. d.
Utensils, agricultural instruments, saws, and files, -	-	-	-	5 per cent.	s. d.
tools of steel, -	-	-	-	6 do.	s. d.
Varnish, -	-	-	-	3 do.	2 per cent.
Vegetables, green or dried, except those separately rated, -	-	-	-	free,	free.
Verdigris, -	-	-	per 100 lbs.	1 10 0	2 10 0
Verjuice, -	-	-	per hhd.	1 5 0	1 5 0
Vermicelli, -	-	-	per 100 lbs.	6 0 0	s. d.
Vermillion, inwards, -	-	-	do.	3 0 0	s. d.
Vinegar of all sorts, being subject to excise, -	-	-	-	free,	free.
The excise is—f. 18 0 0 per hhd., or	-	-	-	-	-
15 9 4 per double hectolitre of wine or beer vinegar; of	-	-	-	-	-
lemon juice, cider, or perry imported in casks.	-	-	-	-	-
27 0 0 per 270 bottles of the common size, of 45 or more	-	-	-	-	-
per anker, or	-	-	-	-	-
23 3 12 per 200 litres, and	-	-	-	-	-
0 3 0 for every Seltzer water jug, or jug larger than	-	-	-	-	-
the common bottle.	-	-	-	-	-
Larger or smaller quantities pay in proportion.	-	-	-	-	-
Vitriol, oil of, -	-	-	-	3 per cent.	2 per cent.
Watches, gold, inwards, -	-	-	each,	2 0 0	s. d.
silver, do. -	-	-	do.	1 0 0	s. d.
Wax, yellow, or unbleached, -	-	-	-	s. d.	s. d.
bleached, inwards, -	-	-	per 100 lbs.	3 0 0	s. d.
sealing, -	-	-	-	10 per cent.	s. d.
Weld, -	-	-	-	1 do.	1 per cent.
Whale fins, by Dutch fishing vessels, -	-	-	-	free.	2 do.
foreign taken, -	-	-	-	8½ per cent.	2 do.
cut or split, -	-	-	-	12 do.	2 do.
Wine, being subject to excise, -	-	-	-	free,	free.
The excise is—f. 24 0 0 per hhd. of 96 stoops, or	-	-	-	-	-
20 12 5 per double hectolitre imported in casks.	-	-	-	-	-
4 10 0 for 270 bottles of the common size, of 45 or more	-	-	-	-	-
per anker, or	-	-	-	-	-
34 15 12 per double hectolitre for wine imported in bottles.	-	-	-	-	-
Larger and smaller quantities pay in proportion.	-	-	-	-	-
Wood, entire cargoes of, from Russia, Norway, and the Baltic, -	-	-	per last,	0 10 0	-
from other places, -	-	-	-	3 per cent.	-
floats, down the rivers, -	-	-	-	2½ per cent.	-
wainscot, -	-	-	per 100 pieces,	7 12 0	10 5 0
masts, -	-	-	-	1½ per cent.	1½ per cent.
sawed, except deals, barks, and oars, -	-	-	-	6 per cent.	½ per cent.
deals and oak plank, -	-	-	-	2 do.	½ do.
balks and oars, -	-	-	-	3 do.	1½ do.
firewood, of the value, -	-	-	-	one third,	1½ do.
twigs, birch and osier, -	-	-	-	10 per cent.	2 do.
fit for hoops, -	-	-	-	10 do.	prohibited.
hoops, outwards, -	-	-	per 1000,	10 do.	0 3 0
hoops of osier, -	-	-	-	10 do.	prohibited.
hoops of willow, -	-	-	-	prohibited.	do.
hoops for sugar bakers, -	-	-	-	10 per cent.	do.
staves, -	-	-	-	3 do.	1 per cent.
do. for herring barrels, -	-	-	-	3 do.	prohibited.
wooden shoes, -	-	-	-	5 do.	1½ per cent.
birch brooms, -	-	-	-	s. d.	prohibited.
wreck of ships, -	-	-	-	s. d.	-
deals and planks, in wrecked or stranded ships, -	-	-	-	3 per cent.	-
guaiacum wood, palm wood, chestnut, and other fine woods, -	-	-	-	2 do.	3 per cent.
all sorts of dying woods, not ground, -	-	-	-	1 do.	2 do.
do. do. ground, -	-	-	-	prohibited,	2 do.
all sorts of medicinal wood, including liquorice root, -	-	-	-	1½ per cent.	3 do.
all wood not otherwise enumerated, -	-	-	-	3 do.	1½ do.
Wool, the growth of the Netherlands and foreign, imported with the skin, un-	-	-	-	-	-
bleached, -	-	-	-	s. d.	2 do.
inland, of all sorts, bleached and carded, -	-	-	-	-	3 do.
Spanish and other foreign wools, in the original packages, -	-	-	-	s. d.	1 per cent.
Yeast, -	-	-	-	s. d.	3 do.
Yarn or thread, raw, -	-	-	-	s. d.	3 do.
sewing thread, raw, -	-	-	-	10 per cent.	2 do.
bleached, -	-	-	-	12 do.	s. d.
dyed or colored, -	-	-	-	15 do.	s. d.
for weaving, except raw yarn, -	-	-	-	1 do.	1 per cent.
thread, for lace, -	-	-	-	1 do.	1 do.
for sailmakers, -	-	-	per 100 lbs.	1 0 0	1 10 0
rope-yarn, do. -	-	-	-	2 10 0	0 15 0
twine, do. -	-	-	-	2 10 0	0 15 0
cotton yarn, not dyed, -	-	-	do.	20 0 0	prohibited.
dyed, -	-	-	do.	24 0 0	s. d.
woollen or worsted, raw and not dyed, -	-	-	-	3 per cent.	3 per cent.
do. raw, dyed, or plain, the raw materials having been imported for	-	-	-	-	free.
spinning, -	-	-	-	-	1 per cent.
woollen or worsted, dyed, or if spun, plain, or dyed, -	-	-	-	4 per cent.	-
Turkey, raw, -	-	-	do.	1 0 0	2 0 0
dyed, -	-	-	do.	6 0 0	1 0 0
Zaffres, inwards, -	-	-	do.	1 10 0	s. d.



## OF THE NETHERLANDS.

## LAW ON THE TEA TRADE.

The law for establishing an exclusive company for the tea trade with China not having had the effect that was expected, (as the merchants, far from subscribing to the funds, almost generally expressed a wish that the tea trade might be free,) a law was passed on the 16th December, 1817, by which all the preceding laws on the tea trade are abolished.

Those who have subscribed to the funds of the privileged company shall have their money returned, with five per cent. interest from the time of its being paid.

The general law of 30th October, 1816, respecting the import and export duties, shall be applicable to tea, and, therefore, every person be allowed to import it into the kingdom, and to dispose of it immediately after the payment of the import duties below specified:

For bohea and ordinary congou, 8 florins per 100 lbs.  
For all other sorts, - 16 do. do.

But teas coming directly, without breaking bulk, from China or the East Indies, on account of the inhabitants of the Netherlands, and in ships built in this kingdom, shall pay only an import duty—

Bohea and ordinary congou, of 2 florins 50 cents per 100 lbs.  
All other sorts, 5 do. do.

In respect to the direct importation from China, or the East India possessions of the state, for the account of inhabitants of the Netherlands, the King has the power, by special permission, to place other ships on a par with those built in the Netherlands, it being duly proved that they were Netherlands property on the day of the passing of this law, and have since uninterruptedly continued so.

If there should not be, at first, a sufficient number of such ships, the King may grant, for single voyages to China or the East India possessions of the state, the same advantages to ships which, though not built in this kingdom, may become Netherlands property within the first four years after the passing of the present law.

On teas to be exported, only the scale duty is paid, according to the general dispositions of the tariff of the 3d of October, 1816.

The transit is prohibited without exception.

In calculating the duties on teas, when they are in the usual chests, there shall be a deduction for the gross weight for tare as follows:

From chests of 110 lbs. and upwards, 18 per cent.  
From chests under 110 lbs. 25 do.

## TRANSIT.

The transit duty on all goods passing through the kingdom is either three per cent. ad valorem, or the highest import or export duty on them in the tariff, at the option of the owner; but, by the law of February, 1818, new duties are established on the following articles:

	f.	st.	d.
Refined sugars, and raw sugars mixed with the refined, per 100 lbs.	-	-	2 10 0
Cotton thread, twined or untwined, (twist,) dyed or undyed, ad valorem,	-	-	4 per cent.
Calicoes, white or printed, ad valorem,	-	-	4 do.
Dyed or undyed cloths, cassimeres, kerseys, duffels, soys, baize, calmuks, bunting, bombasins, and all other manufactured goods of woollen, worsted, cotton, hair, or thread, glazed or unglazed, which are not specially taxed by the tariff of the 3d of October, 1816, ad valorem,	-	-	4 do.

All the formalities prescribed for the declarations on importations must be observed for the transit. The person making the declaration must give security for what the goods would pay more if declared for home consumption; or if the importation is prohibited, for double the value; and these securities are discharged on presenting, within six weeks after the term named in the passport for re-exportation, a certificate that the goods have been so re-exported. The owner of goods not prohibited may, at any time within the term granted for re-exportation, withdraw his declaration, and make a new one for home consumption.

## ENTREPOT.

All goods, whether simply imported or in transit, may be placed in entrepot (on bond, and paying warehouse rent) for one year, after which prohibited goods and those in transit must be re-exported; but goods not prohibited may remain longer by permission of the board of convoys and licenses.

## TONNAGE DUTY.

National vessels pay, as tonnage duty, 1 florin 10 stivers on entrance, and 15 stivers on clearance, per last, (of 2 tons,) and this is payable only once a year, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December. Foreign vessels pay every time they enter 2 florins 12 stivers per last. Foreign vessels, however, belonging to nations in the ports of which the vessels of the Netherlands are treated as their own ships, shall enjoy the same favor in the ports of the Netherlands as to the tonnage; and, accordingly, American vessels have been allowed, since January 1, 1817, to pay the same tonnage duty as national ships, in anticipation of a reciprocity on the part of the United States.

## PILOTAGE.

The charges for pilotage vary in different ports. At Amsterdam, they are equal on the vessels of all nations.

From Amsterdam to the Texel, a vessel drawing 9 feet of water, pays, per last, (of 2 tons,) 14 florins 15 stivers.

10	15	"	10	"
11	17	"	10	"
12	22	"	10	"
13	32	"	10	"

with an additional allowance for an assistant pilot, in case there is no person on board who speaks the Dutch language. From the Texel, outwards, no fixed rates are established.

At Antwerp there is a discrimination between foreign and Dutch vessels.

## OF THE NETHERLANDS.

## DOCK DUTIES.

Dock duties are the same on foreign and on Dutch vessels in the ports of Holland.

At Antwerp, Dutch vessels of from 50 to 100 tons pay, per ton,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  centimes of France.

100 to 250	25	"
250 to 400	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	"

and foreign vessels pay double these rates.

## WEIGHING DUTIES.

Weighing duties are the same on foreign as on national vessels.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE FEES.

The fees of the custom-house vary in the several ports.

In a vessel from Flushing to Antwerp the custom-house officer receives 1 guilder 10 stivers per day, while on board; and 4 guilders 10 stivers for three days allowed him to return home.

Seven guilders are allowed to the health officer.

## LIGHT DUTIES.

Light duties are the same on vessels of all nations, viz:

From the East Indies to Amsterdam,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  stivers per last.

From America and the West Indies to Amsterdam,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  stivers per last.

## COLONIAL TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

*East Indies.*

Foreign vessels arriving from the East India colonies, belonging to the kingdom of the Netherlands, are admitted free of import duty on the goods they bring, on producing evidence of having paid the export duties in those colonies.

And regulations were to have been made, and perhaps are now made, to subject foreign vessels to higher duties than Dutch vessels in those colonies; though, in 1817, no discriminating duties had as yet been established.

The following duties are said to have been established in Batavia from the 1st of November, 1818: Original invoices of cargo inward are to be produced, and 30 per cent. to be added to it, and then Dutch ships pay 6 per cent. on it; foreign ships from Holland 9 per cent.; foreign ships from other ports, 12 per cent. Exports: coffee in Dutch ships, 2 rupees per picol; in foreign ships to Holland, 3 rupees; in foreign ships to foreign ports, 4 rupees; pepper and sugar in Dutch ships, 1 rupee per picol; in foreign ships to Holland, 1.15 rupees; foreign ships to foreign ports, 2 rupees.

*West Indies.*

As to the Dutch possessions in the West Indies, the trade to Surinam is carried on exclusively in Dutch vessels. With Curaçoa and St. Eustatia foreign vessels are permitted to trade on paying 5 per cent. more than Dutch vessels on all goods imported or exported.

All goods bound to or arriving in the kingdom from the colonies pay the same duties as are levied on goods going to or arriving from other countries, excepting that the exports from the kingdom to Surinam are free from duty.

## NATIONAL CHARACTER OF SHIPS.

Foreign built ships, owned wholly by subjects of the kingdom, are considered national. But, after the expiration of five years from the restoration of the colonies, a ship, in order to enjoy the national character, must be built in the mother country or the colonies.

## CHARACTER OF MARINERS.

It is not required that the ships of the country be manned wholly or in part by subjects of the kingdom.

## COMPARATIVE FOOTING OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TRADE.

From these statements, it appears that the tonnage duty, the light duty, and the weighing duty, are equal on American and Dutch vessels;

That the export and import duties are the same on goods in American as in Dutch vessels;

That other duties of the interior are also the same;

That the pilotage and port duties vary in different ports.



## OF SWEDEN.

## SWEDEN.

## IMPORTS.

The following table exhibits the duties on some of the principal articles imported into Sweden; though, since its publication, many of them, and particularly coffee and wines, have been rigorously prohibited:

							d.	s.
Almonds,	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	9	26
Cardamoms,	-	-	-	-	-	per pound,	9	31
Cassia lignea,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	9	19½
Cinnamon and cloves,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	9	20
Cochineal,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	9	28
Cocoa,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	9	7½
Coffee,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	9	5½
Ginger,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	9	2
Indigo,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	3	2
Mace,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	1	2
Nutmegs,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	1	20½
Rice, Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	1	1½
Sugar, raw,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	1	1½
Cotton,	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 lbs.	2	26
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	2	9
Logwood and fustic,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	2	9
Pepper and pimento,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	14	2
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	9	24
Coals, Newcastle,	-	-	-	-	-	per ton,	9	1½
White lead, in pigs,	-	-	-	-	-	per shippound,*	1	24
Tin, in blocks,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	4	24
Rum,	-	-	-	-	-	per 60 kans,†	36	14
Wines,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	26	9
Herrings, Scotch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	free.	

  

							In Swed. ves'ls.		Foreign vessels.	
							d.	s.	d.	s.
Wheat,	-	-	-	-	-	per ton,‡	27	3½	36	5½
Rye,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	20	5½	27	4½
Malt,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	18	2½	24	8½
Pease,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	11	3½	14	5½
Barley,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	9	0½	11	9½
Oats,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	4	6½	5	10½
Flour, wheat,	-	-	-	-	per lis pound, (19 English lbs.)		7	9½	10	9½
rye,	-	-	-	-	do.		5	4½	7	4

## EXPORT.

By a royal ordinance of the 29th of January, 1817, the duty on the export of bar iron is graduated according to the exchange on Hamburg; and, according to the mean rate of that exchange, the duty is, per shippound, in Swedish vessels, twelve schillings; and in foreign vessels, twenty-four schillings Hambro' banco.

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FOREIGN AND NATIONAL SHIPS.

By ordinance of November 10, 1724, strangers, with their own vessels, or with other foreign vessels, freighted, cannot import into Sweden any produce, except that of their own country, on pain of confiscation of the ship and cargo: one-half for the profit of the Crown, and the other to the profit of the person effecting the confiscation.

The rigor of this ordinance has been since moderated, for now foreign vessels may bring the produce of other countries than their own, on paying an additional duty of forty per cent.

## SALVAGE.

There is in Sweden an institution peculiar to that country—a company, chartered by the Government, who have a monopoly of the care of all goods and vessels shipwrecked on the coast, and who receive certain fixed rates of salvage for what they save. It is called the Company of Divers and Savers. Their charter makes two distinctions between national and foreign ships. 1st. National ships are allowed to obtain assistance from strangers without the interposition of the company; but foreign ships must always be subject to the inspection and aid of the company. 2d. The salvage on the ship and cargo of a Swedish vessel saved by the company, when the goods are not landed, is six per cent; but if they are landed, eight per cent. on ship and goods, as well the part lost as that saved; on foreign ships and goods the salvage is ten per cent., except they are insured in Sweden, when they pay the same salvage as Swedish ships and goods; on articles saved from ships that have struck and sunk under water and are raised from the bottom, the salvage is twenty per cent. for a Swedish ship and cargo, and twenty-five for a foreign ship and cargo.

On heavy articles difficult to save, such as cargoes of wood, bricks, sand, gravel, lime, and articles injured by water, as lime, salt, grain, and chalk, the salvage is fifteen per cent. of the ship and cargo saved, after payment of all the expenses of saving them by the owner to the company.

\* 7½ shippounds make 1 English ton. † 60 kans make one-third of a pipe. ‡ The ton is equal to 4 1-6 Winchester bushels.

## OF SWEDEN.

## TREATIES.

The commercial relations of Sweden and Russia are regulated by the "additional act to the treaty of peace of Fredricksham," made at St. Petersburg, the 10th September, (29th August,) 1817, and to continue for eight years from the commencement of 1818. Of this treaty the most important arrangements are, that the merchant ships of Sweden and Norway, as well as those of Russia and Finland, may import into Finland all kinds of manufactures, goods, and productions of Sweden and Norway, the produce of the soil, or of the industry of Sweden and Norway, the entry of which is permitted in general, on paying only one-half of the duties to which the same articles are subject if they come from another country in ships of that country. The same privilege is given in Sweden to all kinds of merchandise, goods, and productions of Finland, coming directly from that country in Swedish or Finish ships.—Art. 1.

The productions of Sweden and Norway, the importation of which into Finland has been hitherto prohibited, may now be imported there from Sweden and Norway, on paying ten per cent. ad valorem. This privilege is reciprocated to the productions of Finland introduced into Sweden and Norway; but neither party can import from the other brandy or saltpetre.—Art. 2.

The merchant ships and vessels of either of the high contracting parties may import salt into all the ports of the dominions of the other, on paying the same duties as the natives.—Art. 6.

Herring, dried codfish, alum, and ———, may be imported from Sweden and Norway into the Russian ports of the Baltic, on paying only one-half of the duties fixed in the Russian tariff for those goods. The same reduction is allowed in Sweden for the importation of tallow; and Sweden also allows the importation of tallow candles, subject to a duty to be fixed in the tariff.—Art. 8.

Whale oil imported into Russian ports from Norway shall pay only half the duties fixed by the Russian tariff.

The second article of the treaty of Orebo, made the 18th of July, 1812, between Great Britain and Sweden, stipulates that the relations of friendship and commerce between the two countries shall be re-established on the footing upon which they were on the 1st day of January, 1791, and all treaties and conventions between the countries subsisting at that period shall be regarded as renewed and confirmed.

With the United States, the treaty of Stockholm, of September 4, 1816, stipulates that—

ART. 2. No other or higher duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway of the produce or manufactures of the United States, nor on the importation into the United States of the produce or manufactures of the territories of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, than those to which the same articles would be subjected in each of the two countries, respectively, if these articles were the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country. The same principle shall likewise be observed in respect to exportation, in such manner that, in each of the two countries, respectively, the articles which shall be exported for the other cannot be charged with any duty, impost, or charge whatsoever, higher or other than those to which the same articles would be subjected if they were exported to any other country whatever.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or of the United States, to or from the said territories of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Swedish or Norwegian vessels arriving in ballast, or importing into the United States the produce or manufactures of their country, or exporting from the United States the produce or manufactures of said States, shall not be obliged to pay, either for the vessels or the cargoes, any other or higher duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, than those which the vessels of the United States would pay in the same circumstances; and *vice versa*, the vessels of the United States arriving in ballast, or importing into the territories under the dominion of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway the produce or manufactures of the United States, or exporting from the territories under the dominion of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway the produce or manufactures of these territories, shall not pay, either for the vessels or the cargoes, any other or higher duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, than those which would be paid if these articles were transported by Swedish or Norwegian vessels, respectively.

That which is here above stipulated shall also extend to the Swedish colony of St. Bartholomew, as well in what relates to the rights and advantages which the vessels of the United States shall enjoy in its ports, as in relation to those which the vessels of the colony shall enjoy in the ports of the United States, provided the owners are inhabitants of St. Barthélemy, [St. Bartholomew,] are there established and naturalized, and shall have there caused their vessels to be naturalized.

ART. 3. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway agrees that all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the West Indies, which are permitted to be imported in Swedish or Norwegian vessels, whether these articles be imported directly or indirectly from said Indies, may likewise be imported into its territories in vessels of the United States; and there shall not be paid, either for said vessels or cargoes, any higher or other duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, than those which would be paid by Swedish or Norwegian vessels in the same circumstances, with an addition only of ten per centum on the said duties, imposts, and charges, and no more.

In order to avoid misapprehension in this respect, it is expressly declared that the term "West Indies" ought to be taken in its most extensive sense, comprising all that portion of the earth, whether main land or islands, which at all times has been denominated the West Indies, in contradistinction to that other portion of the earth denominated the East Indies.

ART. 4. The United States of America, on their part, agree that all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries surrounding the Baltic sea, or bordering thereon, which are permitted to be imported in vessels of the United States, whether these articles be imported directly or indirectly from the Baltic, may likewise be imported into the United States in Swedish or Norwegian vessels; and there shall not then be paid for the said vessels or for their cargoes any higher or other duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, than those which would be paid by vessels of the United States in the same circumstances, with an addition only of ten per centum on the said duties, imposts, and charges, and no more.

In order to avoid all uncertainty in respect to the duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, which a vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties ought to pay on arriving in the ports of the other, with a cargo consisting partly of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country to which the vessel belongs, and partly of any other merchandise which the said vessel is permitted to import by the preceding articles, it is agreed that, in case a cargo should be thus mixed, the vessel shall always pay the duties, imposts, and charges, according to the nature of that part of the cargo which is subjected to the highest duties, in the same manner as if the vessel imported this sort of merchandise only.



OF SWEDEN.

**ART. 6.** In order to prevent all dispute and uncertainty in respect to what may be considered as being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the contracting parties, respectively, it is agreed that, whatever the chief or intendant of the customs shall have designated and specified as such in the clearance delivered to the vessels which depart from the European ports of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, shall be acknowledged and admitted as such in the United States; and that, in the same manner, whatever the chief or collector of the customs in the ports of the United States shall have designated and specified as the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, shall be acknowledged and admitted as such in the territories of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The specification or designation given by the chief of the customs in the colonies of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and confirmed (certified) by the governor of the colony, shall be considered as sufficient proof of the origin of the articles thus specified or designated, to obtain for them admission into the ports of the United States accordingly.

ART. 7. The citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties, arriving with their vessels on any coast belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, or, being entered into port, and not willing to unload or break bulk, shall have liberty to depart and to pursue their voyage without molestation, and without being obliged to render account of their cargo, or to pay any duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever on the vessels or cargo, excepting only the dues of pilotage, (when a pilot shall have been employed,) or those of quayage (wharfage) or light-money whenever those dues are paid in the same circumstances by the citizens or subjects of the country. It being, nevertheless, understood, that whenever the vessels belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties shall be within the jurisdiction of the other, they shall conform to the laws and regulations concerning navigation, and the places and ports into which they may be permitted to enter, which are in force with regard to the most favored nations; and it shall be lawful for the officers of the customs in the district where the said vessels may be to visit them, to remain on board, and to take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent all illicit commerce, while such vessels remain within the said jurisdiction.

**ART. 8.** It is also agreed that the vessels of one of the contracting parties, entering the ports of the other, shall be permitted to discharge a part only of their cargoes, whenever the captain or owner shall desire so to do, and they shall be allowed to depart freely with the remainder, without paying any duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, except on that part which shall have been landed, and which shall be marked and noted (cancelled) on the list or manifest containing the enumeration of the merchandise which the vessel ought to have on board, and which list ought always to be presented, without reservation, to the officers of the customs at the place where the vessel shall have arrived; and nothing shall be paid on the part of the cargo which the vessel takes away; and the said vessel may proceed therewith to any other port or ports in the same country into which vessels of the most favored nations are permitted to enter, and there dispose of the rest of its cargo, on paying the duties which are there imposed; or the said vessel may depart therewith to the ports of any other country. It is, however, understood that the duties, imposts, or charges, which are payable on the vessel itself, ought to be paid at the first port where it breaks bulk and discharges a part of the cargo, and that no such duties or impositions shall be again demanded in the ports of the same country, where the said vessel may thereafter enter, except the inhabitants of the country be subjected to further duties in the same circumstances.

**ART. 9.** The citizens or subjects of one of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the ports of the other, as well for their vessels as for their merchandise, all the rights and privileges of entrepot which are enjoyed by the most favored nations in the same ports.

ART. 10. In case any vessel belonging to either of the two states, or to their citizens or subjects, shall be stranded, shipwrecked, or have suffered any other damage on the coasts under the dominion of either of the parties, all aid and assistance shall be given to the persons shipwrecked, or who may be in danger thereof, and passports shall be granted them to return to their own country. The ships and merchandise wrecked, (or the proceeds thereof, if the effects be sold,) being claimed in a year and a day, by the owners or their attorney, shall be restored, on paying the same costs of salvage, conformably to the laws and usages of the two nations, which the citizens or subjects of the country would pay in the same circumstances. The respective Governments shall watch over the companies which are or may be instituted for saving shipwrecked persons and property, that vexations and abuses may not take place.

## DENMARK.

### IMPORTS.

*Danish duties, paid in bank money, of which two dollars are equal to one silver dollar.*

Species of merchandise.	Duty in silver money.	Species of merchandise.	Duty in silver money.
Aloes, - - - per pound,	Rixdol. schil. 11	Elephants' teeth, large, - per pound,	} 5
Cotton, - - - do.	3	small, - do.	}
Tin, - - - do.	1½	Hides, West India, - do.	} 3½
Cocoa, Caraccas, - do.	5¾	dry, ox, - do.	}
Martinique, - do.		Indigo, Bengal, - do.	}
Coffee, St. Domingo and Marti- nique, fine, middling, and ordinary, - do.	5¼	Guatemala, - do.	} 28¾
Java, - do.		Isle of France, - do.	}
Mocha, - do.		Ginger, white, - do.	2¼
Camphor, raw, - do.		brown, - do.	1½
refined, - do.	11¾	Cloves, - do.	13
Cardamoms, - do.	28	Mace, - do.	71½
Cassia lignea, - do.	7½	Nutmegs, - do.	57
Cochineal, - do.	49½	Oil, hemp, - do.	} 3½
Eider down, - do.	5¾	linseed, - do.	}
		Pepper, - do.	3¾
		Pimento, - do.	2½

## OF DENMARK.

Species of merchandise.			Duty in silver money.		Species of merchandise.			Duty in silver money.	
			Rixdol.	schil.				Rixdol.	schil.
Rhubarb,	-	per pound,	31½		Hemp, Riga, Rein, per shippound of 320 lbs.	-	-	1	67
Sago, Chinese,	-	do.	2½		Tallow, Iceland,	-	do.	free.	
East India,	-	do.			Russian,	-	do.	8	48
Tea, Bohea,	-	do.			Cordage, Russian,	-	do.	6	48
Congo,	-	do.			Wool, Iceland,	-	do.	free.	
Campoy,	-	do.	36		Grain, oats,	-	per ton,	29	
Zion Ziong,	-	do.			barley,	-	do.	31½	
Patri Zion Ziong,	-	do.			malt,	-	do.	46	
Pecco,	-	do.			rye, Danish.	-	-		
Songlo,	-	do.			Baltic,	-	do.	45	
Tonkay,	-	do.			wheat,	-	do.	73	
Hyson skin,	-	do.	50		Danish.	-	-		
Haysan,	-	do.			Pulse, pease, white,	-	do.	73½	
Tchy,	-	do.			gray,	-	do.	82½	
Soulang,	-	do.			Herrings, Norway,	-	do.		
Wax, white,	-	do.	9½		Jutland.	-	-		
yellow,	-	do.	7½		Salt, Liverpool,	-	do.	1	14½
Tobacco, Maryland,	-	do.			St. Ubes,	-	do.		
Virginia,	-	do.	1		Ivica,	-	do.		
Dutch,	-	do.			French,	-	do.	56	
Ukraine,	-	do.			Cadiz,	-	do.		
Sugars, refined.	-	-			Luneburg,	-	do.	84	
St. Croix.	-	-			Pitch, Swedish,	-	per ton or barrel,	1	48
Havana, white.	-	-			Oil, whale,	-	do.	2	35½
yellow.	-	-			Tar, Finland,	-	do.	73½	
Currants,	-	per 100 lbs.	1	20	Coals, Newcastle,	-	do.	17	
Logwood, Campeachy,	-	do.		32	Brandy, Barcelona, per hhd. of 30 quarts,	-	do.	25	43
Fustic,	-	do.		20½	Bordeaux,	-	do.	29	84
Almonds, sweet,	-	do.	4	5	Rum, Jamaica,	-	do.		
Potashes, calion,	-	do.		54½	St. Croix.	-	-		
Rice, Carolina,	-	do.			Leeward islands,	-	do.	29	84
East India,	-	do.	1	90	Arrack,	-	do.		19½
Italian,	-	do.			Geneva, Dutch, per 15 bottles,	-	do.	3	
Raisins, new,	-	do.		82	Nankeens, yellow,	-	per piece,		
Saltpetre,	-	do.	1	93	Flems, linen,	-	do.	1	63½
Brimstone, Iceland,	-	do.	free.		Ravens duck,	-	do.		95
Molasses.	-	-			Sailcloth,	-	do.	1	63½
Steel, Swedish,	-	do.		92½	Oranges, Malaga,	-	per box,		30½
Iron, in bars, Norway, per shippound of	-	320 lbs.			Lemons,	-	do.		per 100 pieces.
Russian,	-	do.	1	87	Lisbon,	-	do.		
Swedish,	-	do.			Messina,	-	do.		
Tin plates, Swedish,	-	do.	5	87	Gloves, Iceland,	-	per pair,		
Flax, dr. rak.	-	do.	2	29	Stockings, double,	-	do.		free.
Hemp, Petersburg, clean,	-	do.	1	67	single,	-	do.		
					Mahogany,	-	per square foot,		2½

The importation duty is half as much more in unprivileged ships as in those belonging to privileged nations, that is, to those nations which have a treaty of commerce: these are Great Britain, Holland, France, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Hamburg, Genoa, Tripoli, Tunis, and Sicily.

The importation of the following articles is forbidden:

Brimstone or buckram, into Copenhagen or the island of Zealand; cloth, corn, earthenware, dried fish, or salted cod; woollen stuffs of all kinds; kerseys; oil of linseed, hemp, and rape seed; flannel, and iron in bars, though prohibited, are allowed to be landed duty free, and re-exported within a year. Brandy, salt, tobacco, and wine may not be brought into any port in Denmark, except Copenhagen. Wool cards are not importable into Zealand, but admitted anywhere else.

## SOUND DUTIES.

*Duties payable at the Sound on the principal articles passing through.*

Species of merchandise.			Rixdol.	stiv.
Ale or beer, the eight hogsheads, at four and a half,	-	-	0	36
Alegar,	-	-	0	36
Alum,	-	-	0	12
Almonds,	-	-	0	9
Apples,	-	-	0	12
Apothecaries' drugs, the lispound, valued at 36 rixdollars,	-	-	0	18
Annisseed,	-	-	0	9
Antimony,	-	-	0	12
Anchor and locks,	-	-	1	0
Argol,	-	-	0	6
Arsenic,	-	-	0	12
Ashes, weed,	-	-	0	12
pot,	-	-	1	0
Auripigmentum,	-	-	0	9
Bacon,	-	-	0	9
Balks, great, of oak,	-	-	0	3
of fir,	-	-	0	6
small, do.	-	-	0	13



## OF DENMARK.

Species of merchandise.		Rixdol. stiv.
Baize, -	the single piece,	0 3
Do. -	the double do.	0 6
Beef, salted,	the last of 12 barrels,	0 36
Books, printed, the 100 pounds, valued at 36 rixdollars,	-	0 18
Brass, or brass wire,	the shippound,	0 24
wrought, the 100 pounds, valued at 36 rixdollars,	-	0 18
Brimstone,	the last of 12 shippounds,	1 0
Brandy, French or Spanish,	the hogshead,	0 24
corn,	the barrel,	0 6
Rhenish,	the ohm,	0 24
Bay berries,	the 200 lbs.	0 9
Biscuit, or bread, of wheat,	four barrels,	0 6
rye,	do.	0 4
Butter, -	the barrel,	0 5
Brazil wood,	the 500 lbs.	0 15
Bristles, the shippound, valued at 36 rix dollars,	-	0 18
Cables, cordage, or cable yarn,	the shippound,	0 6
Calicoes,	the 8 pieces,	0 15
Capers,	the pipe, or two hogsheads,	0 18
Cards, for playing, or for wool,	the 10 dozen,	0 6
Copper,	the shippound,	0 24
wrought, the 100 pounds, valued at 32 rixdollars,	-	0 6
Cheese,	do.	0 4
Cork, -	the 30 bundles,	0 36
Copperas, calamine, or cream of tartar,	the shippound,	0 6
Cotton wool,	do.	0 18
Cardamoms, cinnamon, cloves, or cochineal,	the 100 lbs.	0 34
Corn, barley,	the last of 20 barrels,	0 22
beans, pease, oats, or buckwheat,	the last of 12 barrels,	0 18
malt,	the last of 20 barrels,	0 12
rye,	do.	0 10
wheat,	do.	1 2
Coriander and currants,	the 200 lbs.	0 6
Casques,	the 50 pieces,	0 9
Cloth, of silk,	the piece,	0 9
fine, or short cloths, or double dozens,	the two pieces,	0 9
coarse, or long cloths, or dozens,	the 4 pieces,	0 9
Canvass, or cambrics,	do.	0 15
Camlet,	do.	0 10
Camels' hair,	the 25 lbs.	0 15
Calamancoes,	the 8 pieces,	0 10
Campeachy wood,	the 500 lbs.	0 18
Caraway seeds,	the 100 lbs.	0 9
Canary seed,	the cask,	0 6
Chestnuts,	the 36 sacks,	0 36
Cider, -	the hogshead,	0 12
Caviare, the shippound, valued at 36 rixdollars,	-	0 9
Coffee, -	the 200 lbs.	0 24
Clock work, the 100 pounds, valued at 36 rixdollars,	-	0 18
Crooked wood or timber,	25 pieces,	0 0
Deals, of oak or fir,	above 20 feet the schock,	1 0
Carlsham,	under 20 feet,	0 24
Prussian,	-	0 36
common, 10 to 14 feet,	the 1,000,	0 36
Diaper or drilling,	the 20 pieces,	0 30
Dates,	the 100 lbs.	0 9
Damask, of silk,	the piece,	0 12
linen,	the 4 pieces,	0 10
woollen,	the 8 pieces,	0 10
Druggets,	the 2 pieces,	0 9
Down, -	the shippound,	0 36
Eels, -	the last of 12 barrels,	0 30
Elephants' teeth,	each,	0 36
Fish, cod,	the last of 12 barrels,	0 12
stock,	the last of 12 shippounds, or 1,000 fish,	0 30
salmon,	the barrel,	0 5
salted herrings,	do.	0 2
red herrings,	the last of 20 straes, or 20,000,	0 12
Feathers, coarse,	the shippound,	0 6
Flannels,	the eight pieces, of 25 ells each,	0 10
Flax, dressed,	the shippound,	0 36
undressed, as Petersburg, Narva, twelve hogsheads; Marienburg, all fine sorts podilla,	-	-
raketzer, and pater noster,	the 4 shippounds,	1 0
coarse, half clean, Farken, Raasen, Courland, Prussia, Rassets, Memel, and Marien-	-	-
burg,	the 6 shippounds,	1 0
tow,	the 5 shippounds,	0 18
Figs, the 18 baskets,	800 lbs.	0 18
Fernambuc wood,	1,000 lbs.	0 30
Flounders, dry,	the 20,000,	0 12
Frieze, -	the piece,	0 6
Flour, of wheat,	the 200 lbs.	0 9
barley or rye,	the last of 12 barrels,	0 12
Galls, or gum,	the 200 lbs.	0 9
Gadza, or gum,	the 12 lbs.	0 30
Glass, for windows, English, French, Lubeck, and Dantzick,	the 8 chests,	0 30
Venice, drinking, do.	the chest,	0 9

## OF DENMARK.

Species of merchandise.				Rixdol. stiv.
Glass bottles,	-	-	the tun, 4 hogsheads, and 30 shocks,	0 30
Do.	-	-	the two pipes,	0 10
quart bottles, 100 dozen, 50 rixdollars,	-	-	-	0 24
Grains, of Guinea,	-	-	the 50 lbs.	0 15
Ginger, of Guinea,	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 12
green,	-	-	the 50 lbs.	0 12
Gunpowder,	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 6
Gloves, Russia or Courland,	-	-	the 250 pairs,	0 9
leather, the dozen, valued at 2 rixdollars,	-	-	-	1 0
Hats, felt,	-	-	the cask,	0 12
beaver, the dozen, valued at 48 rixdollars,	-	-	-	0 24
castor, do. do.	-	-	-	0 12
Honey,	-	-	the hhd.	0 7
Hops,	-	-	the shippound,	0 6
Horses,	-	-	the pair,	0 36
Hair, camels' or coney's,	-	-	the 50 lbs.	0 50
Hemp,	-	-	the shippound,	0 8
tow,	-	-	the 10 shippounds,	0 36
Haberdashery ware, the 100 lbs. valued at 36 rixdollars,	-	-	-	0 18
Hides, elk, hart, buck, or Russia,	-	-	the decker,	0 9
salted, elk, hart, buck, or Russia,	-	-	do.	0 6
dry, elk, hart, buck, or Russia,	-	-	the 5 deckers,	0 18
Russia,	-	-	the shippound,	0 36
Handspikes,	-	-	the 500,	0 8
Iron wire or pans,	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 4
stoves, plates, or pots,	-	-	the shippound,	0 6
bars, bats, bolts, hoops, anchors, and guns,	-	-	do.	0 4
wrought, the 100 lbs. valued at 24 rixdollars,	-	-	-	0 12
old,	-	-	do.	0 3
ostermunds,	-	-	do.	0 2
Indigo,	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 36
Isinglass,	-	-	do.	0 6
Juniper berries,	-	-	the 200 lbs.	0 9
Kersey's,	-	-	the 8 pieces,	0 10
Lace, silk or ferret,	-	-	the 4 lbs.	0 10
thread, wool, cotton, or hair,	-	-	the 10 lbs.	0 6
gold and silver,	-	-	the lb.	0 5
Lemons,	-	-	the 12 chests, or 36,000,	0 24
pickled,	-	-	the pipe or hoghead,	0 18
Linseed,	-	-	the last of 24 barrels,	0 36
Lignum vitæ,	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 9
Leather, Russia or Scotch,	-	-	the decker,	0 9
Spanish, Cordovan, Turkey buff,	-	-	do.	0 6
sems,	-	-	the 10 deckers,	0 36
basanes,	-	-	do.	0 18
tanned or soal,	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 9
alumed or white,	-	-	the 500 pieces,	0 18
Linen, calicoes,	-	-	the 16 pieces,	0 30
flax,	-	-	the 20 pieces,	0 30
Holland, Silesia, and Westphalia,	-	-	the 4 pieces,	0 10
tow, linen, crocus, Dantzick tow,	-	-	the 40 pieces,	0 0
hemp, black tow,	-	-	the 80 pieces,	0 30
canvass,	-	-	the 8 pieces,	0 30
damask,	-	-	the 12 pieces,	0 30
drilling,	-	-	the 20 pieces, or 500 arsheens,	0 30
from Petersburg, all sorts,	-	-	the 40 pieces, or 2000 arsheens,	0 30
Lead, fodder,	-	-	ton, or 6 shippounds,	0 24
shot,	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 4
red or white,	-	-	do.	0 2
Logwood,	-	-	the 800 lbs.	0 30
Masts, 15 palms and upwards,	-	-	the piece,	0 24
small,	-	-	-	0 1
for boats,	-	-	the schock,	1 24
Mustard-seed,	-	-	the last of 12 barrels,	0 30
Mace,	-	-	the 50 lbs.	0 18
Mats from Petersburg,	-	-	the 1000,	0 15
Mohair,	-	-	the 50 lbs.	0 30
Nutmegs,	-	-	do.	0 18
Nuts,	-	-	the last of 20 bbls. or sacks,	0 12
Nails, Holland or Lubeck,	-	-	the centner,	0 4
tree-nails for ships,	-	-	the 40,000,	0 36
Oars, great,	-	-	the schock,	0 12
small,	-	-	do.	0 8
Oil, olive, of Seville or Portugal,	-	-	the pipe,	0 36
rape, linseed, hemp,	-	-	the last of 8 aumes,	0 36
train,	-	-	the last of 8 hhd. or 12 bbls.	0 36
Olibanum,	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 9
Oranges,	-	-	the 12 chests, or 3600,	0 24
Olives,	-	-	the pipe, or 2 hhd.	0 18
Paper,	-	-	the 8 bales, or 80 reams,	0 30
Pins,	-	-	the 50 doz.	0 30
Pitch, great band,	-	-	-	0 18
small,	-	-	-	0 9
Plates of tin,	-	-	the 4 casks, or shippound,	0 12
Prunes,	-	-	the 400 lbs.	0 9
Prunelloes,	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 9



## OF DENMARK.

Species of merchandise.						Rixdol. stiv.
Pepper,	-	-	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 12
Pewter,	-	-	-	-	the shippound,	0 24
Plaiding,	-	-	-	-	the 1000 ells, or 40 pieces,	0 30
Quicksilver,	-	-	-	-	the 50 lbs.	0 36
Rapeseed,	-	-	-	-	the last of 24 bbls.	0 36
Rashes,	-	-	-	-	the 12 pieces,	0 15
Ribands, of silk or ferret,	-	-	-	-	the 4 lbs.	0 10
gold or silver,	-	-	-	-	the 2 lbs.	0 10
Rice,	-	-	-	-	the 200 lbs.	0 9
Rosin,	-	-	-	-	the shippound,	0 6
Raisins,	-	-	-	-	the 400 lbs. or 36 baskets,	0 36
Rhubarb,	-	-	-	-	the 25 lbs.	0 9
Rickers,	-	-	-	-	the shippound,	0 12
Saffron,	-	-	-	-	the 2 lbs.	0 9
Salt, Spanish, French, and Scotch,	-	-	-	-	the last of 18 bbls. or 8 bushels,	0 24
Luneburg,	-	-	-	-	the last of 12 bushels,	0 36
Saltpetre,	-	-	-	-	the shippound,	0 6
Sumach,	-	-	-	-	the 400 lbs.	0 9
Spars, great,	-	-	-	-	the 25 pieces,	0 36
small,	-	-	-	-	- the 1000,	0 16
Says, double,	-	-	-	-	the 2 pieces,	0 9
single, or English,	-	-	-	-	the 4 pieces,	0 6
Sailcloth,	-	-	-	-	the 8 pieces,	0 30
Satin,	-	-	-	-	the 2 pieces,	0 9
Serge,	-	-	-	-	the 12 pieces,	0 15
Soap, white,	-	-	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 9
green,	-	-	-	-	the last of 12 bbls.	0 36
Shag, with thread,	-	-	-	-	the 2 pieces,	0 9
Starch,	-	-	-	-	the 300 lbs.	0 8
Steel,	-	-	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 4
Silk, sewing, ferret, wrought lace,	-	-	-	-	the 4 lbs.	0 10
raw,	-	-	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 30
stuffs,	-	-	-	-	- do.	0 15
with gold and silver,	-	-	-	-	the piece,	0 18
Skins, beaver,	-	-	-	-	the 5 deckers,	0 24
otter,	-	-	-	-	the piece,	0 6
Russia, dry, wolf and fox,	-	-	-	-	the 5 deckers,	0 18
goat,	-	-	-	-	the 20 deckers,	0 36
calf,	-	-	-	-	the 10 deckers,	0 12
cat and sheep,	-	-	-	-	the 500 pieces,	0 18
black rabbit, or lamb,	-	-	-	-	the 1000 pieces,	0 18
gray rabbit, or kid,	-	-	-	-	the 2000 pieces,	0 18
marten,	-	-	-	-	the 40 pieces,	0 30
hare,	-	-	-	-	the bale, valued at 72 rixdollars,	0 36
Staves, pipe, hogshead, and barrel,	-	-	-	-	the great 100, of 48 schocks,	0 30
Stones, Poland,	-	-	-	-	the 1000 feet, of 500 ells,	0 30
Sturgeon,	-	-	-	-	the last of 12 bbls.	1 12
Stockings, of silk,	-	-	-	-	the dozen, or 12 lbs.	0 30
of kersey, wool, or worsted, for children,	-	-	-	-	the 100 pairs,	0 30
worsted, floret, and sayet,	-	-	-	-	the 50 pairs,	0 30
woollen, for children,	-	-	-	-	the 200 pairs,	0 30
Succade,	-	-	-	-	the 50 lbs.	0 12
Sarsaparilla,	-	-	-	-	- do.	0 18
Sugar candy, or confectionary,	-	-	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 18
loaves, powder or Muscovado,	-	-	-	-	the 200 lbs.	0 18
Stuffs, woollen,	-	-	-	-	the 8 pieces,	0 12
Sword blades,	-	-	-	-	- the 50,	0 12
hilts,	-	-	-	-	- do.	0 18
Sweet wood,	-	-	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 9
Tallow,	-	-	-	-	the shippound,	0 6
Tarras,	-	-	-	-	the last of 6 shippounds or 12 bbls.	0 36
Tar, great band,	-	-	-	-	the last of 12 bbls.	0 18
small band,	-	-	-	-	- do.	0 9
Thread, white and colored,	-	-	-	-	- do.	0 9
gold and silver,	-	-	-	-	the 50 lbs.	0 30
Tin,	-	-	-	-	- the lb.	0 5
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	the shippound,	0 24
Treacle,	-	-	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 9
Turpentine,	-	-	-	-	the pipe, or 2 hhd.	0 86
Verdigris,	-	-	-	-	the shippound,	0 6
Vermilion,	-	-	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 9
Velvet, fine,	-	-	-	-	- do.	0 36
with thread,	-	-	-	-	the piece,	0 9
Vinegar, of wine,	-	-	-	-	the 2 pieces,	0 9
of beer, ale, or cider,	-	-	-	-	- the hhd.	0 12
Wax,	-	-	-	-	the 2 hhd.	0 9
Wire, iron or brass,	-	-	-	-	the shippound,	0 36
steel,	-	-	-	-	- do.	0 24
gold and silver,	-	-	-	-	the 100 lbs.	0 24
Wool, beaver,	-	-	-	-	- the lb.	0 5
Spanish, or fine,	-	-	-	-	the 50 lbs.	1 0
coarse, or Scotch,	-	-	-	-	the 4 shippounds,	0 36
flock, or cutting wool,	-	-	-	-	the 6 shippounds,	0 36
Scotch, shirts,	-	-	-	-	the 2 shippounds,	0 9
shifts,	-	-	-	-	the 40 pieces,	0 15
Wood shovels,	-	-	-	-	the 8 pieces,	0 10
	-	-	-	-	the 10 schocks,	0 9

## OF DENMARK.

Species of merchandise.						Rixdol. stiv.
Wood dishes or trays,	-	-	-	-	the 5 schocks,	0 9
plates,	-	-	-	-	do.	0 9
nails,	-	-	-	-	the 20,000,	0 18
Wine, Bordeaux,	-	-	-	-	the tun of 4 hhds. at 52 rixdollars,	1 36
Picardin, Hoogland, Muscat, and Frontignac,	-	-	-	-	the 2 hhds.	1 0
Spanish or Portuguese,	-	-	-	-	the pipe,	1 24
Italian and Levant,	-	-	-	-	-	2 0
Rhenish,	-	-	-	-	- the ohm,	0 40
Wainscot boards,	-	-	-	-	the schock,	0 24
Yarn, cotton,	-	-	-	-	the 50 lbs.	0 36
linen,	-	-	-	-	the shippound, or 40 schocks,	0 36
tow,	-	-	-	-	the 4 shippounds,	0 36
sail,	-	-	-	-	the shippound,	0 36
all sorts of woollen,	-	-	-	-	the 50 lbs.	0 36

NOTE.—Articles not enumerated in this tariff pay, in privileged ships, 1 per cent. ad valorem on the invoice, and in unprivileged ships  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## FEES PAYABLE AT THE SOUND.

By order of 1687, to the director of the customs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a rixdollar; 4 chamberlains, 1 rixdollar; seal presser,  $\frac{1}{2}$  rixdollar; toll inspector, 1 rixdollar.

By another order in 1701, to the director of the customs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  rixdollar; 4 chamberlains, 1 rixdollar; seal presser,  $\frac{1}{2}$  rixdollar.

To these are to be added—

	Laden.	In bal.
Light-money for ship and cargo, in crowns, rixdollar,	5 3	2 25
Pass, seal, writing money, and fees,	2 12	2 12
Guard ship, both ways, four stivers each time.		
Commission,	0 24	0 24

And by order of 21st April, 1818, the following quarantine duties on all vessels arriving at any Danish or Holstein port, or which pass the Sound, the Belts, or the Holstein channel, and which are not put under quarantine:

From beyond Cape Finisterre, for each person, including the captain, 2 rix bank thalers, in real silver money.

From between the latitude of Cape Finisterre and that of Landscrona, 1 rix bank thaler.

Vessels from the Baltic to the North sea, and those from any port on the eastern side in the Categat, south of Landscrona, and all vessels navigating between Denmark and the Duchies, are free from the above duties.

Vessels actually put under quarantine are not subject to the above duties; but they pay—

For the first visit of the physician or examiner, 5 rix bank thalers, in real silver.

To the inspector, 1 rix bank thaler, real silver, per day whilst he remains on board, besides his diet.

For the quarantine pass, 2 rix bank thalers, real silver, besides the customary allowance to the boats, which, at the request of the captain, go from or to the vessel, and the charges for incense.

## NAPLES.

## IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

By a decree of the Neapolitan Government, dated April 20, 1818, the following tariff was declared to be in force from the 1st of May following:

In addition to the duties thereby established, in which is included the tenth imposed by the law of 14th September, 1807, for the public debt, there is payable a further sum of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the import and export duties, for the making and repairing of roads, according to a decree of the 9th January, 1812, continued in force.

The duty of balance mentioned in the tariff is 20 grains, or the fifth of a ducat, for every hundred ducats value, exclusive of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. mentioned above.

Foreign goods which have paid the import duties, on re-exportation, pay  $\frac{1}{20}$ th per cent. ad valorem if they belong to the class of goods not subject to the stamp, and if subject to stamp,  $\frac{3}{10}$ ths per cent. on the bale, including the tenth, besides the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above mentioned.

Goods not specified pay the following duties ad valorem: On exportation 6 per cent. if raw, and 2 per cent. if manufactured; on importation, 3 per cent. if raw, and 10 per cent. if manufactured, besides the above-mentioned  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The grains, wheat, maize, flour, meal, barley, oats, and garden stuffs specified in the present tariff, will be exempt from the respective duties of importation during the whole of the year 1825.

When introduced, they are to be considered as being national, and thenceforth subject to the exportation duties in the present tariff, except when, at the moment of their arrival, they are deposited in the granaries out of the barrier of the capital, called the Magdalin bridge, and remain there, under the keys of the custom-house, till re-exported. They will also be subject to the consumption duties in the capital, and to the local duties in other different places.

In addition to the duties mentioned in this tariff, there are duties on consumption at Naples, and in other districts of the kingdom, and certain local duties on exportation, as well as peculiar custom-house regulations. Thus:

All goods imported or exported by the road of Fondi pay a duty of 55 grains per cantajo; but they are exempt from the supplemental duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for making and repairing roads.

On every soma of oil exported from Brindisi there is payable an additional duty of 20 grains.

In the province of Lecce, the additional duties of 2 grains per stajo on oils; 20 grains per botta on wines; 10 grains per cantajo on flaxseed; 3 grains per tomolo on grain, barley, oats, beans, and lupines. But goods imported into Naples immediately pay only the import duty.



## OF NAPLES.

On each bale of merchandise which passes through the custom-house of St. Germano or Carigliano, there shall be paid 11 grains as a visiting duty. If the goods are not in bales, but opened, the same amount shall be paid on each package containing a duty of more than 30 carlini; but trunks and boxes of travellers are exempt from this duty.

At Foggia this visiting duty is 23 grains.

On every package passing through the great custom-house of Naples, amounting to from—

6 to 25 ducats,	there shall be paid a duty of 11 grains.
26 to 50 do.	do. 22 do.
51 to 100 do.	do. 33 do.
101 and upwards,	do. 44 do.

and also a duty of seal for every package containing a duty of more than 10 carlini, on exportation.

The moneys mentioned in the following tariff are, the ducat, divided into 100 grains; 10 grains make a carlino. The Spanish hard dollar is equal to 12 carlini and 4 grains.

The cantajo, marked c in the tariff, is equal to 196 English pounds, and is divided into 100 tomoli.

The carro, grain measure, contains 36 tomoli; 5½ tomoli are equal to the Winchester quarter.

Wine measure:

24 barrels = 2 bolle = 1 carro = 278 English wine gallons.

But the regular pipe of wine or brandy contains 66 velts, or 132 English gallons.

The canna is equal to 6½ of our feet.

The palm is ⅓ of the canna.

Species of merchandise.	Import duty.	Export duty.
	<i>Duc. Gr.</i>	<i>Duc. Gr.</i>
Animals, lambs, goats, kids, wethers, rams and sheep, -	duty free, -	Free.
wild animals and buffaloes, -		
oxen, bulls, cows, calves, hogs, -		
stallions, horses, mares, asses, mules, -		
Alabaster, unwrought, -	5 per ct. ad val.	10 per ct. ad val. National works of calcography, duty of balance.
wrought, -	20 do.	
Antiquities and ancient pictures, -	duty of balance,	
Ashes, for making glass, -	per c. 1 00	
Azure blue, -	per lb. 0 25	
green, -	do. 0 10	
Brooms, straw to make, -	per 100 bundles, 5 00	
from Sicily, -	per 1000, 0 64	
Brushes, of straw, -	per 100, 1 16	
tape, or strings for making, -	per 1000, 1 80	
Bark, quercitron, -	per c. 3 34	Per botta, 3 20
Blades of swords, daggers, sabres, &c. -	per 100, 20 00	
Bronze, -	per c. 6 00	
worked, -	do. 10 00	
for furniture, -	do. 20 per ct. ad val.	
Brass, hollowed, or in sheets, -	do. 6 00	
wire, -	per lb. 0 04	
raw, -	per c. 2 50	
in pieces, -	do. 3 50	
in rods, -	do. 4 00	
polished, -	do. 7 00	Duty of balance. 0 70 Articles of cloth- ing made of flax or hemp, duty of balance.
filings and fragments, or old, -	do. 5 00	
Bone, whale, -	do. 9 00	
sawed ditto, -	do. 20 00	
Blankets, woollen, of all sizes, -	each, 1 20	
Birdlime, -	per c. 3 30	
Bones, buffalo, large or small, -	per 100 pairs, 0 80	
ox, cut up, -	per c. 1 20	
stag, -	do. 4 00	
lanterna fish, -	do. 7 00	
cuttle fish, -	do. 3 00	Free. Duty of balance.
cow and ox, -	per 100 pairs, 0 50	
all other kinds of bones, -	per c. 1 20	
Bulrush, odoriferous, (camels' bay,) -	do. 7 38	
Butter, -	do. 6 00	
Biscuit, -	do. 2 00	
Clothes, men's suits, plain, -	each, 6 00	
embroidered with silk, -	17 00	
with gold or silver, with a mantle, -	30 00	
the mantle alone, -	17 00	
women's suits of all kinds, -	do. 3 00	Free. Duty of balance.
embroidered with wool, cotton, or silk, -	4 00	
with gold or silver, -	10 00	
on stuff, with a train, -	30 00	
worn and in use by travellers, -	free, -	
theatrical dresses, whether new or worn, -	duty of balance, -	
belonging to companies or actors, -	free, -	
caps, of thread, -	per dozen, 0 06	
of woollen, for the Levant, -	- 0 20	
stockings, cotton, from Germany, of all sizes, -	- 0 70	
French or English, -	- 1 00	
of thread, of all sizes, -	- 0 50	Free. Duty of balance.
of woollen, for hunters, -	- 0 60	
of wool covered with cloth, -	- 1 50	
of wool of Pantalasia, of all sizes, -	per c. 30 00	
of wool or worsted, -	per dozen, 1 20	

## OF NAPLES.

Species of merchandise.			Import duty.	Export duty.
			<i>Duc. Gr.</i>	<i>Duc. Gr.</i>
Clothes, stockings of rabbit skin,	-	- per pair,	0 30	
of silk,	-	per dozen,	1 20	
breeches and pantaloons of all sorts,	-	per pair,	0 50	
of chamois,	-	-	1 00	
shirts, ready-made, of all kinds,	-	-	1 00	
waistcoats, plain,	-	-	0 30	
embroidered with gold, silver, silk, or stones,	-	-	20 per ct. ad val.	
hats, woollen,	-	per dozen,	3 00	
white straw,	-	do.	1 20	
black do.	-	do.	0 60	
without tops,	-	do.	0 12	
oil cloth,	-	do.	2 00	
chip,	-	do.	0 12	
handkerchiefs, Balazor, Swiss, from 2½ to 5 palms,	-	each,	prohib. at present.	
muslin or cambric, 2½ palms,	-	-	0 08	
3 palms, 0 10; 3½ do. 0 12; 4 do. 0 15; 4½ do. 0 20; 5 do. 0 30; 5½ do. 0 35; 6 do. 0 40; 6½ do. 0 50; 7 do. 0 60.	-	-	-	
embroidered with thread, cotton, or silk,	-	do.	0 18	
up to 2½ palms,	-	-	-	
3 palms, 0 24; 3½ do. 0 26; 4 do. 0 32; 4½ do. 0 45; 5 do. 0 55; 5½ do. 0 80; 6 do. 0 90; 6½ do. 1 10; 7 do. 1 40.	-	-	-	
of linen, striped, 3 palms each, 0 05; 3½ do. 0 07.	-	-	-	
ditto, printed, 2½ palms, 0 06; 3 do. 0 07; 3½ do. 0 10.	-	-	-	
ditto, of white linen, with a printed stripe, 3 palms, 0 08; 3½ do. 0 10.	-	-	-	
of printed cotton, 2½ palms, 0 06; 3 do. 0 06; 3½ do. 0 08; 4 do. 0 08.	-	-	-	
of striped cotton, 2 palms, 0 05; 2½ do. 0 06; 3 do. 0 07; 3½ do. 0 09; 4 do. 0 10.	-	-	-	
of cambric, up to 4 palms, 0 16.	-	-	-	
of cotton, woollen, or silk, 2½ palms, 0 15; 3 do. 0 22; 3½ do. 0 25; 4 do. 0 32; 4½ do. 0 40; 5 do. 0 50; 5½ do. 0 60; 6 do. 0 70; 6½ do. 0 80; 7 do. 1 00.	-	-	-	
of French gauze, 3 palms, 0 10; 3½ do. 0 12; 4 do. 0 15.	-	-	-	
of Florence or Bologna gauze, 3 palms, 0 06; 3½ do. 0 08; 4 do. 0 09.	-	-	-	
of silk, 2½ palms, 0 08; 3 do. 0 10; 3½ do. 0 15; 4 do. 0 20; 4½ do. 0 30; 5 do. 0 38; 5½ do. 0 42; 6 do. 0 50; 6½ do. 0 60; 7 do. 0 75.	-	-	-	
gloves, of all sorts, long,	-	per dozen,	1 50	Duty of balance.
short,	-	-	1 00	
ready-made articles of millinery, as trimmings, caps, bonnets, &c.	-	-	20 per ct. ad val.	
shoes, men's, leather,	-	per pair,	0 24	
boots, men's, leather,	-	do.	1 00	
Carmine,	-	per lb.	4 00	
Cinnabar,	-	do.	0 12	
Clay,	-	per c.	1 80	
for making crucibles,	-	do.	2 00	
for glass works,	-	do.	0 60	
manufactures of,	-	-	40 per ct. ad val.	
Crucibles,	-	do.	1 00	
broken, new or old,	-	do.	0 50	
Crabs' eyes,	-	per lb.	0 15	
Copper, in bars,	-	per c.	6 50	
fragments of,	-	do.	4 79	
in rods,	-	do.	7 00	
sheets,	-	do.	10 00	
old,	-	do.	5 00	
wire,	-	do.	10 00	
Cottons, not specified in this tariff,	-	-	15 per ct. ad val.	
Cotton goods, printed,	-	do.	0 20	
fine,	-	do.	0 32	
coarse and narrow,	-	do.	0 08	
thin, do. white or colored, from 1½ to 2 palms wide,	-	-	0 10	
do. from 2 to 3 palms,	-	-	0 18	
do. or woollen, with thread,	-	-	0 30	
do. 2½ wide, and above,	-	-	0 40	
do. with cotton or silk, 2½ palms wide,	-	-	0 40	
3 palms, 0 45; 3½ do. 0 50; 4 do. 0 60; 4½ do. 0 70; above 4½, 0 80.	-	-	-	
do. with silver,	-	-	0 50	
2½ palms wide,	-	-	0 80	
Cotton, in tow,	-	do.	20 00	
spun, dyed or not,	-	-	15 per ct. ad val.	All cotton goods, duty of balance.



## OF NAPLES.

Species of merchandise.					Import duty.		Export duty.	
					Duc.	Gr.	Duc.	Gr.
Calicoes,	-	-	-	per canna,	0	12		
with flowers of wool,	-	-	-	do.	0	18		
Coverlets, of cotton,	-	-	-	each,	0	70		
Cotton, knit for waistcoats and breeches,	-	-	-	do.	0	20		
for pantaloons,	-	-	-	do.	0	30		
Cassimeres, of all sorts,	-	-	-	-	13 per ct. ad val.			
Calashes and carriages, new, by sea or land,	-	-	-	-	30 per ct. ad val.		By land, free. By sea—	
used,	-	-	-	-	Free,			
Carriage wheels, large,	-	-	-	per pair,	1	80		
small,	-	-	-	do.	0	90		
Cards, wool,	-	-	-	per 100,	3	46		
of straw,	-	-	-	per c.	0	10		
Cases, for writing, toilettes, painting, joiners, or other uses,	-	-	-	-	25 per ct. ad val.			
Coals,	-	-	-	per ton,	0	50		
Corks,	-	-	-	per c.	1	50		
in bark,	-	-	-	-	Duty of balance,		0	50
Cordage,	-	-	-	do.	6	00		3 50
used, but fit for service,	-	-	-	do.	3	00		
unfit for service,	-	-	-	do.	0	50		
Cheese, Morea, per c. 3 80; Sardinia and Sicily, per c. 4 00;	-	-	-	do.	10	00	Cheeses, Neapolitan, per c. 4 00 new, 2 00	
Caciocavallo, 6 00; Holland, 7 00; French and Roman, 8 00;	-	-	-					
Swiss, English, Parmesan, Lombardy, and all other foreign	-	-	-					
cheeses,	-	-	-					
Capers, Genoa, Lipari, and Pantalaria,	-	-	-	do.	10	00		1 20
large,	-	-	-	do.	10	00		0 80
Chocolate,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	20		
Cocoa, Caraccas,	-	-	-	per c.	27	00		
Maragnan,	-	-	-	do.	9	00		
Coffee,	-	-	-	do.	18	00		
Cloth, for table-covers, made up or in pieces,	-	-	-	-	20 per ct. ad val.			
Chalk, also in powder,	-	-	-	do.	0	60		0 30
manufactures of,	-	-	-	do.	Duty of balance.			
for the use of tailors,	-	-	-	do.	1	80		
Canes, walking, from India,	-	-	-	do.	8	00		
Cinnamon,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	40		
Confectionary and sweetmeats,	-	-	-	per rotolo,	0	40		
Cloves,	-	-	-	per c.	56	00		
Cummin,	-	-	-	do.	3	50		2 20
Drugs: amomum,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	10		
adianthum,	-	-	-	do.	0	03		
aqua fortis,	-	-	-	do.	0	10		0 05
agaric,	-	-	-	do.	0	30		
alum, roch,	-	-	-	per c.	3	00		
Turkish,	-	-	-	do.	2	50		
aloes, wood,	-	-	-	do.	40	00		
caballine,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	05		
hepatic,	-	-	-	do.	0	03		
succotrine,	-	-	-	do.	0	10		
annatto,	-	-	-	per c.	25	00		
anacardo,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	04		
angustura,	-	-	-	do.	0	15		
antimony,	-	-	-	per c.	4	00		
purified,	-	-	-	do.	10	00		
scum of,	-	-	-	do.	2	78		
archifoglio,	-	-	-	do.	6	00		
arsenic,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	01½		
red,	-	-	-	do.	0	04		
asafoetida,	-	-	-	do.	0	10		
balsam of Canada,	-	-	-	per 1000,	0	36		
copaiba,	-	-	-	do.	0	12		
Peru,	-	-	-	do.	0	70		
black,	-	-	-	do.	0	30		
bdellium,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	06		
bezoar mineral,	-	-	-	do.	0	10		
benzoin,	-	-	-	do.	0	15		
bitumen, Indiacum,	-	-	-	do.	0	08		
bole, Armenian,	-	-	-	per c.	3	00		
ferruginous,	-	-	-	do.	0	40		
borax,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	05		
refined,	-	-	-	do.	0	20		
calamus aromaticus,	-	-	-	do.	0	12		
camphor, unrefined,	-	-	-	per c.	35	00		
refined,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	40		
cantharides,	-	-	-	do.	0	03		
cardamoms,	-	-	-	per c.	5	00		
carpobalsamum,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	20		
cascarilla,	-	-	-	do.	0	15		
cassia, fistula,	-	-	-	per c.	7	00		
lignea,	-	-	-	do.	50	00		
castoreum,	-	-	-	per lb.	1	00		
cochineal,	-	-	-	per c.	150	00		
coriander,	-	-	-	do.	4	50		3 30
coloquintida,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	15		

## OF NAPLES.

Species of merchandise.					Import duty.	Export duty.
					Duc. Gr.	Duc. Gr.
Drugs: costus,	-	-	-	per lb.	0 10	
cream of tartar,	-	-	-	per c.	8 00	1 50
dittany,	-	-	-	per lb.	0 08	
elixir,	-	-	-	do.	0 10	
euphorbium,	-	-	-	per c.	3 50	
flour of sulphur,	-	-	-	do.	3 50	
senna leaves,	-	-	-	do.	14 00	
frankincense,	-	-	-	do.	7 00	
fungi,	-	-	-	per rotole,	0 10	
guaiacum bark,	-	-	-	do.	3 96	
powder of,	-	-	-	per lb.	1 62	
galangal,	-	-	-	do.	0 04	
galbanum,	-	-	-	do.	0 06	
gum Senegal,	-	-	-	per c.	7 00	
tragacanth,	-	-	-	do.	7 00	
Arabic,	-	-	-	do.	7 00	
turic,	-	-	-	do.	7 00	
guaiacum,	-	-	-	do.	7 00	
copal,	-	-	-	do.	20 00	
lac,	-	-	-	do.	20 00	
ammoniac,	-	-	-	do.	20 00	1 10
sagapenum,	-	-	-	do.	20 00	
elastic,	-	-	-	do.	20 00	
elemi,	-	-	-	do.	40 00	
opopanax,	-	-	-	do.	40 00	
gutta,	-	-	-	do.	45 00	
from nutmegs,	-	-	-	per lb.	0 40	
hermodactylus,	-	-	-	per bb.	0 10	
ipecacuanha,	-	-	-	do.	0 30	
jalap,	-	-	-	do.	0 08	
Jesuits' bark,	-	-	-	do.	0 16	
in powder,	-	-	-	do.	0 40	
laudanum,	-	-	-	per c.	10 00	
lead, white,	-	-	-	do.	2 50	
liquorice root,	-	-	-	do.	0 60	1 80
magnesia,	-	-	-	per bb.	0 08	
manna, in bulk,	-	-	-	per c.	15 00	
canes,	-	-	-	do.	22 00	4 00
myrrh,	-	-	-	do.	7 00	
nitre,	-	-	-	do.	prohibited.	
nardus celtica,	-	-	-	per lb.	0 05	
nux vomica,	-	-	-	do.	0 06	
opobalsamum,	-	-	-	do.	0 10	
opium,	-	-	-	do.	0 30	
orris,	-	-	-	per c.	6 00	
orpiment,	-	-	-	do.	0 50	
precipitate, white or red,	-	-	-	per lb.	3 00	
root of sarsaparilla,	-	-	-	do.	0 02	
lily, ground,	-	-	-	per c.	6 00	
alsari, ground,	-	-	-	do.	1 80	
rhubarb,	-	-	-	per lb.	0 25	
sal ammoniac,	-	-	-	per c.	5 77	
salt, English or Epsom,	-	-	-	do.	6 00	
of tartar,	-	-	-	do.	0 04	
of saturn,	-	-	-	do.	0 04	
sarsaparilla,	-	-	-	per lb.	0 15	
coarse,	-	-	-	do.	0 11	
fine,	-	-	-	do.	0 08	
sanguis draconis,	-	-	-	do.	0 18	
sassafras,	-	-	-	do.	0 03	
sublimate,	-	-	-	do.	0 10	
silobalsamum,	-	-	-	do.	0 10	
spikenard, spirit,	-	-	-	do.	0 28	
in bulk,	-	-	-	do.	0 10	
spurge,	-	-	-	do.	0 06	
saffron,	-	-	-	per c.	2 20	
wild,	-	-	-	do.	10 00	
Spanish,	-	-	-	per lb.	1 00	from Abruzzo.
sulphur, mixed with sand or stone,	-	-	-	per c.	0 60	per lb. 0 05
purified,	-	-	-	do.	3 00	0 05
scammony,	-	-	-	per lb.	0 42	0 10
snake weed,	-	-	-	per c.	0 50	
root,	-	-	-	per lb.	0 10	
spirits of turpentine,	-	-	-	do.	0 05	
storax,	-	-	-	do.	0 23	
liquid,	-	-	-	do.	0 08	
treacle of Venice,	-	-	-	do.	30 per ct. ad val.	
tutty,	-	-	-	do.	0 10	
vitriol,	-	-	-	per c.	1 58	
white,	-	-	-	do.	2 82	
of Cyprus,	-	-	-	do.	3 46	
elixir of spirits,	-	-	-	per lb.	0 07	
zedoaria,	-	-	-	do.	0 07	
Dimity, striped, narrow,	-	-	-	per canna,	0 22	
broad,	-	-	-	do.	0 35	
Emery,	-	-	-	per c.	0 49	



## OF NAPLES.

Species of merchandise.					Import duty.	Export duty.
					Duc. Gr.	Duc. Gr.
Earth, color, raw,	-	-	-	per c.	1 40	
prepared,	-	-	-	do.	1 80	
raw, from Elba,	-	-	-	do.	0 70	
white, for plates,	-	-	-	do.	0 30	
clay,	-	-	-	do.	1 64	duty of balance.
for glass works, per c. 34, do. white,	-	-	-	do.	0 57	per c. 0 30
with gypsum,	-	-	-	do.	0 34	
Tripoli,	-	-	-	do.	1 63	
umber, with sand and stones,	-	-	-	do.	1 34	
for making mortars,	-	-	-	do.	0 29	
Roman, for polishing brass,	-	-	-	do.	0 14	
Egg-shells,	-	-	-	per 1000,	0 15	
Elephants' teeth,	-	-	-	per c.	20 00	
Figures, paper, colored or painted,	-	-	-	ad valorem,	20 per cent.	
Fish, anchovies, salted,	-	-	-	per c. l.	3 40	duty of balance.
caviare,	-	-	-	per c.	12 00	
codfish, dried or pickled,	-	-	-	do.	4 50	
eels, salted,	-	-	-	do.	6 00	duty of balance.
herrings, dried or pickled, per barrel of from 2½ to 3 palms	-	-	-			
high, and 1½ diameter,	-	-	-		4 00	
mackerel and shad, salted or pickled,	-	-	-	per c. l.	4 50	
sturgeon, salted,	-	-	-	per c.	6 00	
stock fish, do.	-	-	-	do.	4 00	
tunny fish, do.	-	-	-	do.	8 00	
all other dried or salted fish, not specified,	-	-	-	do.	6 00	all salt fish, 1 00
fresh fish,	-	-	-		duty of balance.	free.
mullet's eggs,	-	-	-	do.	12 00	2 00
tunny fish, do.	-	-	-	do.	8 00	2 00
sallacca, dried and pickled,	-	-	-	per botta,	5 00	
small,	-	-	-	per c. l.	1 90	
sardines, salted,	-	-	-	do.	1 70	
Fishing nets,	-	-	-	per c.	9 52	2 20
worn, but fit for service,	-	-	-	do.	3 30	
unfit for service,	-	-	-	do.	0 66	
for vessels engaged in fisheries,	-	-	-		free,	free.
Fruits, almonds, sweet and bitter,	-	-	-	do.	6 00	2 75
in shells,	-	-	-	do.	2 00	1 10
beans, kidney,	-	-	-	do.	1 00	0 40 n. s.
other sorts,	-	-	-	do.	0 30	0 60 f. s.
carob,	-	-	-	do.	0 55	0 20 n. s.
cocoa nuts,	-	-	-	do.	4 50	0 30 f. s.
dates, also in paste,	-	-	-	do.	3 50	0 20
gourds, dried,	-	-	-	do.	3 50	
chestnuts,	-	-	-	do.	2 00	
hazel nuts, unshelled,	-	-	-	do.	6 00	
shelled, and walnuts,	-	-	-	do.	0 50	1 00
currants,	-	-	-	do.	1 80	0 50
pease,	-	-	-	do.	0 58	0 40 n. s.
lentils,	-	-	-	do.	1 20	0 60 f. s.
lupines,	-	-	-	do.	0 25	0 40 n. s.
plums, sweet,	-	-	-	per lb.	0 10	0 60 f. s.
prunes, dried,	-	-	-	per c.	3 50	0 40 n. s.
pistachio nuts, unshelled,	-	-	-	do.	2 83	0 60 f. s.
in the shell,	-	-	-	do.	1 65	0 30
figs, dried, and other dried fruits,	-	-	-	do.	2 00	
fresh, by land, free; by water,	-	-	-		6 per ct. ad val.	0 40
pignole nuts,	-	-	-	do.	2 75	free.
with shells,	-	-	-	do.	0 44	0 80
Fustians, of 1½ to 2 palms wide,	-	-	-	per canna,	0 20	0 20
of 2 to 3 do.	-	-	-	do.	0 30	
of Cremona,	-	-	-	do.	0 10	
Furniture, house, new or old,	-	-	-		25 per ct. ad val.	{ new, duty of bal.; old, free.
Fustic,	-	-	-	per c.	0 63	
Flax, raw,	-	-	-	do.	5 00 }	8 80
combed,	-	-	-	do.	7 00 }	
Glass and glass works:	-	-	-			
sand, for glass works,	-	-	-	do.	10 00	0 15
black bottles of glass,	-	-	-	do.	2 20	
demijohns, large, covered with reeds or straw,	-	-	-	each,	0 12	
lamps, of crystal,	-	-	-		20 per ct. ad val.	
manufactures of crystal,	-	-	-	do.	15 do. do.	duty of balance.
of glass,	-	-	-	do.	10 do. do.	
looking-glasses, of 9 quarters,	-	-	-	do.	17 85	
[If the glasses are quicksilvered, they pay an additional 10 per cent. on this tariff.] N. B. The quarter is ¼ of a palm.						
looking-glasses, of 8½ quarters,	-	-	-		15 55	
do.	8	-	-		13 25	
do.	7½	-	-		10 95	
do.	7	-	-		8 65	
do.	6½	-	-		6 80	
do.	6	-	-		5 12	

## OF NAPLES.

Species of merchandise.				Import duty.	Export duty.
				Duc. Gr.	Duc. Gr.
Glass and glass works:					
looking-glasses, of 5½ quarters,	-	-	-	4 30	
do. 5	-	-	-	2 90	
do. 4½	-	-	-	2 60	
do. 4	-	-	-	1 45	
do. 3½	-	-	-	1 00	
do. 3	-	-	-	0 70	
do. 2½	-	-	-	0 35	
do. 2	-	-	-	0 20	
do. 36	-	-	-	0 15	
do. 28	-	-	-	0 12	
do. 17	-	-	-	0 09	
do. 10	-	-	-	0 08	
glasses, of 6 quarters,	-	-	-	2 25	
do. 5½	-	-	-	1 70	
do. 5	-	-	-	1 45	
do. 4½	-	-	-	1 10	
do. 4	-	-	-	0 90	
do. 3½	-	-	-	0 70	
do. 3	-	-	-	0 60	
do. 2½	-	-	-	0 30	
do. 2	-	-	-	0 20	
glass lights or branches, of 6 quarters wide,	-	-	-	0 58	
do. 5½	-	-	-	0 52	
do. 5	-	-	-	0 44	
do. 4½	-	-	-	0 36	
do. 4	-	-	-	0 29	
do. 3½	-	-	-	0 24	
do. 3	-	-	-	0 15	
do. 2½	-	-	-	0 10	
do. 2 and under,	-	-	-	0 04	
glass branches or plates, of 6 quarters,	-	-	-	0 44	
do. 5½	-	-	-	0 35	
do. 5	-	-	-	0 29	
do. 4½	-	-	-	0 24	
do. 4	-	-	-	0 18	
do. 3½	-	-	-	0 15	
do. 3	-	-	-	0 12	
do. 2½	-	-	-	0 08	
do. 2 and under,	-	-	-	0 05	
glass branches, broken, pay a proportion for what is still fit for use; but if totally unfit for use, they are duty free.	-	-	-		
glasses used in spinning,	-	-	per c.	4 00	
window glass,	-	-	per 100,	0 60	
broken glass, except black glass bottles,	-	-	per c.	1 10	
Gold,* massive,	-	-	-	free,	Precious metals, coined or in ingots, free.
in grains, for gilders,	-	-	-	duty of balance.	Gold worked, duty of balance.
leaf, for gilding,	-	-	per doz. books, of 30 leaves each book,	1 00	
in fragments or clippings,	-	-	per lb.	0 15	
gilt wire,	-	-	do.	0 20	
gold wire,	-	-	do.	2 50	
Glue, of flesh,	-	-	per c.	2 50	per c. 2 00
for balloons,	-	-	per lb.	0 10	
fish,	-	-	do.	0 03	per c. 2 00
German,	-	-	per c.	3 50	
Gun barrels, plain,	-	-	each,	0 80	
gilt,	-	-	do.	1 20	
Great coats, coarse, for servants, large, 0 51; middling, 0 42; small, 0 37, each.	-	-	-		
Grain, wheat,	-	-	per c.	0 66	
meal,	-	-	do.	0 66	0 40 n. s.
flour,	-	-	do.	0 80	0 60 f. s.
Indian corn,	-	-	do.	0 30	0 20 n. s.
meal,	-	-	do.	0 30	0 30 f. s.
barley,	-	-	do.	1 10	1 10
bran,	-	-	do.	0 80	duty of balance.
coarse,	-	-	do.	0 50	
rye,	-	-	do.	1 10	1 10
barley and wheat mixed,	-	-	do.	1 00	0 60
millet,	-	-	do.	0 70	
rice,	-	-	do.	1 25	1 10
oats,	-	-	do.	1 10	1 10
Gall nuts,	-	-	do.	3 00	2 50
from the Levant	-	-	do.	15 00	
Hair, ox, hog, and goat,	-	-	do.	0 39	0 40
camel,	-	-	do.	5 65	
rabbit,	-	-	do.	8 00	
horse,	-	-	do.	5 00	5 00
Hemp, coarse cloth of,	-	-	per canna,	0 06	
raw,	-	-	per co.	3 00	4 50
combed,	-	-	do.	5 00	Tow of all kinds per c. 3 00
Hardware—all sorts of hardware and mercers' ware, not specified, made of iron, steel, brass, lead, pewter, bone, copper, paper, papier maché, wood, glass, varnished, gilt, silvered,	-	-	-		

\* By a special decree of April 30, 1818, an invariable permission is granted to export freely any sums in gold or silver coin; and also to melt it for exportation or otherwise.



## OF NAPLES.

Species of merchandise.	Import duty.	Export duty.
	<i>Duc. Gr.</i>	<i>Duc. Gr.</i>
or painted, including the small mirrors attached to works of wood or paper, and also the wooden manufactures of Germany, pay	15 per ct. ad val.	
Hardware, instruments of agriculture, as ploughs, spades, hoes, &c. per c.	3 00	
Hides, raw, dried, or salted, from beyond the straits of Gibraltar, - do.	4 50	
for wrapping, - do.	2 25	
either raw or used, of the Mediterranean, - do.	3 00	
dressed, half dressed, or tanned, - do.	10 00	
with fish oil, - do.	20 00	
They may also be entered by number and quality, though the duty is payable by weight.		
skins, chamois, stag, doe, or buck, half dressed, without hair, do.	16 50	4 50
ditto, dressed, - do.	21 56	0 30
cordovan and morocco dressed, of green, scarlet, and blue, do.	35 64	half dressed, 1 20
goat, sheep, and kid, raw, with hair of all qualities, - do.	2 53	4 50
ditto, half dressed, - do.	8 70	3 50
ditto, dressed, - do.	19 80	2 00
calf, dressed and half dressed, - do.	15 00	
cow, dressed, - do.	15 00	
lamb, sheep, ram, and kid, dressed with hair, - do.	3 69	
ermine, - each,	0 23	
angola goat, - do.	0 29	
deer, with hair, - do.	0 15	0 30
small, - do.	0 08	
swan, - do.	0 15	
leopard, - do.	2 69	
hare, - per c.	4 40	7 00
wild cat, - per 100,	2 88	
dressed, - do.	3 46	
rabbit, white, - do.	5 75	7 00
raw, with hair, - per c.	3 30	
wolf, - each,	0 44	0 10
loup-cervier, - do.	1 65	
marten, - do.	0 17	
weasel, - do.	0 09	
bear, - do.	1 10	0 50
fish, - per 100,	0 29	0 30
petuse, - do.	1 44	
petits gris, - do.	1 44	
shagreen, - each,	0 20	
with hair, - per 100,	1 62	
rat, - do.	0 72	
tiger, - each,	3 30	
otter, - do.	0 27	per 100, 0 30
fox, - per 100,	4 40	3 00
Russian, - do.	8 80	
for sieves, - do.	0 15	
fragments of, - per c.	0 87	
Harness, leather, for carriage horses, - per pair,	15 00	
for a single horse for a calash, - do.	7 00	
headstalls for bridles, - each,	1 00	
saddles, - do.	4 50	
with their accompaniments, except the headstalls, - do.	5 50	
Horns, buffalo, - per 100 pairs,	0 50	
ox, cow, and bull, - do.	0 30	
stag, - per lb.	0 02	
Honey, Spanish, - per c.	6 00	
common, - do.	4 00	2 50
Iron, new or old, - do.	3 50	
wire, coarse or middling, - do.	5 00	
fine, - do.	7 00	
irons for ironing, - 15 per ct. ad val.	2 50	
coarse and fine, of lava, - do.	duty of balance.	
filings, - do.	4 50	
nails, common, old or new, - do.	0 30	
Ivory, manufactures of, - per lb.	1 48	
dust of, - per c.	56 00	
Indigo, - do.	1 20	
Jewelry, amber, gray, - per ounce,	0 04	
yellow, - per lb.	15 per ct. ad val.	
worked, -		
of all sorts, made of gold or silver, or mounted with them, or with false stones, as rings, boxes, buttons, seals, watch chains, ornaments of the toilet, and all manufactures of precious objects, - 6 per ct. ad val.		
coral, unwrought, in national vessels, - duty of balance. }		
in foreign vessels, - 3 per ct. ad val. }		
manufactured, - 20 do.		
fine pearls, - duty of balance.		
precious stones, - do.		
dial plates for clocks, - each,	0 60	
mother-of-pearl, in shells, - per 100,	0 60	
clocks, for tables, - 15 per ct. ad val.		
of wood, - each,	0 30	





## OF NAPLES.

Species of merchandise.		Import duty.	Export duty.
		<i>Duc. Gr.</i>	<i>Duc. Gr.</i>
Nankeens, from 17 to 20 palms long, and 1½ palm wide,	per piece,	0 20	
from 21 to 27 do. and 1¼ do.	do.	0 30	
Nutmegs,	per lb.	0 40	
Oil of anniseed,	do.	0 30	
of cinnamon,	do.	4 50	
of cloves,	do.	1 00	
of laurel, or rock oil,	do.	0 03	
of lavender,	do.	0 10	
of turpentine,	do.	0 04	
of flaxseed,	per c.	6 00	2 00
of cedar,	do.	4 00	
of walnuts,	do.	3 50	
of olives, of all kinds,	do.	7 00	per stara, 0 42
the lees of oil, and in paste,	do.	7 00	
fish,	do.	4 00	
Orchelia,	do.	10 00	
Oakum,	do.	1 62	
Olives,	do.	2 00	1 20
Paste, almond,	per lb.	0 06	
liquorice,	per c.	7 50	3 00
all other worked paste,	do.	2 00	0 40 n. s.
Plaster, manufactures of,			0 60 f. s.
Pictures, modern,		Duty of balance.	
Pewter, in bars, or old,	do.	5 per ct. ad val.	
in sheets,	do.	7 00	
in rods,	do.	16 00	
mixed,	do.	9 00	
worked,	do.	10 00	
Pistol barrels, plain,	each,	18 00	
gilt,	do.	0 40	
Pipes, smoking, of plaster,	per c.	0 60	
Porcelain,		0 84	
Potash,	do.	25 per ct. ad val.	
Perfumery, paints,	per lb.	3 00	
in pots,	each,	2 00	
human hair, raw and prepared,	per lb.	0 15	
manufactures of hair,	per lb.	0 50	
masks, of paper,	per doz.	15 per ct. ad val.	
of wax,	do.	0 12	
musk,	per oz.	1 20	
plumes,	each,	1 40	
fine,	do.	0 20	
ostrich feathers, for plumes, white or black,	per rotolo nett,	0 50	
large,	do.	1 20	
small, white,	do.	2 40	
black,	do.	1 20	
chicken feathers,	per c.	1 60	
soap, in cakes,	do.	15 27	1 50
soft,	do.	5 00	0 60
for shaving,	do.	3 00	
civet,	per oz.	6 00	
hair powder,	per c.	1 73	2 00
Printing and stationary, types,		Duty of balance.	
parchment, blotting, writing, and print-		25 per ct. ad val.	{ Parchment, per c.
ing paper,			12 00
paper for ornaments, gilt, waved, and		40 per ct. ad val.	{ All kinds of pa-
prepared for fans,			per, per c. 2 00
sealing wax,	per lb.	0 25	
ink, in barrels or tuns,	per c.	25 00	
in bottles or sand,	each,	0 10	
printed books, in all languages,		Duty of balance.	
quills, of all sorts,	per 1000,	0 30	
Pepper, Spanish,	per c.	5 00	
Pitch, black,	do.	0 85	1 80
Pomatum,	per lb.	0 10	
in pots, of a pound or less,	each,	0 05	
Prussian blue,	per lb.	0 15	
Pepper, of all kinds,	per c.	18 00	
Ropes and cords,	do.	3 95	
Rosin,	do.	2 00	2 40
Reeds, (calamus,)	per lb.	0 15	0 10
spun,	do.	0 50	0 05
woven,		15 per ct. ad val.	
Starch,	per c.	4 00	
Saws, large and small,	do.	17 27	
Seeds, of musk,	per lb.	0 09	
ben,	do.	4 79	
cotton,	per c.	0 74	0 40
fennel,	do.	1 43	0 40
cabbage,	do.	6 23	
sesamum,	do.	1 90	
flax or hemp,	do.	1 33	{ Hemp, 0 40
			{ Flax, 0 60

## OF NAPLES.

Species of merchandise.					Import duty.		Export duty.	
					Duc.	Gr.	Duc.	Gr.
Seeds of melon, -	-	-	-	per c.	9	52		
anise, -	-	-	-	do.	5	00	3	00
grass, -	-	-	-	do.	Duty of balance.			
from the Levant,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	07		
forest, or for dying,	-	-	-	do.	0	05		
Ships, foreign built, introduced by subjects, are nationalized on payment of					25 per ct. ad val.			
The same ships, if introduced by strangers, are not nationalized, except they are sold to subjects who pay the 25 per cent.								
Prizes brought into port by national ships, or by foreign ships with Neapolitan letters of marque, are exempt from this duty.								
When foreign ships are taken to pieces in the kingdom, the several articles of which they are made pay the duties on such articles, according to this tariff. The rigging of such ships pays					3 per ct. ad val.			
On exportation, ships pay 10 per cent. ad valorem; but such exportation can be made only with the authority of the King, after a report from the Ministers of Marine and Finance.								
Silk umbrellas, -	-	-	-	each,	1	00		
parasols, -	-	-	-	do.	0	30		
oil cloth, -	-	-	-	do.	0	15		
mall,	-	-	-	do.	0	10		
stuffs, with gold or silver,	-	-	-	-	15 per ct. ad val.			
unbleached, wrought,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	60	0	12½
floss,	-	-	-	do.	0	60		
tow and cod of the silkworm,	-	-	-	do.	0	06		
coarse, in skeins,	-	-	-	do.	0	50	0	23½
lace,	-	-	-	do.	0	18		
manufactures of, as plush,	-	-	-	per nett lb.	0	90		
plain silk, -	-	-	-	do.	0	80	All manufactures of silk, duty of balance.	
all other kinds,	-	-	-	-	20 per ct. ad val.			
taffetas,	-	-	-	do.	1	00		
velvets of all kinds,	-	-	-	do.	1	90		
Silver, beaten, for gilding,	-	-	-	-	15 per ct. ad val.			
plated wire,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	20		
massive, -	-	-	-	-	Free,			
worked, -	-	-	-	-	6 per ct. ad val.			
quicksilver,	-	-	-	do.	0	10		See Gold.
Socks, of wool or thread,	-	-	-	per doz.	0	20		Duty of balance.
Sponge,	-	-	-	per c.	4	40		
Steel, unwrought,	-	-	-	do.	7	00		Duty of balance.
Stones, grindstones, from Barcelona,	-	-	-	each,	0	41		
middle sized,	-	-	-	do.	0	29		
small,	-	-	-	do.	0	21		
from any other place, of all sizes,	-	-	-	do.	0	12		
jasper, -	-	-	-	-	duty of balance.			
flints, -	-	-	-	per c.	0	20		
millstones, ready made,	-	-	-	each,	1	30	0	40
for making millstones,	-	-	-	per 100,	4	40	per 100, 5 50	
mills, for chocolate,	-	-	-	each,	0	10	5	00
steps, of Genoa stone,	-	-	-	do.	2	10		
loadstone,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	04		
manganese,	-	-	-	per c.	0	25		
marcassite,	-	-	-	do.	6	90		
Genoa, for roofs, of 1 to 1½ palm,	-	-	-	per 1000,	5	22		
from 1½ to 2½, 3 46; from 2½ to 3½, 5 00.								
from 3 to 4, 7 00; from 4 to 5, 10 00.								
talc,	-	-	-	per c.	0	40		
Tripoli, -	-	-	-	do.	1	62		
large and small, for glass works,	-	-	-	each,	0	29		
pomice, -	-	-	-	per 1000,	1	71	per 100, 0 70	
whet, -	-	-	-	do.	0	58		
for chocolate,	-	-	-	each,	0	57		
Snow,	-	-	-	-	free,			
Syrup of sugar, -	-	-	-	per c.	25	00		
all other sorts,	-	-	-	do.	6	00		
Sailcloth,	-	-	-	per canna,	0	08		
Sumach,	-	-	-	per c.	1	50		
Shot, small,	-	-	-	do.	0	50		
Spartogras,	-	-	-	do.	0	30		
manufactures of,	-	-	-	do.	1	20		
Scythes,	-	-	-	do.	4	50		
Shawls, from the Levant, for sailors,	-	-	-	per doz.	0	25		
Smalt,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	07		
Sugar of all kinds,	-	-	-	per c.	16	00		
loaf,	-	-	-	do.	24	00		
Salt, marine or fossil,	-	-	-	do.	prohibited.			
Spermaceti,	-	-	-	per lb.	0	05		
Talc,	-	-	-	per c.	14	96		
Tar,	-	-	-	do.	1	00	3	00
Tails of weasels,	-	-	-	per 100,	1	80	1	75
martens,	-	-	-	do.	3	00		



## OF NAPLES.

Species of merchandise.					Import duty.		Export duty.	
					Duc.	Gr.	Duc.	Gr.
Tails of foxes, -	-	-	-	per 100,	0	40		
black martens, -	-	-	-	do.	6	00	0	20
petits gris, -	-	-	-	per 1000,	0	40		
Tallow, -	-	-	-	per c.	2	20	4	50
wrought, -	-	-	-	do.	4	73	2	00
Tortoise-shell, -	-	-	-	per lb.	0	20		
claws, -	-	-	-	do.	0	29		
Tornsal, -	-	-	-	per c.	4	00		
Turpentine, -	-	-	-	do.	6	00	2	20
from France and the Levant, -	-	-	-	do.	1	34		
from Trieste, -	-	-	-	do.	2	28		
from Venice, -	-	-	-	do.	3	46		
Table linen, of France, -	-	-	-	per canna,	0	19		
narrow, 3 palms wide, -	-	-	-	do.	0	10		
Germany, 3 palms, 0 22; 6 palms, 0 60.								
3½ do. 0 25; 6½ do. 0 70.								
4 do. 0 30; 7 do. 0 75.								
4½ do. 0 40; 7½ do. 0 80.								
5 do. 0 50; 8 do. 1 00.								
5½ do. 0 55.								
Flanders, for service, of 6 palms, -	-	-	-	each,	1	00		
12 palms, 2 00; of 36 palms, 10 00.								
18 do. 4 00; of 42 do. 14 00.								
24 do. 6 00; of 48 do. 18 00.								
30 do. 8 00.								
Tortoises, -	-	-	-	per lb.	0	20		
Tow, -	-	-	-	per c.	1	36		
Thread, white and colored, of all kinds, and tissues of, -	-	-	-	-	15 per ct. ad val.		{ packthread, per c. 1 80, duty of balance. 3 50	
Tinder, -	-	-	-	do.	10	00		
Tobacco of all kinds, -	-	-	-	-	prohibited.		{ in leaf, per c. 1; in powder, duty of balance.	
Tea of all kinds, -	-	-	-	per lb.	0	16		
Timber.—See the end of this tariff.								
Ultramarine, -	-	-	-	per c.	1	00		
Varnish, -	-	-	-	do.	2	61	5	50
Velvets of cotton, -	-	-	-	per canna,	0	32		
wide, -	-	-	-	do.	0	40		
striped, -	-	-	-	do.	0	25		
wide, -	-	-	-	do.	0	30		
Verdigris, -	-	-	-	per c.	5	92		
purified, -	-	-	-	per lb.	0	10		
Vermilion, -	-	-	-	per c.	2	50		
Vanilla, -	-	-	-	per lb.	1	00		
Watches of gold, silver, or other metal, -	-	-	-	-	6 per ct. ad val.			
Wax, -	-	-	-	per c.	15	00	10	00
white, -	-	-	-	do.	18	00		
wrought, -	-	-	-	do.	21	00	duty of balance.	
old, -	-	-	-	do.	15	00		
Wood, myrtle, -	-	-	-	do.	0	40		
box, -	-	-	-	do.	0	60		
ebony, -	-	-	-	do.	4	00		
fire, -	-	-	-	per shipload of 1000 c.	1	20	{ duty of balance, by sea; by land, free.	
Campeachy, -	-	-	-	per c.	2	00		
in powder, for dying, -	-	-	-	do.	3	00		
Brazil wood, -	-	-	-	do.	3	00		
Pernambuco, -	-	-	-	do.	3	00		
mahogany, -	-	-	-	do.	5	00		
redwood, -	-	-	-	do.	6	00		
tamarind, -	-	-	-	do.	6	00		
caliatour, -	-	-	-	do.	2	25		
guaiaicum, Cayenne, violet, logwood, -	-	-	-	do.	3	00		
nephritic, -	-	-	-	do.	8	00		
dyewood, in powder, -	-	-	-	do.	2	00		
red sandal wood, -	-	-	-	do.	2	50		
quassia, -	-	-	-	do.	6	00		
wooden strips for lutes, -	-	-	-	per 1000,	18	00		
for violins, -	-	-	-	do.	10	00		
Woad, -	-	-	-	per c.	4	00	3	00
Wool, Spanish, for cloth, -	-	-	-	do.	9	00	{ All woollen goods duty of balance per c.	
for hats, -	-	-	-	do.	12	00		
Turkish, -	-	-	-	do.	1	60		
washed, -	-	-	-	do.	3	20		
Slavonian, -	-	-	-	do.	2	50		
washed, -	-	-	-	do.	5	00	{ raw wool per c. 5 50	
Barbary, -	-	-	-	do.	3	20		
washed, -	-	-	-	do.	6	00		
yarn, white or colored, -	-	-	-	do.	15	00		
rags, -	-	-	-	do.	0	17	0	30
white, of all kinds, -	-	-	-	do.	0	66	4	00
dark colored, -	-	-	-	do.	0	50	2	00
Woollens, not specified in this tariff, -	-	-	-	-	15 per ct. ad val.			

## OF NAPLES.

## TIMBER.

Timber will pay on importation the same duties as on exportation, with an addition of ten per cent.

But masts and spars, of pine, instead of an additional duty, are entitled to a deduction, when imported, of five per cent. on the amount of export duty.

Species of merchandise.				Export duty.	
				Duc.	Gr.
Staves, oak, carattas of 5 palms, with heading of 3½ palms,	-	-	per 100,	28	00
without heading,	-	-	do.	21	00
chestnut, do. of 5 palms, with heading of 3½, and 60 bundles of hoops, of which 20 of	-	-	do.	24	00
14 palms and 40 of 13 palms,	-	-	do.	21	00
ditto, without heading,	-	-	do.	16	00
ditto, with neither hoops nor heading,	-	-	do.	3	00
for barrels, with heads, and 15 bundles of hoops of 5 palms,	-	-	do.	5	40
beech, for barrels used in pickling, of 24 for each barrel,	-	-	per 1000,	3	25
Boards of pine, of from 14 to 18 palms,	-	-	per 100,	2	25
10 to 13 do.	-	-	do.	1	75
8 to 9 do.	-	-	do.	5	00
alder, large,	-	-	do.	1	25
small,	-	-	do.	6	00
chestnut, from 16 to 22 palms,	-	-	do.	3	00
12 to 15 do.	-	-	do.	2	50
8 to 11 do.	-	-	do.	16	00
cherry, large,	-	-	do.	8	00
small,	-	-	do.	4	50
beech, large,	-	-	do.	2	25
small,	-	-	do.	16	00
walnut, large,	-	-	do.	8	00
small,	-	-	do.	9	00
elm, large,	-	-	do.	4	50
small,	-	-	do.	26	00
poplar, from 15 to 16 palms,	-	-	do.	9	00
10 to 14 do.	-	-	do.	16	00
linden,	-	-	do.	9	00
Headings of oak, carattas of 4 palms,	-	-	do.	6	50
chestnut,	-	-	do.		
other sizes in proportion.	-	-			
Barrels, ready-made,	-	-	do.	2	20
Pipes of 14 barrels,	-	-	each,	0	20
of 24 do.	-	-	do.	0	30
of 30 do.	-	-	do.	0	40
Hoops of oak, for wine vats, large,	-	-	do.	0	05
small,	-	-	do.	0	01½
of 18 palms, in bundles of 30,	-	-	per bundle,	0	05
of 5 to 8 do. do. 200,	-	-	do.	0	01
intermediate sizes in proportion.	-	-			
Masts of pine, from 40 to 60 palms,	-	-	each,	6	00
above 101 palms,	-	-	do.	15	00
middle sizes proportionably.	-	-			
Oars, from 10 to 15 palms,	-	-	per 100,	3	50
16 to 17 do.	-	-	do.	4	50
18 to 21 do.	-	-	do.	6	50
22 to 26 do.	-	-	do.	8	50
27 to 30 do.	-	-	do.	10	50
31 to 36 do.	-	-	do.	12	50
37 to 45 do.	-	-	do.	14	50
Plank, chestnut, from 14 to 17 palms, and from 8 to 9 once thick,	-	-	do.	5	50
pine, from 20 to 30 palms,	-	-	each,	1	30
Spars of pine, of from 20 to 30 palms,	-	-	do.	1	30
31 to 40 do.	-	-	do.	2	00
41 to 50 do.	-	-	do.	2	50
51 to 60 do.	-	-	do.	3	00
61 to 70 do.	-	-	do.	3	50
71 to 80 do.	-	-	do.	4	00
Timber for building, oak, per square of 45 palms long, and 1½ palm high,	-	-	do.	2	20
mulberry,	-	-	do.	3	00
cherry,	-	-	do.	2	50
beech,	-	-	do.	2	00
walnut,	-	-	do.	2	50
elm,	-	-	do.	3	00
pine, in plank,	-	-	do.	11	00
round pieces,	-	-	do.	9	00
Baskets, large,	-	-	per 100,	3	00
small,	-	-	do.	1	50
Chests,	-	-	each,	0	40

The importation of all kinds of fire-arms, bombs, grenades, balls, and also all long arms, either edged or pointed, is prohibited, except arms introduced by travellers for their own use.

Arms which make part of the armament of merchant ships, after a declaration is made of their quality, kind, and number, shall remain on board during their stay in port.



OF NAPLES.

### WAREHOUSING.

In all cases in which, by the law of the 1st of June, 1817, goods must be placed in deposite, if they are put in the custom-house or its stores, the storage duty shall be as follows:

If they remain 1 month, per cantajo, 11 grains.

2	do.	do.	17	do.
3	do.	do.	23	do.
4	do.	do.	28	do.

And for every subsequent month, 11 do.

If they are deposited in a private store, the storage duty will be the rent fixed for that store.

### RE-EXPORTATION.

On each bale of merchandise, whatever be the bulk, which, after being entered in the great custom-house in a free port, shall be re-exported, there is payable a duty of 22 grains. If the goods are opened, the duty will be, per cantajo, 10 grains.

**TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.**

By the treaty of London, between Great Britain and Naples, September 26, 1816, it is stipulated that there shall be a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the amount of duties payable according to the tariff in force on the 1st of January, 1816, on the merchandise or productions of Great Britain and her dominions imported into the dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies. This reduction was granted as an indemnity for certain privileges heretofore enjoyed by the British, and was to commence on the general abolition of those privileges.

## HAYTI.

The following tariff was published by the Government of Hayti on the 30th March, 1817:

### DUTIES ON IMPORTATION.

Animals, asses, male and female, \$1 00 each.  
     beeves, \$3 50 each.  
     hogs, 40 cents each.  
     kids, 10 cents each.  
     sheep, 40 cents each.  
     horses, in cargoes, \$2 30 each.  
     horses, select, 10 per cent.  
     mules, by the cargo, \$1 20 each.  
 Anchors, for ships, 60 cents per cwt.  
 Aquafortis, 5 cents per bottle.  
 Ashes, pot and pearl, 25 cents per cwt.  
 Axes, 60 cents per dozen.  
 Bells, hand, 30 cents per dozen.  
     little round, 15 cents per gross.  
 Bidets, with syringes, 40 cents each.  
 Boilers, of copper, 25 cents each.  
     of brass or tin, 6 cents each.  
 Bombasins, of all colors, 12 cents per ell.  
 Boot legs, 20 cents per pair.  
 Belts, of leather or morocco, 10 per cent.  
 Bricks, 60 cents per 1000.  
 Britannias, fine, broad, 30 cents per piece; narrow, 20 cts.  
     common do. 15,                      do. 12  
     of cotton, 10.  
 Brushes, of all kinds, 20 cents per dozen.  
     hair brooms, 45 cents per dozen.  
 Blankets, broad and striped, 50 cents each.  
     narrow and striped, 10 cents each.  
 Bolting cloths, of all colors, wide, 40 cents per piece.  
     narrow, 20 cents per piece.  
 Biscuit, white, 40 cents per barrel.  
     ship, 20 cents per barrel.  
     do. in kegs, 5 cents per keg.  
 Buckles, metal, 20 cents per dozen.  
 Butter, 1 cent per pound.  
 Buttons, metal, 60 cents the gross.  
     silk, wood, horn, or bone, 10 per cent.  
 Bags, for coffee, 7 cents each.  
     for loading, 2 cents.  
     straw or gunny, 1 cent.  
     powder, 30 cents per dozen.  
 Cages, assorted, 10 cents each.  
 Cambric, in squares, \$1 10 per square.  
     in pieces, 30 cents per ell.  
 Camlets, 5 cents per ell.  
 Carriages, of all sorts, 10 per cent.  
 Catgut strings, 10 per cent.  
 Candles and tapers, of wax, 6 cents per lb.  
     of tallow, 1 cent per lb.  
     of spermaceti, 5 cents per lb.  
 Canvass, 4 cents per ell.  
 Canes, walking, 10 per cent.  
 Cartridge boxes, \$1 20 per dozen.  
 Cards, playing, 15 cents for six packs.  
 Cassimeres, 40 cents per ell.  
 Cambrays, 15 cents per piece.  
 Charcoal, 20 cents per 1000.  
 Grape, of all colors, broad, 8 cents per ell.  
     narrow, 4 cents.  
 Calamancoes, double, 10 cents per ell.  
     single, 5 cents per piece.  
 Calico, of 5½ ells, 25 cents per piece.  
     of 11 ells, 50 cents.  
     of 16 ells, \$1 00.  
     of 22 ells, \$1 20.  
     in books, 25 cents.  
     divorce, 4 cents per ell.  
     chintz, of 10 ells, \$1 60 the piece.  
     ditto, common, 60 cents.  
     fine, 5 cents per ell.  
     printed, 3 cents per ell.  
 Cheese, Gruyères, Paté, Grasse, and Cheshire, 2 cents  
     per lb.  
     American, 1 cent.  
 Confectionary, fresh and dried, 4 cents per lb.  
     boxes of sweet things, for children, 10  
     per cent.  
     sweetmeats, 3 cents per lb.  
 Copperas, 40 cents per cwt.  
 Cordage, assorted, \$1 20 per cwt.  
 Corks, assorted, 20 cents per 1000.  
     in plank, \$1 80 per 1000.  
 Crockery ware, in crates, \$3 20 per crate.  
     in hogsheads, \$3 50 per hhd.  
 Colors, Spanish white and white lead, 20 cents per cwt.  
     Prussian blue, 20 cents per lb.  
     ochres, of all kinds, \$1 00 per cwt.  
     paints, of all colors, 1 cent per lb.  
 Corkscrews and worms, for guns, 10 per cent.  
 Cotton, \$2 40 per cwt.  
     wool, \$2 00 per cwt.  
     white, fine, of great width, 4 cents per ell.

## OF HAYTI.

Cotton, fine, narrow, 3 cents per ell.  
 blue, 4 cents per ell.  
 white, common, broad, and narrow, 2 cts. per ell.  
 blue, do. do. do. 2 cts. per ell.  
 colored, in pieces of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ells, 7 cents per piece.  
 for marking, 12 cents per dozen balls.  
 striped, 5 cents per ell.  
 for embroidering, 20 cents.  
 coverlets, first quality, 50 cents each.  
 second do. 25 cents each.  
 third do. 12 cents each.  
 thread, 20 cents per lb.  
 Check, No. 2, 40 cents per piece.  
 of Rouen, 5 cents per lb.  
 of Lille,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 cents per ell.  
 listados, of from 14 to 16 ells, 80 cts. per piece.  
 ditto, of from 28 to 32 ells, \$1 40 per piece.  
 cottonade, of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ells, 27 cents per piece.  
 ditto, of 10 and 12 ells, 35 cents per piece.  
 ditto, of 13 and 14 ells, 40 cents per piece.  
 ditto, wide, of more than 14 ells, 4 cts. per ell.  
 of cotton, great width, 5 cents per ell.  
 ditto, narrow, 4 cents.  
 ditto, divided in two, 2 cents per ell.  
 of thread and cotton, 5 cents per ell.  
 Creas à la Morlaix, of 16 ells, in pieces of 50 ells, 67 cents per piece.  
 Cloth, superfine broad, of all colors, 90 cents per ell.  
 common, do. 20 cents per ell.  
 narrow, fine, 60 cents per ell.  
 common, 10 cents per ell.  
 Clothing, boots, fine, 80 cents per pair.  
 ditto, common, 40 cents.  
 bonnets of silk, satin, or straw, 10 per cent.  
 breeches, ready-made, common, \$1 20 per doz.  
 of cloth, \$1 30.  
 of check, 90 cents.  
 caps, of wool or cotton, 40 cents per dozen.  
 coats, new, of cloth, embroidered, 10 per cent.  
 common, do. without embroidery, 40 cents per coat.  
 surtouts, common, 25 cents each.  
 gowns, of all kinds, 10 per cent.  
 gloves, buckskin, \$1 00 per dozen.  
 chamois and other skins, 62 cents.  
 thread, 80 cents.  
 silk, \$1 00.  
 muslin, cotton, and woollen, 30 cents per dozen.  
 handkerchiefs, of muslin, with colored stripe and embroidered corners, and shawls, 60 cents per dozen.  
 à la desirée, and pulicat, 40 cents per dozen.  
 romals, 25 cents per dozen.  
 true Madras, \$1 50 per piece of eight.  
 imitation of do. 40 cents per piece of eight.  
 of silk.  
 Paliaca, Chollet, Silesia, Bearn, Rouen, Masulipatam, \$1 00 per dozen.  
 of gauze, plain and embroidered, large, 2 cents each.  
 of do. do. small, 1 cent each.  
 muslin, plain and embroidered, large, 7 cents each.  
 of thread, white, plain, and cross barred, 5 cents each.  
 of linen, large, 6 cents each.  
 small, 3 cents each.  
 from India, fine, \$1 25 per piece.  
 coarse, 80 cents per piece.  
 of Tulle, of all sorts, 10 per cent.  
 hats, fine, round, \$4 80 per dozen.  
 children's, round, \$1 80 per dozen.  
 common, do. \$1 20 per dozen.  
 straw, do. \$2 40 per dozen.

Clothing, hats, fine, cocked, 60 cents per hat.  
 common, do. 40 cents per hat.  
 shoes, leather, men's, common, 60 cents.  
 fine, \$1 20 per dozen.  
 women's, plain, embroidered, and taffetas, \$2 40.  
 women's, common, 60 cents.  
 children's, 30 cents per dozen.  
 shirts, ready-made, fine and common, \$1 50 per dozen.  
 ready-made, of check, 90 cents.  
 suspenders, elastic and other sorts, 10 per cent.  
 stockings, cotton, plain, 40 cents.  
 worked, 80 cents per dozen.  
 silk, plain, \$2 40.  
 embroidered, \$3 00 per dozen.  
 thread, or coarse silk, 80 cents.  
 woollen, 20 cents.  
 cotton and thread, mixed, 25 cents.  
 silk and thread, mixed, \$1 20 per doz.  
 vests, men's, 7 cents each.  
 veils, of tulle, \$2 00 each.  
 in pieces, 30 cents per ell.

Coffee, \$2 40 per cwt.

Cocoa, \$1 20 per cwt.

Chocolate, 6 cents per pound.

Dice, 80 cents per pack.

Dimity, ribbed, fine, 10 cents per ell.

ditto, common, 5 cents.

cambric dimity, 5 cents.

Marseilles, fine, 15 cents per ell.

ditto, common, 10 cents per ell.

plain, fine, 15 cents.

ditto, common, 8 cents per ell.

Drinks, tea, Bohea and green, 15 cents per lb.

beer and cider, in barrels, \$1 20 per barrel.

tierces, 60 cents.

sets of 12 bottles, 20 cents per dozen.

bitters, 20 cents per dozen.

brandy, rum, gin, tafia, and other strong liquors, \$2 00 per gallon.

ratafia, in bottles, 60 cents per dozen.

liqueurs, assorted, \$1 00 per dozen.

annisette, 20 cents per hamper.

vinegar, in barrels, \$2 00 per barrel.

tierces, \$1 00.

ankers, 20 cents.

wine, red and white, in barrels, \$5 per barrel.

tierces, \$1 66.

pipes, \$10 each.

boxes, 80 cents per dozen bottles.

Madeira, 20 cents per gallon.

Malaga, and other sweet wines, 10 cents per gallon.

spirits of, 20 cents per gallon.

Earthenware, in crates or hogsheads, \$1 each.

Epaulets, fine gold, with twisted fringe, \$4 per pair

false gold, \$1.

plain gold, \$1 60.

false gold, 40 cents.

fine silver, with twisted fringe, \$2 40.

false silver, 60 cents.

fine silver, plain, \$1 20.

false silver, 40 cents.

silk or woollen, 5 cents per pair.

Estopillas, 45 cents per piece.

Fans, fine, 10 per cent.

common, 10 cents per dozen.

Feathers, for pillows, 3 cents per pound.

ostrich and vulture, 25 cents each.

common, (for dress,) 5 cents each.

in cat's tail form, and other, 10 per cent.

Flannels, first quality, 20 cents per ell.

second quality, 10 cents per ell.

Flaxseed, 10 per cent.



## OF HAYTI.

- Flints, 20 cents per 1000.
- Fish, anchovies, 25 cents per box of 12 pobans.  
herrings, 40 cents per barrel.  
red herrings, 20 cents per barrel or box.  
mackerel, 60 cents per barrel.  
salmon, or scalds, 80 cents per box; or, if in kegs,  
5 cents per keg.  
pickled tunny, 60 cents per 12 pobans.  
sardines, in barrels, 37 cents per barrel; in pots,  
12 cents per pot.  
codfish tongues, in pots or jars, 10 cents per pot.  
codfish, 30 cents per cwt.  
codfish, dried and salted, 25 cents per cwt.
- Fruits, olives, 20 cents per 12 pobans.  
prunes and plums, 2 cents per pound.  
cocoa nuts, 40 cents per 100.  
chestnuts, 20 cents per barrel.  
walnuts and hazelnuts, 25 cents per barrel.  
almonds, 1 cent per pound.  
figs, 21 cents per keg or box.  
brandied, 50 cents per box.
- Frying and stew pans, 75 cents per dozen.
- Furniture, candlesticks, of silver, \$1 20 the marc.  
plated, 40 cents per pair.  
brass, 8 cents per pair.  
cauldrons and pots, \$1 per dozen.  
chairs, and arm chairs, of wood, gilt, \$6 per  
dozen.  
painted, \$3 50 per dozen.  
of straw, ratan, or hair, 10 per cent.  
sofas, of straw, ratan, or hair, 10 per cent.  
wood, 10 cents each.  
liquor chests, with flasks, gilt, \$1 each.  
plain, 50 cents.  
for gin, empty, with flasks, 12  
cents each.  
looking-glasses, mirrors, and marbles, in  
squares and carved, 10 per cent.  
mats, of rushes, 20 cents each.  
hay and straw, 10 per cent.  
chests of drawers, of pine, 40 cents.  
oak, 60 cents.  
mahogany, \$1 20 each.  
presses, of pine, 40 cents.  
oak, 80 cents.  
mahogany, \$2 40.  
writing desks, of mahogany and cedar, 10  
per cent.  
spoons, of silver, \$1 20 the marc.  
pewter, 7 cents per dozen.  
iron, 10 cents per dozen.  
plated and gilt, 10 per cent.  
tables, of all kinds, 10 per cent.  
forks, silver, \$1 20 per marc.  
plated, 10 per cent.  
iron, with knives, (English,) 30 cents  
per dozen.  
knives, table and hunting, 10 per cent.  
Flemish, 10 cents per dozen.  
indigo, 30 cents per dozen.
- Gall nuts, 3 cents per pound.
- Gauzes, of thread, silk, or cotton, 10 per cent.
- Grindstones, assorted, 20 cents each.
- Ginghams, 5 cents per ell.  
from the Indies, 30 cents per small piece.  
in squares, cut in two, 2 cents per ell.
- Glass, looking, plain, and gilt, 10 per cent.  
hour-glasses, 60 cents per dozen.  
demijohns, 5 cents each.  
bottles, 40 cents per 100.  
window glass, spy glasses, spectacles, opera glasses,  
and others, 10 per cent.  
assorted glass ware, 10 per cent.
- Grain, buckwheat, 20 cents per barrel.  
wheat flour, 60 cents per barrel.  
rye flour, 40 cents per barrel.  
barley, 10 per cent.
- Grain, rice, 30 cents per cwt.  
Indian corn, in hogsheads, 80 cents per hogshead.  
barrels, 20 cents per barrel.  
Indian meal, 20 cents per barrel.  
oats, 10 cents per barrel.
- Guineas, blue, from 6 to 8 ells, 20 cents per piece.  
of 12 ells, 30 cents per piece.  
14 ells, 50 cents per piece.  
16 ells, 60 cents per piece.  
3 and 4 ells, 10 cents per piece.
- Girths, in pieces, 40 cents per piece.
- Glue, of all kinds, 10 per cent.
- Hogsheads, in staves, 5 cents per hogshead.
- Hooks and eyes, of gold or silver, 10 per cent.
- Hair, horse, \$1 50 per cwt.
- Hoops, of iron, 10 per cent.
- Housings, for saddles, laced with gold, silver, or silk, 10  
per cent.
- Harness, for wagons and carriages, 10 per cent.
- Hoes, 60 cents per dozen.
- Honey, 2 cents per bottle.
- Hay, 20 cents per bundle.
- Hardware, assorted, 10 per cent.
- Hides, with hair, ox, &c., 9 cents per hide.  
sheep and kid, 3 cents.  
tanned, 20 cents per side.
- Hinges and staples, 5 cents per pair.
- Indigo, 25 cents per pound.
- Instruments of music, flutes, 50 cents each.  
fifes, \$1 per dozen.  
guitars, \$1 60 each.  
bird organs, 80 cents each.  
bugles, clarionets, horns of wood  
and leather, piano fortes, harps  
and harpsichords, mandolines,  
trumpets, drums of wood or  
brass, 10 per cent.
- Irons, grappling, 60 cents per cwt.  
flat, 60 cents per dozen pairs.
- Jewelry, 10 per cent.  
necklaces, of crystal, garnets, jet, glass, pearls,  
coral, or brass, 10 per cent.  
diamonds, and other precious stones, 10 per  
cent.  
watches, and assorted clocks, 10 per cent.  
gold and silver spangles, 20 cents per ounce.
- Lace, of silk and thread of every kind, blond and tulle,  
10 per cent.  
cotton, 5 cents per ell.  
galloon of all kinds, loops for hats, tassels, bands,  
and such articles in gold, silver, or silk, 10  
per cent.
- Lapis lazuli, in rock or in powder, 1 cent per pound.
- Lead, black, for pencils, 2 cents per pound.  
pencils, 30 cents per gross.
- Lampblack, 2 cents per pound.
- Locks, iron and brass, 10 per cent.
- Leno, plain and figured, 60 cents per piece.
- Lawn, real and fine, 30 cents per ell.  
common, 15 cents per ell.  
imitation, 10 cents per ell.
- Linen, Laval, white, 4 cents per ell.  
gray, 2 cents.  
sheeting, fine, 10 cents per ell.  
common, 5 cents.
- Irish, assorted, 10 cents.
- Flemish, 15 cents.
- Dutch, 15 cents.
- for wrapping, 3 cents.
- sail, 5 cents.
- bagging, 3 cents.
- gray, 3 cents.
- of white cotton, fine, 6 cents.  
common, 3 cents per ell.
- Friesland, 10 cents.
- Warendorf, 15 cents.
- common Rouen, 7 cents per ell.

## OF HAYTI.

- Linen, royal, 10 cents per ell.  
 ticklenburgs, white, 2 cents per ell.  
     gray, 2 cents per ell.  
 oil cloth, 50 cents per piece.  
 for table cloths and napkins, in pieces, worked  
     and cross barred, of linen, 10 cents per ell.  
     of cotton, 5 cents per ell.  
 table cloths, fine, striped or damasked, 80 cents  
     each.  
     common, striped or damasked, 30  
     cents each.  
 napkins, worked and cross barred, \$1 per dozen.  
     worked and cross barred, of cotton, 50  
     cents per dozen.  
 white, homespun, 5 cents per ell.  
 Brabant, 4 cents per ell.  
 Masts, 10 per cent.  
 Matches, 2 cents for 12 packages.  
 Mattresses, \$1 each.  
 Meats, round of beef, 30 cents per barrel.  
     beef, salted, 50 cents per barrel.  
     alamode, 30 cents per firkin.  
     ox hearts, 40 cents per barrel.  
 hams, 2 cents per pound.  
 salt pork, \$1 50 per barrel.  
 bacon and lard, 1 cent per pound.  
 neats' tongues, 55 cents per doz.  
     do. in pickle, 80 cents per barrel.  
 preserved partridges, 40 cents per pot.  
     goose's thighs, 30 cents per pot.  
 mutton, salted, 40 cents per barrel.  
 sausages, 3 cents per pound.  
 blood pudding, 1 cent per pound.  
 Medicines, alum, antimony raw and prepared, camomile,  
     camphor, cantharides, cassia, g. guaiacum,  
     Jesuits' bark, jalap, ipecacuanha, gentian,  
     liquorice root and juice, marshmallows,  
     mercury, precipitate, opium, rhubarb, rob  
     anti-syphilitic, sal ammoniac, sandarach,  
     saffron, sassafras, sago, salep, sarsaparilla,  
     cream of tartar, senna, sulphur, 10 per cent.  
     borax, raw and refined, 7 cents per pound.  
     coloquintida, 5 cents per pound.  
     Stoughton's elixir, 30 cents per bottle.  
     syringes with bidet, 50 cents each.  
     in boxes, 30 cents.  
     small, for injections, 14 cents each.  
 Molasses, 10 cents per velt.  
 Muslin, fine, embroidered, 20 cents per ell.  
     plain, 15 cents per ell.  
     common, embroidered and plain, 10 cents per ell.  
     book, 40 cents per piece.  
 Muslinet, common and colored, 5 cents per ell.  
 Mulmul, fine, broad, 10 cents per ell.  
     narrow, 5 cents.  
     common, 6 cents per ell.  
 Morlaix, broad or créas, \$2 00 per piece.  
     narrow or dowlas, \$1 50 per piece.  
 Mustard, liquid and in powder, 2 cents per pot.  
 Muskets, 20 cents each.  
     fowlingpieces, 10 per cent.  
 Mills, for pepper, coffee, corn and others, 8 cents each.  
 Metals, gold, burnt, 10 cents per ounce.  
     wire, 50 cents per bobbin.  
     copper and brass, in sheets, unwrought, melted,  
     in plates or fragments, and filings, 10 per cent.  
     brass, worked for bottoms of cauldrons, kettles,  
     pots, tubs, stewpans, basins, nails and sheets  
     for coppering ships, 10 per cent.  
     wire, 5 cents per pound.  
     iron, bar, assorted, 20 cents per cwt.  
     pig, 20 cents per cwt.  
     beaten, manufactured, or in hoops, 10 per  
     cent.  
     wire, 3 cents per pound.  
     pewter, in pigs, 60 cents per cwt.  
     manufactured, 10 per cent.  
 Metals, tin, in sheets, \$1 20 per box.  
     lead, in shot, 1 cent per pound.  
     in sheets, \$1 00 per cwt.  
     in pigs, 75 cents per cwt.  
 zinc, 10 per cent.  
 steel, in bars, sheets, plates, and wire, manufac-  
     tured into instruments, or in any other way,  
     10 per cent.  
 silver, burnt, 10 cents per ounce.  
     wire, 40 cents per bobbin.  
     fine, in sheets, ingots, or in mass, 10 per  
     cent.  
     plated, in ditto, —.  
     coined, free of duty.  
 needle cases, for embroidery, \$1 00 per doz.  
 needles, for embroidery, 16 cents per 1000.  
     all other kinds, 15 cents per 1000.  
 nails, assorted, 10 per cent.  
 Nankeens, broad, white, and yellow, \$1 00 per 10 pieces.  
     narrow do. 0 75 do.  
     blue, for the double piece, 0 25 do.  
     simple piece, 0 12 do.  
 Nankinet, 2 cents per ell.  
 Oars, 4 cents each.  
 Oil, olive, in casks, 20 cents per gallon.  
     in bottles, 60 cents per dozen.  
     in boxes of 30 vials, \$1 00 per box.  
     in flasks, 20 cents per flask.  
     in boxes of 12 pobans, 40 cents per box.  
 lamp, 3 cents per gallon.  
 flaxseed, 7 cents per gallon.  
 of turpentine, 10 cents per gallon.  
 Paper hangings, 10 per cent.  
 Pictures, 10 per cent.  
 Pruning hooks, 50 cents per dozen.  
 Pencils, assorted, 10 per cent.  
 Padlocks, 10 per cent.  
 Pins, per package of 12 papers, —.  
 Pistols, 10 per cent.  
 Ploughs, 10 per cent.  
 Powder, for hunting, 8 cents per pound.  
     for cannon, 3 cents per pound.  
 Platillas, white, fine, \$1 00 per piece.  
     common, 60 cents per piece.  
     gray, 50 cents per piece.  
 Parasols, women's, silk, trimmed with lace or tulle, \$2 40  
     each.  
     common, and with fringe, 60 cents.  
     children's, 30 cents each.  
     of cambric muslin, 15 cents.  
 Pick-axes, 60 cents per dozen.  
 Perfumery, assorted, 10 per cent.  
     coral, in powder, for dentrifice, 10 per cent.  
     powder boxes, 10 per cent.  
     hair powder, 10 cents per dozen pounds.  
     powder puffs, 12 cents per dozen.  
     essences, 60 cents per dozen vials.  
     Cologne water, 40 cents per dozen bottles.  
     lavender water, 5 cents per bottle.  
     incense, 5 cents per pound.  
     musk, 60 cents per ounce.  
     artificial flowers, counters, combs of all kinds,  
     razors in cases, 10 per cent.  
     tortoise and other shells, 40 cents per pound.  
     wigs, \$1 00 each.  
     pomatum, in pots and sticks, 60 cents per  
     dozen.  
     rouge, 30 cents per pot.  
     white paint, 10 cents per pot.  
     soap, French, Italian, and Spanish, 2 cents  
     per lb.  
     American, 1 cent per lb.  
     washballs, 15 cents per dozen.  
     razor straps, 40 cents per dozen.  
     snuff boxes, 10 per cent.  
     boxes, for playing, 40 cents each; boxes, for  
     soap, 5 cents.



## OF HAYTI.

- Purses, silk, 60 cents per dozen.  
 Rouens, crowned, \$1 80 per piece; ferret, 5 cents per ell.  
 Russia sheeting, \$2 00 per piece, for the wide; \$1 10 for the narrow.  
     false, wide, \$1 20.  
     do. narrow, or ravens duck, 60 cents per piece.  
 Rosin, 1 cent per lb.  
 Ribands, of thread, cotton, and ferret, 12 cents per 12 packages.  
     wide, silk, like lace, 25 cents per piece; narrow do. 15 cents.  
     wide, satin, 15 cents; narrow do. 10 cents per piece.  
     wide, plain, 10 cents; narrow do. 5 cents per piece.  
     of woollen, for liveries and carriages, 10 per cent.  
     common, 6 cents per piece.  
     velvet, 10 per cent.  
 Shoulder belts, 60 cents per dozen.  
 Swords, of all kinds, broad and small, 10 per cent.  
 Sabres, 10 per cent.  
 Sword knots, gold, and with twisted fringe, \$1 00 each.  
     silver do., 50 cents each.  
     gold, plain, 50 cents; silver do. 30 cents.  
     woollen, 5 cents each.  
 Sauces, prepared, large bottles, \$1 00; small, 60 cents each.  
 Sieves, for flour, put together, 90 cents per dozen; in pieces, 30 cents per dozen.  
 Shovels, of iron, 40 cents.  
     of wood, 37 cents per dozen.  
 Skins, dressed, of cows, 60 cents each.  
     of calves, \$2 40 per dozen.  
     of chamois, 50 cents each.  
     sheep, white, and dressed like chamois, 50 cents per dozen.  
     morocco, wide, \$1 60 per dozen.  
     narrow, \$1 00 per dozen.  
     bear, 10 per cent.  
     sheep, tanned, 80 cents per dozen.  
 Saddles, men and women's, 10 per cent.  
     for mules, 20 cents each.  
 Segars, 2 cents per hundred.  
 Ships' rigging and apparel, except articles specially tarred, 10 per cent.  
 Shears, for trimming hedges, 60 cents per dozen.  
 Slates, 54 cents per 1000.  
 Serges, of all colors, 5 cents per ell.  
 Seeds, garden, per pound, 12 cents.  
 Scissors, of all kinds, 10 per cent.  
 Spices, cinnamon, 10 cents per lb.  
     nutmeg, 60 cents per lb.  
     pepper, 5 cents per lb.  
     cloves, 15 cents per lb.  
 Spurs, 10 per cent.  
 Sponges, 15 cents per lb.  
 Stove plates, of iron, 2 cents per lb.  
 Starch, 2 cents per lb.  
 Stationary and printing:  
     pasteboard, 1 cent per sheet.  
     common and letter paper, 15 cents per ream.  
     do. cut, large and small, 25 cents per ream.  
     books, printed and blank, 10 per cent.  
     parchments, 3 cents per sheet.  
     writing desks, 10 per cent.  
     wafers, 17 cents per lb.  
     quills and ready-made pens, 40 cents per 1000.  
     ink, for printing, 5 cents per lb.  
     Indian ink, 40 cents per 12 boxes.  
     ink, for writing, in powder, 12 cents per dozen.  
         in bottles, 25 cents per dozen.  
     types, 10 per cent.  
     charts, sea, 10 per cent.  
 Stationary and printing, prints, 10 per cent.  
 Satin, damasked and flowered, 60 cents per ell.  
     plain, 40 cents per ell.  
 Stills, of copper, 10 per cent.  
 Swansdown, of wool or cotton, 7 cents per ell.  
 Sugar, refined, \$4 00 per cwt.  
     clayed, \$3 60.  
     raw, \$1 20.  
 Silk, ferret, by the piece, 5 cents per ell.  
     embroidering and sewing, 1 cent per lb.  
     stuffs, 20 cents per ell.  
 Taffetas, wide and narrow, plain, 20 cents per ell.  
     flowered and drugget, 25 cents per ell.  
 Ticking, for beds, white and colored, 5 cents per ell.  
 Tiles, for paving floors, \$1 00 per 1000.  
 Tinder, 10 cents per lb.  
 Tallow, 1 cent per lb.  
 Tar and pitch, 30 cents per barrel.  
 Tow, of all kinds, 20 cents per cwt.  
 Trusses, 14 cents each.  
 Trunks, large, 30 cents.  
     small, 20 cents.  
     portmanteaus, 40 cents each.  
 Thread, coarse and colored, 10 cents.  
     sail and shoemakers', 5 cents per lb.  
     white, 20 cents.  
     Rennes thread, 10 cents per pound.  
 Twine, 3 cents per lb.  
 Tobacco, snuff, 1 cent per lb.  
     in bottles or flasks, 2 cents each.  
     in leaves, 50 cents per cwt.  
     for chewing, 1 cent per pound.  
     in carrots, 3 cents per carrot.  
 Toys, for children, 10 per cent.  
 Towelling, white, 2 cents per yard.  
     coarse, or brown, of 30 yards, 30 cents per piece.  
 Thimbles, of all kinds, 10 per cent.  
 Trictrac tables, 10 per cent.  
 Table covers, of cloth, 20 cents each.  
 Umbrellas, 50 cents each.  
 Vanilla, 60 cents per lb.  
 Vermicelli and other pastes, 1 cent per pound.  
 Velvet, of cotton, 15 cents per ell.  
     of silk, 50 cents per ell.  
 Varnish, 10 per cent.  
 Verdigris, vitriol, 10 per cent.  
 Vermilion, 10 per cent.  
 Vegetables, garlic, 3 cents.  
     eschalots, 1 cent per string.  
     onions, 3 cents per string.  
         20 cents per 100 pounds.  
     beans, 20 cents per barrel.  
     pease, 18 cents per barrel.  
     capers and pickled cucumbers, 50 cents per 12 pobans.  
     mushrooms, dried, 15 cents per pound.  
     sauer kraut, 15 cents per barrel.  
     beets, 10 cents per barrel.  
     cranberries, 20 cents per barrel.  
     cucumbers, 50 cents per anker.  
 Wax, sealing, 10 cents per pound.  
     raw, or white, 3 cents.  
     for cleaning shoes, 20 cents per dozen.  
 Water casks, 12 cents each.  
 Wagons, 10 per cent.  
 Wheelbarrows, 20 cents each.  
 Whips, 10 per cent.  
 Wheels, \$2 00 per pair.  
 Wood, Campeachy, \$2 20 per 1000.  
     yellow, \$2 20 per 1000.  
     mahogany, of 1 and 4 inches, 25 cents per foot.  
     pine, rough, \$1 00 per 1000.  
     pitch pine, rough, \$2 50 per 1000.  
     oak plank, \$1 20 per 1000.  
     pine boards, \$1 50 per 1000.  
     osier, 1 cent per bundle.

## OF HAYTI.

Wood, shingles, broad, of cypress and pitch pine, 50 cents per 1000.

pitch pine and oak boards, \$3 00 per 1000.  
worked in pieces, 10 per cent.

Wool, raw, 2 cents per pound.

Woollens, coarse, 5 cents per ell.

All goods not enumerated in the preceding tariff pay 10 per cent. on the invoice.

## TRANSIT DUTIES.

All merchandise not landed, which, it shall be declared on the manifest, translated by an interpreter, and signed by the captain and consignee, is intended for exportation, shall be free from the import duty. If, however, the captain should be obliged to discharge these goods in order to re-export them in another ship, they shall be deposited in a warehouse of the consignee, on his own responsibility to the Government, and under the seals of the custom-house, and shall pay, on their final re-exportation, a duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; but if, at the end of three months after their arrival, they are not re-exported, they must pay the usual duties.

## DUTIES ON EXPORTATION.

Coffee, of all kinds, \$1 21 per cwt.  
Sugar, white or clayed, \$1 80 per cwt.  
raw, 60 cents per cwt.

Cotton, \$1 20 per cwt.

Indigo, 5 cents per lb.

Cocoa, 60 cents per cwt.

Syrup or molasses, 5 cents per velt.

Hides, raw, ox, 50 cents each.

sheep and kid, 10 cents.

dressed, 50 cents per side.

Mahogany, 50 cents per foot.

Gum guaiacum, \$1 00 per cwt.

Chocolate, 5 cents per lb.

Confectionary, dry and liquid, 5 cents per lb.

Cassia, medicinal, 1 cent per lb.

Marine salt, 50 cents per barrel.

Yellow wax, 10 cents per lb.

Fine liqueurs, 40 cents per dozen bottles.

Shell, 50 cents per lb.

Tobacco, in leaves, the growth of the kingdom, 80 cents per cwt.

Animals, horses and mares, \$40 00 each.

oxen, \$24 00.

cows, \$20 00.

antelopes and calves, \$12 00.

mules, male and female, \$40 00.

asses, male and female, \$20 00.

sheep and kids, \$2 00.

Presses, of mahogany, \$40 00 each.

Sideboards, \$30 00.

Tables, \$12 00.

Bedsteads, \$25 00.

*The exportation of the following articles is prohibited:*

All kinds of fire and other arms, and munitions of war.

All materials of gold or silver, whether coined or not.

Jewelry, copper, old iron, castor oil.

Campeachy and yellow wood.

## TURKEY.

The general regulation of the Government of Turkey with regard to European commerce is, that the duties are paid according to particular tariffs with the respective nations of Europe, the general basis of which is 3 per cent. ad valorem, both on exportation and importation. These tariffs are, from time to time, varied, according to the successive changes in the value of merchandise. The following is the latest made with France: it is dated the 6th November, 1816, and is to continue for fourteen years, during which time all the articles named, when imported by French merchants from France into the Turkish dominions, or exported from those dominions into France, will be subject to the duties respectively attached to them. Objects not mentioned in the tariff continue to pay the duty of 3 per cent.; or, if the owner prefers it, he may pay the duty in kind, according to ancient usage, at the rate of 3 per cent.

The moneys mentioned are, aspers and paras.

Three aspers make 1 para; 40 paras make 1 piaster; 3 piasters 13 paras make 1 Spanish dollar.

The oke is 2 lbs. 3 oz. English.

One hundred rottoli make 44 okes = 1 quintal = 126 English pounds.

The quintal of cotton contains 45 okes.

The pic is 2 feet 1 inch English.

Species of merchandise.							Aspers.
Alum, roch,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	40
Almonds,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	176
Amber, unpolished,	-	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	550
in chaplets,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	275
Anchovies, olives, capers, and oil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Aniseed,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	150
Arms, sword blades,	-	-	-	-	-	- each,	9
pistols, from Trieste and Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 pairs,	220
Venice,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	300
Annatto,	-	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	13
Basins and ewers, for washing, of pinchbeck,	-	-	-	-	-	- each,	600
Butter,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	240
Beer, French,	-	-	-	-	-	per bottle,	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Boxes, round,	-	-	-	-	-	- per hhd.	850
Bonnets, common and fine,	-	-	-	-	-	per dozen,	40
from Venice,	-	-	-	-	-	- do.	50
Boxes, of tin, for dressing,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 dozen,	40
Boucassins, a kind of fustian,	-	-	-	-	-	per piece of $7\frac{1}{2}$ pics,	21
Bells,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 boxes,	130
Brandy, French,	-	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	5
Turkish,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke, valued at 40 paras,	3 per cent.
Cloves,	-	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	40



## OF TURKEY.

Species of merchandise.						Aspers.
Colors, azure stone, or azure blue,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	6
red ochre,	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	30
white lead, from France or Holland,	-	-	-	-	do.	180
Cinnabar, or vermilion,	-	-	-	-	do.	30
safflower,	-	-	-	-	do.	180
turmeric,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	80
red dye,	-	-	-	-	do.	15
Coffee, American,	-	-	-	-	do.	4*
Camlets, fine, from Angola,	-	-	-	-	each,	300
Camlets, or camelot, fine, (called soffs,)	-	-	-	-	do.	300
Cinnamon,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	30
Cardamoms,	-	-	-	-	do.	80
Cards, playing,	-	-	-	-	per 5 dozen,	30
Caviare, black,	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	200
red,	-	-	-	-	do.	100
Chains of metal, for watches,	-	-	-	-	per dozen,	180
Candles, tallow,	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	200
Coral, not worked,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	330
worked in chaplets, 1st quality,	-	-	-	-	do.	850
2d do.	-	-	-	-	do.	530
3d do.	-	-	-	-	do.	330
Chords, of iron, for instruments,	-	-	-	-	per box,	40
Cordovan leather,	-	-	-	-	per piece,	4
Cotton wool,	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	300
yarn, from the Indies,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	80
Cushions, ornamented with gold or silver,	-	-	-	-	per pair,	500
of simple velvet,	-	-	-	-	do.	100
Crape, broad,	-	-	-	-	per 2 pieces,	130
narrow,	-	-	-	-	do.	70
Cloth, fine, from Paris,	-	-	-	-	upon the invoice,	3 per cent.
French, 1st and 2d, like those of London,	-	-	-	-	per 2 pieces,	860
from Holland and Leipsic, and other fine cloths,	-	-	-	-	do.	1,350
called Saia and Parangon,	-	-	-	-	per 2 half pieces,	2,850
China ware, French,	-	-	-	-	per box,	180
Cork,	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	40
Combs, horn,	-	-	-	-	per 5 dozen,	36
ivory,	-	-	-	-	per paper of 1 dozen,	60
Clocks, plain,	-	-	-	-	each,	360
Cups, of German china,	-	-	-	-	do.	3
Chintz, German, common,	-	-	-	-	per piece,	34
English,	-	-	-	-	per piece of from 40 to 42 pics,	170
Holland,	-	-	-	-	per piece,	200
with wide flowering,	-	-	-	-	do.	200
Damask, plain, of France or Venice,	-	-	-	-	per pic,	16
flowered,	-	-	-	-	do.	30
of Venice, gold or silver,	-	-	-	-	do.	40
flowered, gold or silver,	-	-	-	-	do.	22
without gold and satin,	-	-	-	-	do.	10
Enamel,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	80
Figs, dried in strings or bales,	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	45
Forks, of iron,	-	-	-	-	per 5 dozen,	20
Fringe, with silk and gold lace,	-	-	-	-	per medical,	3½
Files, packed in straw,	-	-	-	-	per parcel,	4½
silversmiths',	-	-	-	-	per 5 dozen,	30
Gauze, broad,	-	-	-	-	per piece,	130
narrow,	-	-	-	-	do.	70
Glass bottles, black, common and extra sizes, called double bottles,	-	-	-	-	per 100 bottles,	90
with large mouths, for snuff,	-	-	-	-	do.	150
Gall nuts, black and white,	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	450
Galloons of silk, flowered,	-	-	-	-	per piece,	30
gold and silver,	-	-	-	-	per medical,	3½
false,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	60
Ginger, black and white,	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	180
Gum, gutta,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	34
sandarach,	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	380
of India, or gum lac,	-	-	-	-	per 5 okes,	150
ammoniac,	-	-	-	-	do.	60
adraganth,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	7
Arabic,	-	-	-	-	do.	8
Glasses, looking,	-	-	-	-	per case,	180
from Poland,	-	-	-	-	per 5 pieces,	60
small and common sized,	-	-	-	-	per packet,	9
crystals, for watches,	-	-	-	-	per dozen,	3
Glue, from fish,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	20
Glass, window, of Venice, middle sized,	-	-	-	-	per box of 300 glasses,	240
German,	-	-	-	-	per case of 10 boxes,	1,800
French, as high as ½ of a pic,	-	-	-	-	per box of 300 glasses,	240
do.	-	-	-	-	per box of 200 glasses,	240
do.	-	-	-	-	per box of 100 glasses,	240
do.	-	-	-	-	per box of 50 glasses,	240
1 pic,	-	-	-	-	per box of 40 glasses,	240
1½ pic,	-	-	-	-	per box of 20 glasses,	240
Gamboge,	-	-	-	-	per oke,	42

\* There is also a duty on the sale of 15 aspers per oke, formerly paid by the purchaser, and now by the seller.

## OF TURKEY.

Species of merchandise.							Aspers.
Hats, French,	-	-	-	-	-	per dozen,	270
English,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	540
Hair, bull, ox, and cow, raw or cleaned,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	70
horse, cleaned,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	350
raw,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	175
goats,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	80
Hooks, fish hooks,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 packets,	20
Handkerchiefs, from Trieste,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 dozen,	130
fine and middling,	-	-	-	-	-	per dozen,	54
Incense, in drops, and sorted,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	260
Indigo, blue, or Guatemala,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	90
from the Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	50
Knives and forks,	-	-	-	-	-	per dozen,	36
Linen, table,	-	-	-	-	-	per piece,	100
Lead, red,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	100
Linen, called arpale, spotted,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 pieces,	500
flowered, of France, called cottoni,	-	-	-	-	-	per pic,	5
fine, of France and Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	per piece,	230
common, French and Dutch,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	115
from Trieste,	-	-	-	-	-	per large piece,	130
do.	-	-	-	-	-	per small piece,	65
Russia ravens duck,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	67
Mace,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	80
Medicines, amomum,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	6
arsenic,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	5
antimony,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	110
balsam, from Christendom,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 bottles,	12
of Mecca,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 okes,	420
benjamin, or benzoin,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	28
borax,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 okes,	60
camphor,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	33
cascarilla,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	36
cubebs,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 okes,	80
cream of tartar,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	50
cochineal,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	36
coloquintida,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	12
galbanum,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	100
jalap,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	15
ipecacuanha,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 okes,	300
manna,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	10
opium,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	66
orpiment,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	100
Jesuits' bark,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	40
salep,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	13
sarsaparilla,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	25
sassafras,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	18
scammony,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 okes,	350
sal ammoniac,	-	-	-	-	-	per 10 okes,	160
salt, English,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 okes,	22½
senna,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	8
storax, dry and liquid,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	7
sublimite,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	33
tartar,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	100
red precipitate,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	40
vitriol,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	30
blue,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	6
Metals, brass or copper, in sheets, ingots, and wire,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	16
wire, fine iron,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 okes,	180
plates and wire in circles,	-	-	-	-	-	per 60 circles,	36
gold or silver galloon,	-	-	-	-	-	per medical,	3½
false,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	60
gilding,	-	-	-	-	-	per medical,	3½
wire,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	3½
false gold,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 okes,	125
sheets of,	-	-	-	-	-	per box,	185
in leaf,	-	-	-	-	-	per 50 moles,	55
spangles, thread, and plates of gold or silver,	-	-	-	-	-	per medical,	5½
iron wire, spoons and pots,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	3
lead,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	108
pewter,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	500
tin, in sheets,	-	-	-	-	-	per box of 450 sheets,	330
bars,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	50
quicksilver,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	20
Mohair, wide,	-	-	-	-	-	per pic,	18
narrow,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	9
Musk,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 medicals,	100
of Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	500
Myrrh,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	400
Needles,	-	-	-	-	-	per packet of 50,000,	225
enamelled,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 papers,	40
Nails, large, from Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	per quintal,	75
Trieste,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	130
Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	do.	180
in papers,	-	-	-	-	-	per 100 papers,	240
golden headed,	-	-	-	-	-	per 5 papers,	20
Nutmegs,	-	-	-	-	-	per oke,	96



## OF TURKEY.

Species of merchandise.		Aspers.
Olives,	- per box of 12 bottles,	54
Oil,	- do.	54
of nutmegs,	- per oke,	130
roses,	- per medical,	14
vitriol,	- per oke,	18
spike,	- do.	5
cloth, from Russia,	- per large piece,	100
Padlocks, iron or brass,	- per 5 dozen,	45
Pins,	- per 5 papers,	35
Paper, with grape water mark,	- per ream,	21½
from Trieste, called bournali,	- do.	12
of 24 reams the package,	- per package,	150
from Genoa, of 32 reams the package,	- do.	220
grand imperial superfine, from Trieste,	- per ream,	360
middling,	- do.	180
from Trieste and Venice, fine and common,	- do.	30
French, letter,	- do.	26
with clock water mark,	- do.	14
gilt,	- do.	60
colored,	- do.	25
Parchment,	- per 5 pieces,	54
Pearls, false,	- per packet,	5½
of Venice, of colored glass,	- per 5 papers,	80
Pelisses, called <i>lasca</i> ,	- per sorok of 40 pieces,	60
Powder, cannon,	- per quintal,	330
Pepper,	- per oke,	7
in grains,	- per 10 okes,	90
Raisins, small, from Conia,	- per quintal,	100
from Corinth, and other,	- do.	60
red, called rezake, and ditto without stones,	- do.	75
black, called <i>bèylèrdjè</i> ,	- do.	30
white, do. do.	- do.	58
Razors, from Trieste,	- per doz.	10
Rice, coming to C. P., and dried vegetables from the Black sea, after a discount of 25 per cent. upon the current price,	- 3 per cent.	
Rum,	- per oke,	10
Steel,	- per quintal,	144
Stockings, silk,	- per doz.	190
Shawls, India, first quality, flowered,	- each,	2880
of an inferior quality, do.	- do.	1710
called Djar,	- do.	1710
Bocktcha,	- do.	810
and Djar, with borders, called Fermaich, and flowered at the four	- do.	1980
coners, from France, in imitation of India,	- do.	540
Skins, called telatines, or small cow hides,	- do.	35
Sponge, fine and common,	- per oke,	14
Spermaceti,	- per 5 okes,	180
Stuffing, or silk wadding,	- per quintal,	70
Stuffs, gold and silver,	- per pic,	54
finer,	- do.	100
from Constantinople, Pichmi Ghèrméssut, Stambolchali,	- do.	8
Shot, small,	- per quintal,	140
Skins, morocco, of all colors,	- per piece,	20
marten, from Germany,	- per pair,	10
France and England,	- per piece,	25
called zerdava,	- do.	17
in strips,	- per oke,	280
black, from Russia,	- per pair,	400
called nafe,	- per 40 pieces,	850
water,	- per piece,	20
in strips,	- per oke,	1000
lamb, from Russia,	- per pair,	90
petits gris, raw,	- per oke,	70
from Siberia,	- do.	120
black, dressed,	- per packet of 10 pieces,	48
raw,	- per oke,	100
fox, white,	- per piece,	25
Russian,	- do.	72
Asoph,	- do.	45
from Holland, France, and Messina,	- do.	25
loup-cervier,	- do.	90
rabbits and cats,	- do.	4
ermine,	- per sorok of 40 skins,	110
ox, bull, or cow, dry or salted, coming from Europe,	- per piece,	40
buffalo, dry or salted, coming from Europe,	- do.	90
carakoulak,	- do.	50
stag or buck, dressed,	- do.	60
shagreen,	- do.	7
lasca, spotted,	- per sorok of 40 pieces,	75
hares, of Anatolia, Romelia, and Russia,	- per 100,	180
weasels,	- per piece,	15
squirrels,	- per oke,	45
Seeds, yellow, from Persia,	- do.	8
Romelia,	- do.	6
Snuffers, common,	- per 5 doz.	55

## OF TURKEY.

Species of merchandise.						Aspers.
Stones, for ironing, prepared,	-	-	-	-	- each,	4
Saltpetre,	-	-	-	-	- per quintal,	200
Satin, from Florence,	-	-	-	-	- per pic,	13
France,	-	-	-	-	- do.	9
striped and flowered,	-	-	-	-	- do.	15
Spectacles,	-	-	-	-	- per package of 50,	20
ditto,	-	-	-	-	- per 5 boxes,	11
Syrup, lavenders, and liqueurs,	-	-	-	-	- per 100 bottles,	150
Silk, of Syria, Cyprus, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Romelia,	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	80
of Brouse,	-	-	-	-	- per toffe,	80
Sulphur,	-	-	-	-	- per quintal,	21½
Sugar, in loaves,	-	-	-	-	- do.	360
powdered,	-	-	-	-	- do.	210
Muscovado,	-	-	-	-	- do.	120
Snuff-boxes of simple gold, enamelled with waved work, or set with diamonds,	-	-	-	-	- per invoice,	3 per cent.
Tallow, white and yellow,	-	-	-	-	- per quintal,	190
Teeth of fish,	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	45
Thimbles,	-	-	-	-	- per 5 gross,	80
Tortoise-shells,	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	85
Thread, woollen, colored,	-	-	-	-	- per 5 okes,	250
cotton, of all qualities, French and English,	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	46
colored,	-	-	-	-	- per 5 okes,	100
white,	-	-	-	-	- do.	85
of goats' hair, and camlets,	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	40
German,	-	-	-	-	- do.	20
Twine, Venetian,	-	-	-	-	- do.	40
Taffetas, French,	-	-	-	-	- per pic,	9
striped and flowered,	-	-	-	-	- do.	11
Tea,	-	-	-	-	- per 5 okes,	200
Turpentine,	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	7
Treacle, common,	-	-	-	-	- per 5 okes,	190
called golden headed,	-	-	-	-	- do.	225
Tutty,	-	-	-	-	- do.	45
Tongues, smoked, from Adrianople,	-	-	-	-	- per quintal,	190
Valonia,	-	-	-	-	- do.	18
Velvet, simple,	-	-	-	-	- per pic,	30
with gold flowers,	-	-	-	-	- do.	65
Vermilion,	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	40
Waiters, of pinchbeck,	-	-	-	-	- per doz.	100
common,	-	-	-	-	- do.	18
Water, Hungary,	-	-	-	-	- per 100 bottles,	130
Melissa, of France and Venice,	-	-	-	-	- per bottle,	2
Wine, of Turkish countries,	-	-	-	-	- per oke valued at 12 paras,	3 per cent.
of Christian countries, of all qualities,	-	-	-	-	- per bottle,	4
do. do. in barrels,	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	2
Wood, ebony,	-	-	-	-	- per quintal,	240
Brazil,	-	-	-	-	- do.	432
Campeachy,	-	-	-	-	- do.	42
Saint Martha,	-	-	-	-	- do.	100
box,	-	-	-	-	- do.	15
sandal,	-	-	-	-	- do.	160
Wax,	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	30
sealing,	-	-	-	-	- per 5 okes,	324
Wool, goats',	-	-	-	-	- per oke,	25
sheep,*	-	-	-	-	- per quintal,	40
do.†	-	-	-	-	- do.	360
Watches, silver and pinchbeck, all sizes, with tortoise-shell case,	-	-	-	-	- each,	185
with shark or alligator skin case,	-	-	-	-	- do.	300
gold, and repeaters, of all sizes,	-	-	-	-	- do.	500
enamelled and set with diamonds, on the invoice price,	-	-	-	-	-	3 per cent.

\* Of the custom-house.

† Of Mowrouric, duty of transit, on condition that there will never be imposed any other duties on wool, as well upon the seller as the buyer. This duty has always been levied indirectly upon the Christian merchant, and it has been reciprocally advantageous to establish it so.

ERRATUM.—Page 200, line 17 from top, after "raw silk," insert *wine*.



16th CONGRESS.]

No. 224.

[1st Session.

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1819.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 17, 1819.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 17, 1819.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of exports from the United States during the year ending on the 30th September, 1819, amounting in value to \$70,142,521, viz:

In articles of domestic produce or manufacture,	-	-	-	\$50,976,838
Foreign, { entitled to drawback,	-	-	-	\$15,801,676
{ not entitled to drawback,	-	-	-	3,364,007
				<u>19,165,683</u>
				<u>\$70,142,521</u>

Which articles appear to have been exported to the following countries, viz:

	Domestic.	Foreign.
To the dominions of Great Britain,	\$26,908,038	\$2,833,701
To the dominions of France,	8,108,922	2,933,279
To the dominions of Spain,	4,404,971	3,703,288
To the dominions of the Netherlands,	2,699,388	2,130,726
To the dominions of Portugal,	1,950,844	312,736
To the dominions of Denmark and Norway,	1,198,232	842,500
To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Hanse Towns, and ports of Germany,	2,617,465	2,139,355
To the dominions of China,	74,896	1,512,076
To all other countries,	3,014,082	2,758,022
	<u>\$50,976,838</u>	<u>\$19,165,683</u>

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing October 1, 1818, and ending September 30, 1819.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish, dried or smoked,	- quintals,	280,555
pickled,	- barrels,	66,563
ditto,	- kegs,	6,746
Oil, spermaceti,	- gallons,	75,360
whale and other fish,	- do.	860,112
Whalebone,	- pounds,	8,038
Spermaceti candles,	- do.	169,919
Wood, staves and heading,	- M.	25,199
shingles,	- do.	61,652
hoops and poles,	- do.	3,086
boards and plank,	- 1000 feet,	92,850
hewn timber,	- tons,	76,492
lumber of all kinds,	- dollars,	-
masts and spars,	- do.	-
oak bark and other dye,	- do.	-
all manufactures of,	- do.	-
Naval stores, tar,	- barrels,	38,183
pitch,	- do.	5,623
rosin,	- do.	6,332
turpentine,	- do.	81,539
Ashes, pot,	- tons,	7,009
pearl,	- do.	2,224
Skins and furs,	- dollars,	-
Ginseng,	- pounds,	77,915
Beef,	- barrels,	34,966
Pork,	- do.	28,173
Hams and bacon,	- pounds,	700,369
Tallow,	- do.	35,897
Butter,	- do.	911,621
Cheese,	- do.	1,148,380
Lard,	- do.	2,178,076
Hides,	- No. of,	1,942
Horned cattle,	- do.	3,471
Horses,	- do.	1,076
Mules,	- do.	16
Sheep,	- do.	8,445
Hogs,	- do.	2,324
Poultry,	- dozens,	1,184
Wheat,	- bushels,	82,065

## STATEMENT—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.						Quantity.	Value.
Indian corn,	-	-	-	-	- bushels,	1,086,762	\$815,072
Rye,	-	-	-	-	- do.	67,605	54,084
Oats,	-	-	-	-	- do.	23,284	11,642
Barley,	-	-	-	-	- do.	3,047	3,047
Beans,	-	-	-	-	- do.	21,162	37,034
Pease,	-	-	-	-	- do.	48,400	72,600
Potatoes,	-	-	-	-	- do.	76,506	38,253
Apples,	-	-	-	-	- barrels,	8,253	24,759
Flour,	-	-	-	-	- do.	750,660	6,005,280
Meal, rye,	-	-	-	-	- do.	48,388	241,940
Indian,	-	-	-	-	- do.	135,271	608,720
buckwheat,	-	-	-	-	- do.	203	812
Bran and shorts,	-	-	-	-	- bushels,	1,014	254
Ship stuff,	-	-	-	-	- cwt.	828	4,968
Biscuit or ship bread,	-	-	-	-	- barrels,	54,603	273,015
Do. do.	-	-	-	-	- kegs,	44,184	33,138
Rice,	-	-	-	-	- tierces,	76,523	2,142,644
Cotton, Sea Island,	-	-	-	-	- pounds,	7,488,775	3,369,949
other,	-	-	-	-	- do.	80,508,270	17,711,820
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	- hhds.	69,427	7,636,970
Flaxseed,	-	-	-	-	- bushels,	85,342	170,684
Hops,	-	-	-	-	- pounds,	81,430	20,358
Wax,	-	-	-	-	- do.	104,592	36,607
Household furniture,	-	-	-	-	- dollars,	-	125,383
Coaches and other carriages,	-	-	-	-	- do.	-	26,247
Hats,	-	-	-	-	- do.	-	16,256
Saddlery,	-	-	-	-	- do.	-	20,693
Beer, porter, and cider, in casks,	-	-	-	-	- gallons,	72,900	13,225
bottles,	-	-	-	-	- dozens,	5,191	12,978
Boots,	-	-	-	-	- pairs,	1,422	11,376
Shoes, leather,	-	-	-	-	- do.	27,394	27,394
Candles, tallow,	-	-	-	-	- pounds,	843,778	168,756
wax,	-	-	-	-	- do.	5,880	2,940
Soap,	-	-	-	-	- do.	3,003,444	300,344
Starch,	-	-	-	-	- do.	6,082	608
Snuff,	-	-	-	-	- do.	13,710	5,484
Tobacco, manufactured,	-	-	-	-	- do.	926,833	231,713
stemmed,	-	-	-	-	- do.	941,179	94,118
stems,	-	-	-	-	- do.	3,713,000	148,520
Leather,	-	-	-	-	- do.	254,271	63,568
Lead,	-	-	-	-	- do.	94,362	7,549
Maple sugar,	-	-	-	-	- do.	32,267	3,227
Bricks,	-	-	-	-	- M.	338	2,366
Spirits, from grain,	-	-	-	-	- gallons,	105,549	68,603
Linseed oil,	-	-	-	-	- do.	4,778	5,973
Spirits of turpentine,	-	-	-	-	- do.	6,654	3,992
Cables and cordage,	-	-	-	-	- cwt.	3,327	39,924
Cards, wool and cotton,	-	-	-	-	- dozens,	224	336
Iron, pig,	-	-	-	-	- tons,	2	250
bar,	-	-	-	-	- do.	2	160
nails,	-	-	-	-	- pounds,	163,174	14,686
castings,	-	-	-	-	- dollars,	-	10,638
all other manufactures of,	-	-	-	-	- do.	-	28,407
Spirits, from molasses,	-	-	-	-	- gallons,	218,271	152,790
Sugar, refined,	-	-	-	-	- pounds,	47,788	10,513
Chocolate,	-	-	-	-	- do.	5,520	1,380
Gunpowder,	-	-	-	-	- do.	439,041	109,760
Copper, or brass and copper, manufactured,	-	-	-	-	- dollars,	-	12,721
Medicinal drugs,	-	-	-	-	- do.	-	31,649
Merchandise, and all other articles not enumerated, manufactured,	-	-	-	-	- do.	-	300,665
raw materials,	-	-	-	-	- do.	-	328,797
Total value,						-	\$50,976,838

Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing October 1, 1818, and ending September 30, 1819.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.				QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
				Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Value of goods free of duty,	-	-	dollars,	-	2,125,400	2,125,400
at 7½ per cent.	-	-	do.	196,637	34,555	231,192
15 do.	-	-	do.	2,080,094	186,858	2,266,952
20 do.	-	-	do.	287,598	94,134	381,732
25 do.	-	-	do.	3,259,418	226,246	3,485,664
30 do.	-	-	do.	118,041	20,898	138,939
40 do.	-	-	do.	-	40	40
Wines, Madeira,	-	-	gallons,	6,373	1,670	8,043
Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish, &c.	-	-	do.	-	75	75



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
	Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Wines, Sherry and St. Lucar, - - - - - gallons,	-	1	1
Claret, &c., in bottles or cases, - - - - - do.	11,581	1,240	12,821
Lisbon, Oporto, &c. - - - - - do.	2,381	81	2,462
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. - - - - - do.	858	696	1,554
all other, - - - - - do.	278,479	24,905	303,384
Spirits from grain, - - - - - do.	84,809	3,121	87,930
other materials, - - - - - do.	284,537	18,375	302,912
Molasses, - - - - - do.	17,733	2,753	20,486
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles, - - - - - do.	5,906	1,651	7,557
otherwise, - - - - - do.	1,492	238	1,730
Oil, olive, in casks, - - - - - do.	1,038	10	1,048
Duck, Russia, - - - - - pieces,	1,347	60	1,407
ravens, - - - - - do.	2,442	281	2,723
Holland, - - - - - do.	94	-	94
Russia sheetings, brown, - - - - - do.	9,816	18	9,834
white, - - - - - do.	90	-	90
Teas, bohea, - - - - - pounds,	90,930	357	91,287
souchong, - - - - - do.	118,032	2,340	220,372
imperial, gunpowder, gomee, &c. - - - - - do.	114,685	105	114,790
hyson and young hyson, - - - - - do.	734,909	4,557	739,466
hyson skin and other green, - - - - - do.	390,680	8,235	398,915
Coffee, - - - - - do.	7,680,789	889,270	8,570,059
Cocoa, - - - - - do.	868,673	100,539	969,212
Sugar, brown, - - - - - do.	9,390,815	390,053	9,780,868
white, clayed, &c. - - - - - do.	1,414,418	71,846	1,486,264
candy, - - - - - do.	-	50	50
Almonds, - - - - - do.	19,588	1,612	21,200
Fruits, prunes and plums, - - - - - do.	11,406	1,318	12,724
figs, - - - - - do.	155,156	7,894	163,050
raisins, in jars and boxes, - - - - - do.	174,143	15,583	189,726
all other, - - - - - do.	281,845	5,325	287,170
Candles, tallow, - - - - - do.	16,378	473	16,851
wax or spermaceti, - - - - - do.	-	608	608
Cheese, - - - - - do.	24,009	545	24,554
Soap, - - - - - do.	207,226	4,353	211,579
Tallow, - - - - - do.	127,965	76,135	204,100
Spices, mace, - - - - - do.	2,698	447	3,145
nutmegs, - - - - - do.	594	643	1,237
cinnamon, - - - - - do.	6,574	744	7,318
cloves, - - - - - do.	8,133	489	8,622
pepper, - - - - - do.	2,756,042	202,776	2,958,818
pimento, - - - - - do.	39,727	668	40,395
cassia, - - - - - do.	109,402	13,018	122,420
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars, - - - - - do.	289,458	-	289,458
Snuff, - - - - - do.	-	176	176
Indigo, - - - - - do.	261,351	7,712	269,063
Cotton, - - - - - do.	16,127,256	1,006,787	17,134,043
Gunpowder, - - - - - do.	69,937	7,993	77,930
Glue, - - - - - do.	1,469	-	1,469
Paints, ochre, dry, - - - - - do.	59,948	856	60,804
in oil, - - - - - do.	-	150	150
white and red lead, - - - - - do.	25,135	9,491	34,626
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet, - - - - - do.	254,876	8,260	263,136
manufactures of, - - - - - do.	41,924	5,152	47,076
Cordage, cables, and tarred, - - - - - do.	125,539	1,963	127,502
untarred, and yarn, - - - - - do.	1,156	1,600	2,756
twine, packthread, and seines, - - - - - do.	540	3,058	3,598
Copper and composition nails and spikes, - - - - - do.	-	215	215
Iron, nails, - - - - - do.	46,749	32,849	79,598
anchors, - - - - - do.	9,294	5,152	14,446
spikes, - - - - - do.	7,521	-	7,521
in bars and bolts, rolled, - - - - - cwt.	5,153	1,033	6,186
hammered, - - - - - do.	1,868	133	2,001
castings, - - - - - do.	79	229	308
sheet, rod, and hoop, - - - - - do.	1,125	2	1,127
Steel, - - - - - do.	1,266	182	1,448
Salt, - - - - - bushels,	7,747	1,386	9,133
Coal, - - - - - do.	2,040	216	2,256
Fish, salmon, - - - - - barrels,	-	28	28
Glass, black, quart-bottles, - - - - - gross,	595	44	639
window, 10 by 12 inches, - - - - - 100 square feet,	2	310	312
above 10 by 12 inches, - - - - - do.	17	-	17
8 by 10 do. - - - - - do.	2	-	2
Boots, - - - - - pairs,	288	35	323
Shoes, silk, - - - - - do.	439	-	439
leather, for men, &c. - - - - - do.	5,247	214	5,461
children, - - - - - do.	464	50	514
Segars, - - - - - 1000,	784	294	1,078
Total value of the foregoing statement, -	\$15,801,676	\$3,364,007	\$19,165,683

*Summary of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to the dominions of each Power.
Russia, - - - - -	\$143,752	\$485,869	\$629,621
Prussia, - - - - -	43,627	265	43,892
Sweden, - - - - -	98,881	11,267	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	345,793	98,194	554,135
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	77,375	26,074	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,120,857	816,426	2,040,732
Holland, - - - - -	2,174,310	1,961,634	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	490,568	130,473	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	34,510	38,619	4,830,114
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	18,772,224	1,351,823	
Scotland, - - - - -	2,329,393	22,490	
Ireland, - - - - -	1,051,881	6,756	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	11,520		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	806,159	1,350,168	
British East Indies, - - - - -	24,914	100,631	
British West Indies, - - - - -	843,312	1,726	
British American colonies, - - - - -	3,038,995	107	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	29,640		29,741,739
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	1,985,412	1,543,760	3,529,172
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	6,358,542	1,966,637	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	253,957	762,912	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,460,575	180,935	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	35,848	22,795	11,042,201
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	517,664	161,995	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	54,168	74,059	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	59,554	48,524	
Floridas, - - - - -	151,464	47,186	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - - - -	102,755	390,807	
Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	3,519,366	2,980,717	8,108,259
Portugal, - - - - -	555,798		
Madeira, - - - - -	320,675	8,559	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	7,102	10,759	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	34,892	64,069	
Coast of Brazil, &c. - - - - -	1,032,377	229,349	2,263,580
Hayti, - - - - -	383,870	178,425	562,295
South America, - - - - -	133,819	72,958	206,777
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	108,373	1,007,338	1,115,711
Trieste and other Austrian ports in the Adriatic, - - - - -	15,146	245,303	260,449
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	4,025	129,883	133,908
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	1,372	6,895	8,267
China, - - - - -	74,896	1,512,076	1,586,972
Asia, generally, - - - - -	61,195	511,725	572,920
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	1,988,861	319,848	2,308,709
Europe, generally, - - - - -	180,351	47,352	227,703
Africa, generally, - - - - -	73,386	57,778	131,164
South Seas, - - - - -	1,020	529	1,549
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	\$62,664	\$179,988	242,652
Total, - - - - -	-	-	\$70,142,521



*A summary of the value of exports from each State.*

STATES.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
New Hampshire, - - - - -	\$152,847	\$5,072	\$157,919
Vermont, - - - - -	585,596	-	585,596
Massachusetts, - - - - -	4,873,992	6,525,921	11,399,913
Rhode Island, - - - - -	559,754	721,680	1,281,434
Connecticut, - - - - -	437,851	683	438,534
New York, - - - - -	8,487,692	5,099,666	13,587,378
New Jersey, - - - - -	1,474	-	1,474
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	2,919,679	3,374,109	6,293,788
Delaware, - - - - -	27,378	2,450	29,828
Maryland, - - - - -	3,648,067	2,278,149	5,926,216
District of Columbia, (a) - - - - -	990,936	415	991,351
Virginia, - - - - -	4,358,784	33,537	4,392,321
North Carolina, - - - - -	646,703	1,033	647,736
South Carolina, - - - - -	8,014,598	236,192	8,250,790
Georgia, - - - - -	6,241,960	68,474	6,310,434
Ohio, - - - - -	405	-	405
Louisiana, - - - - -	8,950,921	817,832	9,768,753
Mississippi, - - - - -	50,456	450	50,906
Michigan Territory, - - - - -	27,745	-	27,745
Total, - - - - -	\$50,976,838	\$19,165,683	\$70,142,521
(a) Georgetown, - - - - -	\$55,155	\$415	\$55,570
Alexandria, - - - - -	935,781	-	935,781
Total, - - - - -	\$990,936	\$415	\$991,351

*Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1819.*

THE SEA—\$2,024,000.			
Fisheries—			
dried fish, or cod fishery, - - - - -	-	\$1,052,000	
pickled fish, or river fishery, (herring, shad, salmon, and mackerel,) - - - - -	-	409,000	
whale (common) oil and bone, - - - - -	\$431,000		
spermaceti oil and candles, - - - - -	132,000		
		563,000	
			\$2,024,000
THE FOREST—\$4,927,000.			
Skins and furs, - - - - -	-	481,000	
Ginseng, - - - - -	-	39,000	
Product of wood—			
lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hoops, and poles, hewn timber, masts and spars, &c., - - - - -	2,466,000		
oak bark and other dye, - - - - -	146,000		
naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,) - - - - -	376,000		
ashes, pot and pearl, - - - - -	1,419,000		
		4,407,000	
			4,927,000
AGRICULTURE—\$41,452,000.			
Product of animals—			
beef, tallow, hides, and live cattle, - - - - -	598,000		
butter and cheese, - - - - -	297,000		
		895,000	
pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, and live hogs, - - - - -	1,009,000		
horses and mules, - - - - -	100,000		
sheep, - - - - -	21,000		
		1,130,000	
			2,025,000
Vegetable food—			
wheat, flour, and biscuit, - - - - -	-	6,415,000	
Indian corn and meal, - - - - -	-	1,424,000	
rye and meal, - - - - -	-	296,000	
rice, - - - - -	-	2,143,000	
all other, (oats, pulse, and potatoes,) - - - - -	-	195,000	
			10,473,000
Tobacco, - - - - -	-	-	7,637,000
Cotton,* - - - - -	-	-	21,082,000
All other agricultural products—			
flaxseed, - - - - -	-	171,000	
hops, - - - - -	-	20,000	
wax, - - - - -	-	37,000	
various items, (poultry, maple sugar, &c.) - - - - -	-	7,000	
			235,000

\* Sea Island cotton valued at 46 cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at 22 cents per pound.

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—\$2,574,000.			
Domestic materials—			
soap and tallow candles,	-	-	\$469,000
leather, boots, shoes, and saddlery,	-	-	122,000
hats,	-	-	16,000
grain, (spirits, beer, and starch,)	-	-	95,000
wood, (household furniture, coaches, and other carriages,)	-	-	325,000
cordage,	-	-	40,000
iron,	-	-	54,000
various items, (snuff, wax, candles, tobacco, lead, &c.)	-	-	503,000
			\$1,624,000
Foreign materials—			
spirits, from molasses,	-	-	153,000
sugar, refined,	-	-	11,000
chocolate,	-	-	1,000
gunpowder,	-	-	110,000
brass and copper,	-	-	13,000
medicinal drugs,	-	-	32,000
			320,000
			\$1,944,000
UNCERTAIN—\$630,000.			
Articles not distinguished in returns—			
manufactured,	-	-	301,000
raw materials,	-	-	329,000
			630,000
Total,	-	-	\$50,977,000

Statement of duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported without the benefit of drawback.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.
Goods paying duties ad valorem, at 7½ p. ct.	\$2,591 62	Soap,	\$130 59
15 do.	28,028 70	Tallow,	761 35
20 do.	18,826 80	Spices, mace,	447 00
25 do.	56,561 50	nutmegs,	265 80
30 do.	6,269 40	cinnamon,	186 00
40 do.	16 00	cloves,	122 25
Wines, Madeira,	1,670 00	pepper,	16,222 08
Burgundy,	75 00	pimento,	40 08
Sherry and St. Lucar,	60	cassia,	781 08
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases,	868 00	Snuff,	21 12
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	40 50	Indigo,	1,156 80
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	278 40	Cotton,	30,203 61
all other,	6,226 25	Gunpowder,	639 44
Spirits, from grain,	1,560 50	Paints, ochre, dry,	8 56
other materials,	8,268 75	in oil,	1 58
Molasses,	137 65	white and red lead,	284 73
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles,	247 65	Lead, pig, bar, and sheet,	82 60
otherwise,	23 80	manufactures of,	103 04
Oil, olive, in casks,	2 50	Cordage, cables, and tarred,	58 89
Duck, Russia,	120 00	untarred, and yarn,	64 00
ravens,	351 25	twine, packthread, and seines,	122 32
Russia sheetings, brown,	28 80	Copper and composition nails and spikes,	8 60
Teas, bohea,	42 84	Iron, nails,	985 47
souchong,	585 00	anchors,	7,728 00
imperial, gunpowder, &c.	52 50	in bars and bolts, rolled,	1,549 50
hyson and young hyson,	1,822 80	hammered,	59 85
hyson skin and other green,	2,305 80	castings,	172 75
Coffee,	44,463 50	sheet, rod, and hoop,	5 00
Cocoa,	2,010 78	Steel,	182 00
Sugar, brown,	11,701 59	Salt,	277 20
white, clayed, &c.	2,873 84	Coal,	10 80
candy,	6 00	Fish, salmon,	56 00
Almonds,	48 36	Glass, black, quart bottles,	63 36
Fruits, prunes and plums,	39 54	window, 10 by 12 inches,	852 50
figs,	236 82	Boots,	52 50
raisins, in jars and boxes,	467 49	Shoes, leather, for men,	53 50
all other,	106 50	children,	7 50
Candles, tallow,	14 19	Segars,	735 00
wax,	36 48		
Cheese,	49 50	Total,	\$263,558 65

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 15, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



16th CONGRESS.]

No. 225.

[1st Session.

## STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 20, 1819.

Mr. SANFORD made the following report:

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures have considered the official statements which have been hitherto made of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, and the provisions which are requisite for obtaining complete and accurate statistical accounts of the foreign commerce of the United States, and they submit to the Senate the following report:

*The exports and imports of the United States have been stated to amount, in value, to the following sums in the following years:*

Years.	Total value of exports.	Total value of imports.
From the 1st of August, 1789, to the 30th of September, 1790, - -	\$20,415,967	
From the 1st of October, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1791, - -	19,012,041	
From the 1st of October, 1791, to the 30th of September, 1792, - -	20,753,098	
From the 1st of October, 1792, to the 30th of September, 1793, - -	26,109,572	
From the 1st of October, 1793, to the 30th of September, 1794, - -	33,026,233	
From the 1st of October, 1794, to the 30th of September, 1795, - -	47,989,472	\$69,756,258
From the 1st of October, 1795, to the 30th of September, 1796, - -	67,064,097	81,436,164
From the 1st of October, 1796, to the 30th of September, 1797, - -	56,850,206	75,379,406
From the 1st of October, 1797, to the 30th of September, 1798, - -	61,527,097	68,551,700
From the 1st of October, 1798, to the 30th of September, 1799, - -	78,665,522	79,069,148
From the 1st of October, 1799, to the 30th of September, 1800, - -	70,971,780	91,252,768
From the 1st of October, 1800, to the 30th of September, 1801, - -	94,115,925	111,363,511
From the 1st of October, 1801, to the 30th of September, 1802, - -	72,483,160	
From the 1st of October, 1802, to the 30th of September, 1803, - -	55,800,033	
From the 1st of October, 1803, to the 30th of September, 1804, - -	77,699,074	
From the 1st of October, 1804, to the 30th of September, 1805, - -	95,566,021	
From the 1st of October, 1805, to the 30th of September, 1806, - -	101,536,963	
From the 1st of October, 1806, to the 30th of September, 1807, - -	108,343,150	
From the 1st of October, 1807, to the 30th of September, 1808, - -	22,430,960	
From the 1st of October, 1808, to the 30th of September, 1809, - -	52,203,233	
From the 1st of October, 1809, to the 30th of September, 1810, - -	66,757,970	
From the 1st of October, 1810, to the 30th of September, 1811, - -	61,316,833	
From the 1st of October, 1811, to the 30th of September, 1812, - -	38,527,236	
From the 1st of October, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1813, - -	27,855,997	
From the 1st of October, 1813, to the 30th of September, 1814, - -	6,927,441	
From the 1st of October, 1814, to the 30th of September, 1815, - -	52,557,753	
From the 1st of October, 1815, to the 30th of September, 1816, - -	81,920,452	
From the 1st of October, 1816, to the 30th of September, 1817, - -	87,671,569	
From the 1st of October, 1817, to the 30th of September, 1818, - -	93,281,133	

The exports are here given according to the official statements of the Treasury. The imports here stated for certain years are given according to unofficial estimates of their value.

The exports and imports of the United States for each year since the commencement of the present Government, in 1789, have been stated by the Treasury. The official statements are annually communicated to Congress, and are laid before the public. These statements set forth various matters concerning the exports and imports as facts. They have been accordingly regarded as the authentic source from which accurate information concerning our exports and imports may be derived, and as an official exposition of the state of our commerce with foreign countries. Every part of the statements bears the same stamp of authority, all parts of them are equally official, and all are given as equally authentic.

Are these statements accurate in the points which they represent as facts; and do they exhibit all the facts which should appear in statistical accounts of the foreign commerce of the United States?

All the matters set forth in the statements of exports and imports are furnished to the Treasury by the collectors of the customs. The materials received from the collectors are, at the Treasury, compiled into the statements which are annually laid before Congress and published. The statements of exports and those of imports are rendered distinctly from each other.

The master of every vessel bound to a foreign place is required to deliver to the collector of the port from which the vessel is about to depart a manifest of all the cargo on board of the vessel, to state the value of the cargo and the destination of the vessel, and to verify the manifest and statements by his own oath. The collector thus obtains an account of the cargo, the kinds, quantities, and values of the articles of which it consists, and the destination of the vessel. The kinds and quantities of the exports are stated by the collectors, in most cases, as they are received from the masters of vessels; and by the Treasury, in all cases, as they are received from the collectors. The values of the exports are stated by the Treasury as they are received from the collectors. Those values are, in some cases, the sums furnished by the masters of vessels; but, in most cases, they are valuations made by the collectors themselves.

The quantities of the exports are furnished by the master of the vessel; and they are sometimes given with considerable inaccuracy, either because the quantities are not accurately known by the master, or from want of care. But as there is, in general, no motive to misrepresent these facts, such errors may be on the side either of excess or deficiency; and they may not much vary the total quantities stated. Where the articles are foreign products which are exported with drawback of duties, the exporter himself enters them for exportation. But this entry does not state the quantities of articles which pay ad valorem duties as imports. Where the articles pay specific duties as imports, their quantities are ascertained with entire accuracy by the entry of the exporter, and by reference to the importation. In all cases, except those of articles of foreign origin which are exported with

drawback of duties, the quantities of the exports, as they are stated by the Treasury, are derived solely from the masters of vessels.

Where the exports are products of the United States, the species and quantities of the several articles are given in the statements; where the exports are products of other countries which paid specific duties upon importation, their kinds and quantities are stated.

Where the exports consist of merchandise of foreign production which paid ad valorem duties upon the importation, no specification of the kinds, quantities, or values of particular articles is given in the returns of the collectors or in the statements of the Treasury. These articles are arranged under different heads, according to the rates of duty which they respectively paid as imports. All articles which pay the same rate of duty are placed in one class; and the total value of all the articles composing each class is given; but the kind, quantity, or value of any particular article is not stated.

Our exports of articles of foreign production have, generally, been great. In the three years preceding the 1st of October, 1799, and in the three years preceding the 1st of October, 1807, the exports of articles of foreign production considerably exceeded the exports of our domestic products. In other years, the exports of foreign merchandise have been more than one-third, and, in others, more than one-fourth, of all our exports. At present, the exports of foreign merchandise are more than one-fourth of the whole exports. Of these exports of foreign merchandise, about one-third has generally consisted of articles which paid ad valorem duties as imports. The exports of these articles, which paid ad valorem duties as imports, have amounted, upon an average of the last twenty-three years, to more than nine millions of dollars for each year. From the present statements we know not what these exports paying ad valorem duties as imports really are. The exports of this particular class are important, not only from their amount, but also as including those foreign manufactures which enter into competition with our own manufactures in our own markets. It will be useful that we should know the kinds, quantities, and values of the principal articles of these exports with more distinctness than at present appears; and it will not be difficult to select from these exports those of the principal kinds, which are considerable in amount, and to state such parts of them separately, by their kinds, quantities, and values.

Where the exports consist of foreign goods which were free from duty as imports, the total value of all these exports is stated in one sum, without a specification of the kind, quantity, or value of any particular article. The exports of some of these articles are considerable, and the kinds of the articles are not numerous. It will be easy to state either the whole of these exports, or those of them which are of considerable amount, by the kinds, quantities, and values of particular articles.

In determining the values of the exports, the collectors reject the valuation furnished by the master of the vessel whenever they think proper to do so, and make their own valuation, which they return to the Treasury. There is some diversity in the practice of different collectors in respect to the cases in which they substitute their own valuation for that of the master, and also in respect to the principles upon which the valuations of the collectors are made. The course pursued at some of the principal ports will be stated, and will show, in general, the methods by which the exports have been valued.

Where the exports are products of the United States, or products of foreign countries which pay specific duties upon importation, the valuation is generally made by the collector in the following manner: The valuation furnished by the master of the vessel is entirely disregarded. The current prices of each article at the port of exportation, during the whole quarter of the year in which the goods are exported, are collected from such information as the collector may possess or procure; and from all the different prices a mean value of the article is deduced, which is the same through the whole quarter. The average value of each article, thus derived from the several market prices of the quarter, is the value assigned to the article by the collector during that quarter.

Where the exports are articles of foreign origin which pay ad valorem duties as imports, and are afterwards exported with drawback of duties, the value assigned to them as exports is the foreign cost of the articles, with an addition to that cost of twenty per centum if the goods came from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and ten per centum if they came from any other place. This is the manner of valuing these exports at some of the principal ports. At some other ports, it appears that the valuation of these exports furnished by the master of the vessel is received, and returned to the Treasury without alteration.

Where the exports are articles of foreign origin which were free from duty upon importation, or were subject to ad valorem duties as imports, and are subsequently exported without drawback of duties, the valuation given by the master of the vessel is generally adopted by the collector, and returned to the Treasury.

Thus, the valuations of the exports which appear in the statements of the Treasury are made partly and principally by the collectors, and partly by the masters of vessels.

The principle established for the valuation of the exports by the ninety-third section of the act of March 2, 1799, is, that each article shall be stated according to its actual value at the port and time of exportation. As the cargo is generally purchased at the port of exportation, and its value there may always be known, it seems to have been supposed that the true cost or actual value of the cargo would be always known to the master of the vessel, and that he would state the cost or value accurately to the collector. Hence, the only provision of law for obtaining valuations of the exports is that which requires a statement of the value of the cargo from the master of the vessel. But it is found in practice that the statements of values by the master are generally loose and uncertain, and often very incorrect. As the master is seldom the owner of the cargo, he is in general ignorant of the price paid for it, or its real value. The owner of the cargo, or the agent who purchases it, is not required to furnish any account of it, or to make any statement of its value. The master alone is required to state the value. He therefore states the value by conjecture, or according to such information as he may receive from the shipper; and the shipper is at liberty to give any information, or no information, upon that point. The oath, which is the only security for a true statement of the value, is required from the master, and not from the owner or exporter of the articles valued.

The collectors, in most cases, reject the valuations of the master, and make their own valuations. This practice, though a deviation from law, has probably tended to furnish valuations more correct than those of the masters of vessels, in all the cases in which the collectors have founded their valuations upon real market prices. But in the case of exports of goods of foreign origin, where the collector states the value of the exports at the foreign cost of the articles, with additions of ten and twenty per centum, a strange anomaly takes place. The collector rejects the master's valuation, not in order to adopt the market value of the articles, but in order to substitute a prior foreign price of the articles, with uniform additions of ten and twenty per centum. This mode of valuation is entirely artificial. It must, in general, represent these exports as worth considerably less than their real value here, since they are, in general, worth much more in our markets than the foreign cost, with the additions of ten and twenty per centum. The master's valuation, erroneous as it often is, would give the value of these exports more accurately than such valuations of the collector.

There are sufficient reasons to believe that the general tendency of the present methods of valuation has been, in some degree, to overrate the exports, and to state them somewhat higher than their real values at the ports of



exportation. The degree of this exaggeration cannot be determined. It is, however, believed to be not very considerable. With some abatement for this excess, the valuations of the exports may be considered as nearly correct.

The statements of exports appear to show the foreign countries to which the exports are sent, the several countries are specified, and the amount exported to each is stated. This part of the statements is generally regarded as showing the respective amounts of our exports received by different foreign countries. But the statements do not show, with certainty, the amounts of our exports received by particular countries; they exhibit merely the reported destinations of the vessels in which the exports depart.

The destination of the vessel and cargo is treated at the custom-house as a matter of no moment, further than to obtain the name of some foreign place to be inserted in the manifest and clearance. The master of a vessel bound from this country states at the custom-house any foreign place which he pleases to name as the destination of the vessel, and his declaration is received without further inquiry. The destinations, thus reported, are returned to the Treasury, and are there given in the statements of exports as the countries to which the goods are exported. But the true destination is sometimes concealed, to prevent competition in the commerce really intended; and when there is an apprehension of capture, a false destination may be announced, in order that it may appear in the clearance, if that document should fall into the hands of captors. When a true destination is given, it is frequently the first foreign port at which the vessel is intended to touch for advice or refreshments, while the real destination of the cargo is for some other country; or the ultimate destination may be contingently, for one of several countries, according to the state of the markets, or other circumstances. The destination may be changed after the clearance is obtained, or at any time after the vessel leaves the port of departure. It is not uncommon to declare the destination, and take a clearance for the West Indies generally. A clearance is sometimes taken for Europe, Asia, or Africa. In all such cases, the particular country to which the cargo is really destined is left uncertain; but it is principally in our commerce with Europe that the reported destinations do not truly show the countries which first receive our exports. Clearances for great quantities of our exports are taken for England, or for England and a market, and for Cowes and a market. Some of these exports are landed in England; but a great portion of them is carried to the countries on the European continent, and first landed there. England is a great mart, and is, in some respects, the centre of the commerce of Europe. In England information of the state of markets upon the continent of Europe may always be obtained. Our own commerce and mercantile connexions with England are great. The balance of our trade with England is uniformly and largely against us; and this balance is discharged principally by our exports to the European continent. The great capitals of the British merchants, and their mercantile connexions with every country in Europe, enable them to make advances or payments for our exports to any part of Europe, when those exports are placed under their control. These, and other causes, make England the channel through which we receive payment for a great part of our exports to the continent of Europe. In this course of things, very considerable quantities of our exports which are carried to the continent of Europe, and first landed there, depart nominally for England, and are now stated as exported to England. Considerable quantities of our exports are also cleared for Gibraltar, and are stated as exports to Gibraltar. Nearly all these articles go into the Mediterranean, and are first landed in the different countries adjacent to that sea. Hence, our exports to England and Gibraltar have been swelled far beyond their real amount in the statements of exports. The true amount of these exaggerations cannot be known, but they are undoubtedly very considerable. In some other branches of our foreign commerce, in which it is known that the voyage is in general really that which is announced, we may rely upon the reported destination as sufficiently showing the foreign country which receives the exports. Without such a knowledge of the actual course of trade, we cannot rely upon any part of the present statements as exhibiting accurately the amount of our exports to any foreign country. The destinations are now reported by the master alone, with so much looseness and inaccuracy that this part of the subject is left in much uncertainty.

It is proposed that the exporter shall join with the master of the vessel in furnishing the account of the exports, and in stating their value and their true destination. This provision will probably prove sufficient to obtain accurate statements of the kinds, quantities, and values of the exports, and of their true destinations.

The statements of imports consist of certain materials which are brought into the Treasury by the laws imposing duties on goods imported into the United States, and regulating the collection of those duties. They present the facts which are ascertained for the purpose of levying those duties, and nothing more.

All the imports are either free from duty, or subject to duty; and those articles which are subject to duty are charged either with duty on the quantity, or with duty on the value. Goods free from duty have never been comprised in the statements of imports in any manner whatever. Such merchandise is entered at the custom-house, and landed under permission, like goods subject to duty, but no return or account of it is given to the Treasury. There is, accordingly, a total omission of all goods free from duty in all the official statements of imports.

The statements of the Treasury present only the imports subject to duty. These imports are presented under the two general heads of "goods subject to specific duty," and "goods subject to ad valorem duty."

The kinds and the quantities of the imports subject to specific duties are ascertained by the officers of the customs. The statements of the Treasury accordingly present all the articles subject to specific duties with accuracy in respect to their kinds and quantities.

But the official statements present no valuation whatever of any of the articles subject to specific duties. These articles are not valued at the custom-houses, or at the Treasury.

The imports subject to ad valorem duties are presented in a very different form. All articles which pay the same rate of duty are consolidated into one mass, and the total value of that mass is given in the official statements. There is no specification of any particular article by name or description, no statement of the quantity or value of any single article; and it does not appear what particular articles belonging to the class of those paying the same rate of duty have really been imported or not. As many columns are stated as there are rates of ad valorem duties, and under each column the aggregate value of all the imports paying the same rate of duty, and nothing else, is stated.

The imports subject to ad valorem duties are valued at the custom-houses. The foreign cost of the articles in the countries from which they come is first ascertained; an addition is then made to that cost of twenty per centum when the merchandise is imported from any place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and ten per centum when it is imported from any other place. These total sums, so composed, are returned to the Treasury as the values of these imports; and the same values are assigned to them in the statements of the Treasury. It thus appears—

1. That the imports free from duty are not included in the statements.
2. That no account whatever is given of the value of the imports subject to specific duties.
3. That goods subject to ad valorem duties are not distinguished in their kinds so as to afford any useful information; that their quantities are not given at all; and that their values are blended into certain gross sums, without showing the value of any single article.

4. That the valuations given to the imports subject to ad valorem duties are made upon an erroneous principle. But these points demand a more particular consideration.

The omission of all the imports free from duty is an obvious defect. A chasm of unknown extent is here left in the statements of our imports. The importance of this omission may be at once conceived by adverting to the catalogue of articles free from duty, and to the large importations of many of them which are known to take place. Copper, brass, tin, furs, hides, plaster of Paris, and the dying woods, without specifying other articles free from duty, form a very large amount of our imports. The true amount of the imports free from duty cannot be estimated with much accuracy, but a probable opinion of their amount may be formed. The amount of the exports of these articles is known, for, singular as it may be, the exports of these articles are given, though we have no account of the same articles as imports. The exports of articles which had been previously imported, and were free from duty as imports, are stated by the Treasury to have amounted in value to the following sums in the following years:

From the 1st of October, 1804, to the 30th of September, 1805,	-	-	\$1,641,725
From the 1st of October, 1805, to the 30th of September, 1806,	-	-	2,388,910
From the 1st of October, 1806, to the 30th of September, 1807,	-	-	2,080,114
From the 1st of October, 1807, to the 30th of September, 1808,	-	-	370,341
From the 1st of October, 1808, to the 30th of September, 1809,	-	-	543,242
From the 1st of October, 1809, to the 30th of September, 1810,	-	-	1,322,023
From the 1st of October, 1810, to the 30th of September, 1811,	-	-	1,495,984
From the 1st of October, 1811, to the 30th of September, 1812,	-	-	586,180
From the 1st of October, 1812, to the 30th of September, 1813,	-	-	57,604
From the 1st of October, 1813, to the 30th of September, 1814,	-	-	953
From the 1st of October, 1814, to the 30th of September, 1815,	-	-	758,869
From the 1st of October, 1815, to the 30th of September, 1816,	-	-	1,448,548
From the 1st of October, 1816, to the 30th of September, 1817,	-	-	800,812
From the 1st of October, 1817, to the 30th of September, 1818,	-	-	1,790,035
Total amount of the fourteen years,	-	-	<u>\$15,280,340</u>

These exports thus appear to have exceeded \$1,000,000 annually, upon an average of the last fourteen years. From the best means of judging which are possessed, it is estimated that the imports free from duty which have been consumed in the United States for the last fifteen years have amounted at least to \$4,000,000 annually. Our present consumption of these articles probably exceeds that sum. Assuming this estimate, and supposing that the annual exports of these articles amount to \$1,000,000, we must conclude that the total annual amount of our imports of articles free from duty is at least \$5,000,000. These articles, whatever may be their true amount, have never entered into the public statements of imports. Surely they are of sufficient importance to be known. They should have their place in the statistical accounts of our imports. They are not only as important as any other articles of equal amount; but, if any class of imports can be justly considered more important than another, it must be that which we invite to our country, by exempting it from burdens imposed upon the introduction of all other merchandise.

More than one-third of all the merchandise imported into the United States consists of articles subject to specific duties. The whole of this great mass of imports is presented without any statement of its value. The thirty-sixth section of the act of the 2d of March, 1799, regulating the collection of duties, requires valuations of imports subject to specific duties as well as of others; but, in practice, no valuation of these articles is made. As valuations of these articles are not necessary for any purpose of revenue, the object of the Legislature, in this provision, must have been to procure authentic valuations of these imports for the general purposes for which statistical accounts of imports are useful. The statements of these imports, as they are now furnished, are in a great degree useless, for want of valuations.

More than one-half of all our imports are articles subject to duty on their value. These articles are stated in such a manner as, in effect, to give no information of the kind, quantity, or value of any one article imported. Thus, we find in the statements that the goods paying ad valorem duties at the rate of fifteen per centum, which were imported during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1817, amounted in value to \$14,082,903; and this is all we learn concerning those goods. If we inquire what those goods were, the statements afford no answer. We know, indeed, that the imports which are subject to a duty of fifteen per centum on the value are all articles which are not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty. We can, therefore, determine what those goods were not; that is to say, that they were not any of the articles which are either free from duty, or are charged with some rate of duty different from fifteen per centum. It is impossible to discover, from the statements, what those goods amounting to \$14,082,903 really were. If we desire to learn how much, either in quantity or value, of woollen cloth, or of any other article paying the same rate of duty with woollen cloth, has been imported, we search these statements in vain for that purpose. We know the rate of duty to which woollen cloth is subject, and we find that the aggregate value of all the imports subject to that rate of duty amounted to a certain sum; but whether woollen cloth was or was not one of the articles imported and comprehended in this total value, does not appear. The aggregate value given in the statements may result from all, from one, or from any part of all the articles charged with the same rate of duty. The articles which belong to one class, as paying the same rate of duty, are very numerous; and the importations of the particular articles of each class are very different in amount at different times. The only conclusion concerning any particular article which can be derived from the statements is, that, if that article has been imported at all, its value is comprised in the aggregate value of all the articles which pay the same duty. It does not appear whether any particular article has been imported or not.

Among the imports subject to ad valorem duties are those which enter into competition with our own manufactures of the like articles; as, for example, the various fabrics of wool, cotton, and iron. Yet we are without any authentic information of the quantities or values of all these various manufactures which we receive from other countries. We know, in general, that the importations of these manufactures are great; and a deplorable proof that they are very great is found in the ruin which they have brought upon many of our citizens who have engaged in similar manufactures. But this general knowledge, even when combined with all the particulars which they who are best informed upon this subject can communicate, affords no accurate account of facts. Do you ask how much, either in quantity or value, of manufactures of iron, of wool, or of cotton, is now imported into the United States, or has been imported within any of the last thirty years? Your question is, indeed, interesting; but it cannot be answered by any official or authentic statement of our imports. It is peculiarly desirable that we should possess accurate information of the amount of imported manufactures in those cases in which our own consumption is supplied partly by the industry of our own citizens, and partly from foreign countries. The imports of this character involve a great question of national policy. As they are augmented or diminished, our own manufactures are depressed or relieved. It is now evident that some of the most important of our own manufactures require the aid of the Government to support them against the pressure of foreign competition.



Correct information of the kinds and amounts of these imports may be easily obtained. When goods subject to ad valorem duties are imported, the kind of each article is ascertained, in order to ascertain the rate of duty to which it is subject; and its value is ascertained, in order to ascertain the amount of the duty. The quantity of the article also appears from the invoice of the importer. The custom-house thus obtains an account of the kind, quantity, and value of every import subject to ad valorem duty. But these facts are not given in the accounts returned to the Treasury. In those accounts, the kinds, quantities, and values of particular articles are not stated. All articles which pay the same rate of duty are placed in one class, and the aggregate value of the whole class is given. In the present practice of the custom-houses, no account of the quantities or values of particular articles is preserved. The invoice of the importer is returned to him after the amount of the duty is ascertained. But an account of the denomination of the article, its quantity, and its value, may be kept, and returned to the Treasury.

It is not proposed that a distinct account should be kept at the custom-houses, or given in the statements of imports, of the kind, quantity, and value of every article subject to ad valorem duty. This would be an extreme of minuteness, without utility. The articles subject to ad valorem duties comprehend the finer manufactures; and those manufactures are now so numerous, and so various in their denominations, that an account of the imports of each one of them by its peculiar denomination would be far too prolix. It is proposed to select from these imports such of them as are great in amount, and such of them as come into competition here with like articles manufactured in any considerable degree in the United States; and to state such imports separately from all others, and from each other, by their kinds, quantities, and values. Thus, manufactures of cotton, woollen manufactures, and manufactures of iron, are three great classes of imports which should be stated distinctly. Manufactures of flax, and those of silk, may be also stated separately. Some of these general heads may be susceptible of subdivisions, which would be useful; other particular imports, of sufficient importance to be distinctly known, should be separately stated. But it does not seem expedient to define the cases in which special statements of particular articles should be given, otherwise than by the general principles which have been mentioned. The application of those principles, and the selection of particular cases for special statements, will most properly be left to the officers who compile the statements. Under a general direction, they will be able to determine the cases in which special statements will be useful, and to reach the judicious medium between too much uncertainty on the one side, and unnecessary minuteness on the other. When all the cases which are worthy of distinct statements shall have been selected, the residue of these imports may be stated in such aggregates or classes as may be convenient.

The imports subject to ad valorem duties are stated as being of the value of their foreign cost, with additions of ten or twenty per centum to that cost. These additions to the foreign cost are altogether artificial. They are prescribed by the acts concerning the duties; perhaps, in order to adapt the duties to the foreign cost of the articles, so as to levy the same revenue upon like articles, whether imported from Europe or from India. The same effect to the revenue would, however, be produced if the duty were ten per centum higher, and the European article were valued at its foreign cost merely, and the like article from India were valued at its foreign cost, with an addition of ten per centum. The same effect to the revenue would also result if the European article and the article from India were each, respectively, valued at their foreign cost merely, if the duty on the European article were at the same time ten per centum higher, and the duty on the article from India twenty per centum higher than they now are. The real and sole effect of raising the valuation is to augment the duty. It cannot be said that the foreign cost, when augmented by one-tenth or one-fifth of that cost, is the true value of the imports in this country. The true value of a thing can never be assessed and declared by law. It is always a fact depending upon the utility of the thing for the time being; or, in other words, upon the supply of the article, and the wants of mankind. Whether, therefore, the legislator declares a permanent value of imports, as in England, or a variable value, with fixed and uniform additions, as here, he never determines the true value of any article. Such regulations of value may, perhaps, be convenient as fiscal rules, because they may tend to render the duties equal, in effect, upon different importers; or they may serve to produce the amount of revenue intended to be levied; but they do not represent facts as they are. Nor can it be supposed that the imports from the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when increased by one-fifth, and other imports, when increased by one-tenth of their foreign value, afford an average of their value here; or that these gross sums are a just equation of the values of these imports in this country. The fact is not so. The imports from beyond the Cape of Good Hope must be considered as, in general, worth here at least seventy per centum more than their foreign cost, and the imports from Europe may be estimated to be, in general, at least thirty-five per centum more valuable here than in the countries from which they come. The duties alone upon a great part of these imports are more than ten and twenty per centum of their foreign cost. If the duties on these imports were added to the foreign cost, the sum obtained in that manner would approach far more nearly to the value of the imports here than the amount obtained by the fixed additions of ten and twenty per centum to the foreign cost. But, without regard to the duties, if there were any propriety in the idea of attempting to ascertain the true value of the imports here by fixed additions to the foreign cost, which might be equal to the additional value which the articles generally bear here, those additions should be far higher than ten and twenty per centum. It is evident that the official statements do not furnish the true value of these imports. If we seek to learn the value of the goods in the foreign countries from which they are brought, the statements do not give that fact. If we desire to know the value of the goods in this country, the statements do not afford that fact. The value assigned to the goods by the statements is an artificial result, never according with facts, unless by accident; but representing the goods as worth much more than their cost abroad, and much less than they are generally worth here.

But the additions of ten and twenty per centum may be deducted from the foreign cost of these imports. Undoubtedly this may be done. If it is proper that this should be done, then it is proper that these imports should be stated by the public officers at their foreign cost, without additions. Any person may, indeed, make the deduction from the amount stated, but not merely by a simple subtraction. It does not appear from the statements to what sums ten per centum is added, or to what sums twenty per centum is added, otherwise than by reference to the particular countries from which the imports are brought. These several countries are specified, with the amount imported from each of them. The imports which come from beyond the Cape of Good Hope may be selected from those which come from other places; the whole may be thus separated into two classes, and the total amount of each class may be obtained. When this has been done, it will be known that the first class is that which has received an addition of twenty per centum to its foreign cost, and that the second class is that which has received an addition of ten per centum to its foreign cost; and those additions may then be subtracted. But this resort to calculation must be unavailing to all who are not informed of the error in question, or know not the process by which it may be corrected. The liberty to correct errors is not sufficient. Every fact which is worthy of a place in statistical accounts should be so stated as to require no calculation to render it more true.

What, then, is the true principle upon which imports and exports should be valued? The question is thus stated because it is equally applicable to imports and exports, and to every part of both.

1. Commodities have different values in different countries; and the object of foreign commerce is to obtain the higher value which an article bears in the country to which it is sent. Both the lower and the higher values are

equally real, and both are facts which may be stated when they are known. The first or lower value always belongs to the country from which the article is exported. The additional value may accrue to any country whatever. When an article is sent from one country to another, the price paid for it as an export is universally paid by the country which buys to the country which sells. The same article now arrives in the country to which it is sent. There, its value is much greater than the sum paid for it as an export. The additional value is there received; and it becomes distinguished in its application into two parts—the expense of transportation, and the profit of the merchant. Other facts, which may increase or affect the enhanced value, are here laid out of view. Freight and mercantile profit must necessarily be defrayed by this additional value. The expense of transporting the article, and some profit to the merchant, must both be obtained in the augmented value of the article; for otherwise nothing would be gained, and the commerce would not take place. The expense of transportation is paid to the country which carries the article; and the profit of the merchant is paid to the country to which he belongs. The expense of transportation is always paid to the country whose ships and seamen are employed in that service; and the navigation employed may belong to the country which sells the article to the country which buys it, or to any other country. The merchant who causes the article to be conveyed from one country to another may be a citizen or subject of either of those countries, or of any other country. When he sells the article in the country to which it is sent, whatever he receives beyond the sum paid for it and the freight is paid to the country to which he belongs; and he may belong to any country. When the navigator and the merchant both belong to the country which buys the article, that country pays for it nothing more than its first or lower price. In this case, the country buying the article pays, indeed, both the freight and the mercantile profit; but these sums are paid to that country itself; they are paid by the right hand to the left; they are paid by one class to another class of the people of the country buying; by the consumer to the navigator and the merchant; and they are all of the same country. The country buying pays, as a society, only the lower sum for which the article was purchased from the country selling. If the navigator and the merchant both belong to the country which sells the article, the country buying pays to the country selling the higher value of the article, including freight and mercantile profit. When the merchant and the navigator both belong to some third country, the country buying pays the additional value to that third country; and when the merchant and the navigator are of different countries, the mercantile profit is paid to one country, and the freight to another. It is therefore always certain that the country buying pays to the country selling the sum paid for the article as an export, or the lower value which it bears at the place and time of exportation. It is not certain, from any valuation of the article, that the country buying pays to the country selling more than that lower value. The additional value is variously paid, according to the national characters of merchants and navigators; and these facts cannot be shown by any valuation of the article. The principle of valuation must be a uniform rule. If such a rule cannot exhibit the sums actually received and paid by the nation for exports and imports, it should exhibit those sums as nearly as may be practicable. The first or lower values of exports and imports are sums certainly received and paid; and those sums may be exhibited by valuations. If the higher values are stated, they will comprehend not only the lower values, which are uniformly paid by the nation buying, and received by the nation selling, but also the additional values, which are variously participated as well between the nation selling and the nation buying as among other nations. The lower values and the additional values will then appear undistinguished in the gross amount of the higher values; and the valuations will not determine how much has been received and paid, either on account of the lower values or on account of the additional values. It is therefore proper that the valuations should express those sums which are uniformly and certainly received and paid by the nation for exports and imports; and that the additional values, which are variously and unequally received and paid among different nations, should not be included in the valuations.

2. The exports and the imports should both be valued by the same rule. If the exports are valued by one rule, and the imports by another, their values cannot be compared with each other. An exaggeration of one, or a depression of the other, must occur in the relation between them; and the uncertainty arising from this cause must defeat the utility of statistical accounts of values. The value of an imported article in the country from which it comes, and the value of the same article here, are both facts which may be ascertained; and either of these facts may be taken as the value to be given to the article in statistical accounts. But, though we can ascertain the values which our imports bear, either here or in the countries from which they come, we cannot ascertain the values of our exports in the foreign countries to which they are sent. The foreign cost of the imports is a fact which precedes the importation; and, having the imports under the control of our own laws and officers, we may ascertain that preceding fact. But the additional value of the exports in foreign countries beyond their value here is not within our reach; it is a fact which occurs after the exports are no longer subject to our control. We cannot institute legal proceedings in a foreign country to ascertain the value of our exports there; nor would it be proper to impose on the exporter the burden of returning proofs of the sales or value of his exports in a foreign country. Being unable to ascertain, by any suitable means, the foreign value of our exports, we are, in effect, obliged to adopt and state their domestic value; and, as we take the value which the exports bear here in the country from which they are sent, we should also state the imports according to the value which they bear as exports in the countries from which they come. If the rule for the valuation of the imports should be their value here, and the rule for the valuation of the exports should be their value here, the results of rules so different would be very extravagant in their relation to each other. The higher value of the imports would stand opposed to the lower value of the exports. The imports would appear with the additions of freights and mercantile profits, while the exports would appear without such additions. The imports would be greatly swelled, or the exports greatly reduced, in their relation to each other; and no just comparison between the values of the exports and the imports could be made. Such would be the consequence of adopting the value of the imports here as the rule for their valuation, unless the exports were also stated according to their value as imports in the foreign countries to which they are sent. But, as we cannot determine the foreign value of the exports, we must state them at their value here; and this reason alone renders it necessary to state the imports at the lower value which they bear in the countries from which they come.

It is accordingly conceived that all the imports and all the exports should be valued at the prices paid for them, or their real values, at the times and places of exportation in the countries from which they are, respectively, sent. This principle is recommended, by its intrinsic propriety, as that which affords greater certainty than any other, by the necessity which allows no other rule applicable with like effect to both exports and imports, and by the consideration that this rule is already established for the valuation of the exports.

Returning to the statements of imports, it is seen that the only part of the imports which now receives an official valuation is valued upon a principle which is both erroneous in itself, and different from that by which the exports are valued.

What has been the amount of the imports of the United States in the several years since the commencement of the present Government in 1789? This inquiry cannot be answered. It is not answered by the official statements of imports. It cannot be answered by any official document. In the absence of authentic information, every person is left to compute the amount for himself, from such materials as he may possess, and according to such prin-



ciples of valuation as he may adopt. Estimates of the amount may undoubtedly be made; and, when formed with care and judgment, they may be probable approximations to truth. Estimates of the value of the imports of some of the last thirty years have been made and laid before Congress by officers of the Government. These estimates are official, as proceeding from public officers; and they are entitled to high respect. They were made by men of eminent talents and great knowledge, who were able to form and give just views concerning the subject of their estimates. Still, they are mere estimates; and, to a great extent, estimates instead of ascertained facts. Other estimates of the imports of certain years have been made by other individuals. In the commencement of this report the imports of seven several years are stated, according to estimates of their value. These valuations are introduced here, because they have been considered as some of the most correct estimates of our imports which have been offered to the public. They were formed with great labor and care; and they are, undoubtedly, accurate results from the materials used, and the principles of calculation employed in the process. How far they afford a just statement of the value of the imports of these years will be seen when the materials and principles of calculation upon which they are founded are understood. The estimates for these seven years do not include the imports free from duty; and thus a part, equal to about a twentieth of all the imports, is omitted. The imports subject to ad valorem duties were here valued as they are valued in the official statements, with additions of ten and twenty per centum to their foreign cost. In respect to the imports subject to specific duties, as their value is not officially ascertained, it was necessary that the author of these estimates should himself assess the values of these articles. A vast mass of merchandise of various kinds, brought from all quarters of the world, in seven different years, was to receive valuations. The only practicable course was taken. The author of these estimates collected the current prices of the various articles, as those prices existed in some of the principal ports of the United States, in the different years of these importations. Taking those prices as the values, he computed the total value of the imports of each article in each year. In this manner, the values of the imports paying specific duties were assessed. The estimated values of the various articles, at different times and places, are not stated; and as the estimated amount only is given, no means of deciding how far that amount may be correct are afforded. If any different estimate of the value of these imports should be presented in the same way, it would be uncertain which estimate is more correct than the other. Hence, the credit due to all estimates which have been made of the value of this class of imports must depend upon the confidence reposed in the author of the estimates, who can only present such information as he may possess, and such probabilities as his own judgment may lead him to adopt. These estimates comprehend only the imports subject to duty. They give the imports subject to ad valorem duties at their foreign cost, with additions of ten and twenty per centum. They give the value of the imports subject to specific duties, as that value was estimated to have been in the United States after importation. That value, of course, included freights, mercantile profits, and our own duties upon these articles. When the imports thus valued are placed in opposition to the exports of the same seven years, the contrast is remarkable. The imports appear to exceed the exports by great sums in each of the seven years. Upon the whole period of seven years, the imports appear to exceed the exports by \$99,493,295; and the average of this sum for each year is \$14,213,327; and yet, from the general state of our foreign trade during these seven years, from the 1st of October, 1794, to the 30th of September, 1801, and from every source of information to which we can look, excepting only the public statements, in which the facts should be found, there can hardly be any doubt that the exports exceeded the imports in every one of those years. The solution of these differences is found in the different methods of valuing the exports and the imports. The exports are valued at their cost here, as exports; and, consequently, they do not include the sums which we have received for them beyond that cost. The imports are not valued upon the like principle; they are valued at their foreign cost, together with all the accumulations which are produced by the addition of one-fifth and one-tenth to the foreign cost of a part of the imports, and by the addition of freights, mercantile profits, and our own duties to another part of the imports. According to this method of valuing the imports, they will always appear to be greater than the exports, whether they are, in truth, greater or less. Yet these are some of the best valuations of our imports which are now extant; and this is the method in which these valuations were made.

In regard to most of the last thirty years, it does not appear that any estimate of the amount of the imports has been made.

The value of the imports is therefore unknown. We are without any official account of their amount, and are destitute of satisfactory information upon that point; it is, consequently, impossible to make any just comparison between our exports and our imports. The correctness of every such comparison depends upon values; and no just comparison between exports and imports can be made, unless the values of both are ascertained as facts, and upon the same principle in both cases. Hence, all those statements now before the public, which represent that our imports have exceeded our exports by a certain sum, or that our exports have exceeded our imports by any particular amount, in any of the last thirty years, are exceedingly uncertain and delusive. In respect to most of those thirty years, it must always remain uncertain whether the exports or the imports were greater; and, in respect to the whole period, the amount of any excess which may have existed on either side, in any year, must remain unknown. For the same reasons, the balances of our trade with particular countries are unknown.

The imports of the last year are not yet stated. They probably amounted to one hundred millions of dollars. Of that sum, five millions may have been articles free from duty, forty-five millions articles subject to specific duties, and fifty millions articles subject to ad valorem duties. These proportions of the three classes of imports may not be exact; but they must be nearly correct, and they are offered merely to illustrate. When the imports of the last year shall be stated in the present forms, the result from the facts supposed will be, that an amount of five millions will not appear in any manner whatever; an amount of forty-five millions will be stated by kinds and quantities, without any valuation; and an amount of fifty millions will be stated by valuations made upon an erroneous principle, without a designation of the kind, quantity, or value of any particular article.

The navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States is a subject of great national concern. So far as that navigation is ours, it is to us a source of riches and power. So far as it belongs to other nations, its benefits are theirs. Navigation is, indeed, both wealth and power. It is important as wealth; but as power, it is indispensable to nations which desire to assert their rights, or display their strength on the ocean. The employment of shipping and seamen is a branch of national industry so peculiar in its character, and so important in its consequences, that it is worthy to be known with all possible distinctness, even if the exports and imports were not stated. Navigation must, therefore, be traced distinctly from exports and imports. The employment of shipping in foreign trade may be ascertained and shown by a very convenient method. The national character of the vessels employed, their tonnage, their departures for foreign countries, and their arrivals from foreign countries, may be all easily ascertained. These particular facts, when combined, show sufficiently the actual state of the navigation employed in foreign trade, and its division among different nations. They do not express the value of navigation in sums of money; but they show the several proportions of all the navigation employed, which are held by each nation whose vessels participate in the trade. The whole tonnage employed, and the several proportions of the whole, which belong to different nations, afford a sufficient knowledge of the subject for public purposes.

We have annual statements of the tonnage of the United States. These statements exhibit the amount of all the tonnage held by our own citizens. The principal division of this tonnage is into that which is authorized by law to be employed in foreign trade, and that which is authorized to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries. The respective amounts of both kinds of tonnage are stated. The registered tonnage is that which may be legally employed in foreign trade. But these statements do not show how the registered tonnage is really employed. Coasting vessels are not allowed to engage in foreign trade; but registered vessels are entitled to engage not only in foreign trade, but also in the coasting trade. A very considerable part of our registered tonnage is actually employed in the coasting trade; but how much of it is so employed is not stated by the Treasury. These statements afford no information of the actual pursuits of our registered vessels, or that they are employed at all. From this source, therefore, we learn the amount of our tonnage which has the legal character requisite for engaging either in the coasting trade or in foreign commerce, but we do not learn how much of this tonnage is employed either in the coasting trade or in foreign commerce.

We have also annual statements of the tonnage of all vessels arriving in the United States from foreign ports. These statements show the amount of tonnage of our own vessels arriving, and the amount of tonnage of foreign vessels arriving, in each year. This information has been usually communicated to Congress, in statements annexed to the statements of the customs. The tonnage arriving is ascertained for the purpose of levying the duties imposed on the tonnage of all vessels entering the United States from foreign ports. Those duties are charged upon the whole tonnage of the vessel as often as it arrives from a foreign port. When the same vessel arrives twice or thrice in the same year, the tonnage of that vessel is repeated twice or thrice in the total amount of tonnage arriving stated for that year. The tonnage employed in trade with the West Indies appears, in the tonnage arriving, three, and frequently four times in the same year. The tonnage engaged in trade with Europe enters into the tonnage arriving generally twice, and sometimes thrice, in the year. The tonnage employed in our trade with the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope is generally included in the tonnage arriving once in each year. In some cases, the tonnage does not appear in the statements of tonnage arriving, until the first, second, or third year succeeding the departures of the vessels from the United States. These statements, therefore, show the amount of tonnage upon which duties are levied; and they comprehend in most cases the tonnage of the same vessel more than once in the same year.

Such is at present our official information concerning the employment of navigation in our foreign trade. This information is considerable and important; but it does not present all the facts which are sufficiently important to be known.

The true amount of our tonnage actually employed in foreign trade is not exhibited by either of the statements which have been mentioned. It is not exhibited by the statements of registered tonnage, not only because the registered tonnage may be unemployed, but also because much of that tonnage is constantly employed in the coasting trade. It is not exhibited by the statements of registered tonnage arriving from foreign ports, because, in most cases, the registered tonnage is included in these statements more than once in each year, as the same vessel arrives more than once in the same year. The total amount of tonnage registered, and the total amount of registered tonnage arriving, upon which duties are paid, are the facts which are now stated. Neither of these facts shows how much of our tonnage is really employed in foreign commerce at any time.

We have the amount of our own tonnage arriving, and the amount of foreign tonnage arriving, which are considered as the tonnage employed in introducing the imports; but we have no statement of the amount or national character of the tonnage departing, which is considered as that employed in taking away the exports.

In the absence of any account of vessels departing, this defect seems to have been considered as supplied by the accounts of vessels arriving. Every voyage of importation has been supposed to imply a corresponding voyage of exportation, and every arrival to indicate a corresponding departure. The same vessels are, in general, employed both in importation and exportation. As we have the tonnage of all vessels which enter the United States from other countries, the amount of that tonnage has been considered as the amount of the tonnage of all vessels which leave the United States for other countries; and as the amount of tonnage arriving is divided in the statements into the amount of our own tonnage and the amount of foreign tonnage, it has been supposed that the tonnage of our own vessels and the tonnage of foreign vessels bear the same proportion to each other in the case of departures as in the case of arrivals. The tonnage departing is thus deduced from the tonnage arriving; and the conclusion is, that they are both of the same amount. In pursuance of this conclusion, the tonnage arriving has been described in many statements which are before the public as the amount of our own tonnage, and of foreign tonnage employed in our foreign trade—an expression which comprehends exportations and departures as well as importations and arrivals.

The supposition that the tonnage departing and the tonnage arriving are of the same amount may be, in general, nearly correct, when it is applied to a considerable period of time; but it is by no means true that the tonnage departing and the tonnage arriving during any short period are equal to each other. In such periods as six months or a year there may be a great difference between the tonnage departing and that which arrives during the same period. The tonnage engaged in foreign trade varies greatly in amount from time to time. The proportion of our own tonnage to foreign tonnage also varies greatly from one time to another. As commerce fluctuates, so fluctuates the navigation which it employs. When the imports are much increased at any particular time, a quantity of tonnage may arrive greater than that which departs. When the exports increase, without a like increase of the imports, a quantity of tonnage departs greater than that which arrives. When we engage in a war which interrupts the ordinary pursuits of our navigation and commerce, the difference between the tonnage arriving and the tonnage departing may, in the first year of the war, be very great. In the first year of peace succeeding such a war, the tonnage departing may be much greater than the tonnage arriving. When wars between other countries open to our navigation new scenes of employment, much of our tonnage which is abroad may not return for a long time, or much of it which is at home may depart; and the tonnage arriving may, for some time, be much less than the tonnage departing. When such wars cease, our tonnage arriving may, for some time, much exceed our tonnage departing. When new regulations affecting commerce and navigation are established, they may for some time produce a great disparity between the tonnage arriving and the tonnage departing, or they may for some time produce a proportion between our own tonnage and foreign tonnage, very different in the case of vessels arriving from the proportion which may exist in the case of vessels departing. These inequalities, by whatever causes they may be produced, are, indeed, not of long duration; and the general equilibrium between the tonnage arriving and the tonnage departing is, in the sequel, restored. But when such disparities between the tonnage arriving and the tonnage departing occur, they should be known without delay, since they always denote the operation of some new cause which must deserve attention. The tonnage arriving is stated for each year; and, without doubt, the tonnage departing during a year is frequently much more, and frequently much less, than the tonnage arriving during the same year. The proportion between our own tonnage and foreign tonnage is often very different in the case of vessels departing, from the proportion which appears between the two kinds of tonnage, during the same year, in the case of vessels arriving.



Our own vessels engaged in foreign trade are not comprehended in the tonnage arriving until they have left the United States and return from a foreign port. Much of our tonnage departing returns in the same year; but a considerable part of it does not return until the first, second, or third year succeeding the departure of the vessels. We have, therefore, no account in these statements of that part of our tonnage departing which never returns; and of that which returns a considerable portion does not appear in the tonnage arriving until some year subsequent to its departure. When our navigation employed in foreign trade is in a course of rapid increase, as it has generally been since 1789, the fact would first appear in the tonnage departing, if that tonnage were known. The foreign tonnage appears, in these statements, in the year in which it arrives. If the tonnage departing were stated, much of the foreign tonnage would appear as departing in the year subsequent to its arrival.

The tonnage necessary for the conveyance of our exports is far greater than that which is necessary for the conveyance of our imports. A great portion of our imports consists of articles of small bulk. Much the greater part of our exports of our own production are articles of great bulk. Our foreign trade, therefore, employs, not only so much tonnage as is requisite to introduce our imports, but also the much greater quantity of tonnage which is requisite for the transportation of our exports. If we ask how much tonnage is necessary for the transportation of our exports, the inquiry cannot be answered with any certainty. The quantity of tonnage actually employed in taking away our exports, in any particular year, has never been ascertained. It is still a problem how much tonnage has been actually employed at any time in the exportation of our own products, or how much tonnage is now necessary for that purpose. In the present state of our information, this question can be answered only by estimates. The conveyance of our own bulky products to other countries is a most important part of our foreign trade, in respect to navigation. A great quantity of tonnage, and great numbers of seamen, are employed in this service. The freights received upon these exports are very great, both in reference to the value of the articles exported, and in absolute amount. We know, in general, that much the largest share of the navigation employed in conveying our exports to other countries is our own; but we do not know either the whole amount of the navigation so employed, or the actual partition of that navigation between ourselves and other nations. It is highly important that we should know with certainty the amount of the navigation employed in taking away our exports, and the proportions of the amount which are held by ourselves and by other nations.

For these reasons, it is proposed to ascertain and state the tonnage and national character of all vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries. When we have the tonnage and national character of vessels departing as well as of those arriving, we shall possess the amount of all tonnage employed in our foreign trade, and the amount of our own tonnage employed in foreign trade, so far as they can be conveniently presented by annual statements, and as nearly as will be useful for ordinary purposes. We can then compare the tonnage arriving and the tonnage departing with each other, and we can see the actual share of navigation which we possess, and that which foreigners enjoy, in the transportation of both our exports and our imports. We can then observe the increase or decline of the tonnage employed either in exportation or importation, and how far such changes may be favorable to ourselves or to foreigners; and we shall be able to trace fluctuations in the employment of navigation, as they occur in each year.

The statements of tonnage arriving distinguish it merely into that of the United States, and that which is foreign, or not of the United States. The amount of each of the two kinds of tonnage is stated. We therefore learn from these statements nothing more than the amount of all tonnage arriving, and the respective parts of the amount which belong to the United States on the one side, and to the rest of the world on the other. These statements do not show how much tonnage is employed in any particular branch of our foreign trade, as, for example, the trade with France. They do not show how much of the tonnage employed in any branch of trade, as that with France, is our own, or how much is foreign; and they do not show to what foreign nation any part of the foreign tonnage belongs. We do not learn from these statements either the amount of our own tonnage engaged in commerce with any nation or country, or the amount of British tonnage, or that of any other foreign nation, which enters or leaves our ports.

The returns of the collectors to the Treasury state the tonnage of every vessel arriving from a foreign port, and the country from which the vessel comes, and they also specify the national character of the different foreign vessels arriving. The materials for stating how much of the tonnage arriving from any particular country is our own, and how much of it is foreign, are, therefore, already provided. Some statements of these facts, in certain branches of trade, have been laid before Congress upon particular occasions, but the annual statements show nothing concerning the tonnage arriving from any particular country.

When the particular country from which tonnage arrives is stated, that fact indicates, in some degree, that the same tonnage, when it departs, returns to the country from which it came; because such is the most general course of foreign trade. But this is never a necessary inference; and, in a multitude of cases, the vessel does not depart directly for the foreign country from which it came. While our trade with the British West Indies was carried on in British vessels, much British tonnage, arriving from Great Britain, departed hence for the British West Indies. This tonnage appeared as tonnage employed in our trade with Great Britain. It was truly so employed in the voyages of importation, but in the voyages of exportation it was employed in trade with the West Indies; yet this tonnage never entered into any statement of tonnage employed in our trade with the West Indies. When one of our own ships exports a cargo to Spain, it may, in return, import a cargo from England. Its tonnage now appears only as so much tonnage engaged in trade with England. The same ship may, after its arrival from England, be sent to Russia, and there is no account of this tonnage departing. If the same ship should return directly from Russia, its tonnage will appear in the tonnage employed in trade with Russia; but, if the ship should proceed from Russia to Holland, and should enter here from Holland, its tonnage will appear as engaged in trade with Holland, and there will be no account of this tonnage as engaged in the trade with Russia. The practice is, to enter the vessel as arriving from the foreign port from which the imported cargo is brought. Much of our own tonnage which departs for particular countries returns with cargoes from other countries. All this tonnage now appears at the custom-houses and the Treasury as tonnage employed in the trade with the countries from which the vessels arrived with cargoes; and nothing appears respecting the tonnage or employment of the same vessels in their outward voyages to other countries. When the tonnage departing, and the countries for which it departs, shall be ascertained, as well as the tonnage arriving, and the countries from which it arrives, the tonnage employed in our trade with each foreign country will appear.

Our trade with China is carried on in our own vessels, but the amount of tonnage employed in that trade is unknown.

Our trade with most parts of the world is carried on partly in our own vessels, and partly in foreign vessels, but we know not either the whole amount of tonnage employed in our trade with any particular country, or what part of the amount is our own, and what part is foreign. In all those branches of our foreign commerce in which the conveyance of our exports or imports takes place partly in our own vessels and partly in foreign vessels, it is of great importance that we should know how much of our own navigation and how much foreign navigation are employed in the transportation. The cases in which the navigation is divided between ourselves and foreigners embrace far

the greater part of all our foreign commerce. It would, at all times, be useful to know the true share of navigation which we enjoy in trade with particular countries; yet this knowledge was, perhaps, less important while our system of discriminating duties was applied equally to all foreign countries. That system is now relaxed; we have relinquished it in respect to the British dominions in Europe, the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, Hamburg, and Bremen. The vessels of those countries are now admitted into our ports upon the same terms as our own vessels. We should know how much of our own tonnage is now employed in trade with those countries, respectively, and how much of their tonnage now passes through our ports. These facts are not known; without them, we cannot estimate the effects of the present system of equal duties between ourselves and those countries; nor can we compare the effects of this system with the effects of the system of discriminating duties. The experiment of discriminating duties, operating equally upon all foreign countries, has been made, and with great effect, in favor of our own navigation. We are now in a course of opposite experiments. We have relinquished our discriminating duties in respect to Great Britain and certain other countries, which concede to us advantages supposed to be equivalent, while we retain those duties in respect to all other foreign countries. The effects of both measures fall directly upon navigation. It is in the actual state of navigation as it may exist from time to time, and there only, that the effects of these different measures can be traced and seen. The experiment of open and common navigation, unfettered by preference or restriction, between some of the principal navigating countries of the world, is an interesting spectacle. To us, as one of the parties to this experiment, and possessing as we do a great navigation, and ample resources for its extension, it is a subject of peculiar concern. It is, therefore, specially important that we should possess the true state of navigation as it may exist between ourselves and those countries with which commerce is now equally open to the navigation of both parties.

When the tonnage of all shipping employed in our trade with particular countries shall be stated, we may estimate the value of the navigation employed in each branch of trade in reference to the length of the voyages performed. The benefits of navigation are in proportion, not only to the tonnage and seamen employed, but also to the time during which they are employed. The value of our trade with India and China depends much upon the great length of the voyages to and from those distant countries. The facts which are proposed to be stated will afford a view of the relative importance of the employments of navigation in the different branches of our foreign trade in this respect.

The returns of the collectors to the Treasury will specify the names, tonnage, and national character of all vessels arriving and departing; and they will state the several foreign countries from which all vessels arrive, and for which all vessels depart. There will then be in the Treasury sufficient materials to show how many voyages are made by the vessels engaged in each branch of trade in one year, and how many times the tonnage of the same vessels enters into the statements of tonnage either arriving or departing in the same year. These facts are too minute to be inserted in the annual statements; but they are interesting, and they will be collected and preserved in the Treasury, from which they may be drawn upon special occasions. From these facts the exact amount of our tonnage actually engaged at any time in all foreign trade, or in our trade with any country, may be deduced; and from the same facts the number of seamen employed in all our foreign trade, or in our trade with any particular country, both in our own and in foreign vessels, may be sufficiently ascertained. The number of seamen usually employed in our vessels engaged in foreign trade has been estimated to be six men for one hundred tons of shipping. In this manner we may compute the number of seamen employed in any branch of our foreign trade, when we know the quantity of tonnage engaged in that trade; but such a computation must be founded upon the true quantity of tonnage actually employed in the trade. The annual statements of tonnage departing and arriving will, in most cases, comprehend the tonnage of the same vessels more than once in the same year; and, in some cases, the tonnage either departing or arriving will not enter into the statements of that year. The number of voyages made by the same vessels in the course of a year must therefore be known, in order to determine the true quantity of tonnage actually employed at any particular time, and the number of seamen requisite for that quantity of tonnage.

It is not meant that all the navigation which may pass between the United States and every foreign country should be stated separately in all cases. Where the intercourse between this country and any other is casual or inconsiderable, a distinct statement of the navigation employed in such intercourse would be of little use. Where the commerce between this country and any other is regular and considerable, a distinct statement of the navigation employed in it should be given. Our commerce with Great Britain, and that with France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Russia, China, the British East Indies, Brazil, and the Spanish West Indies, are at present cases of this character. The propriety of stating the navigation separately in other branches of our foreign trade may be left to the officers who compile the statements. They will discern what branches of foreign commerce are of such importance as to render it useful to furnish separate statements of the navigation employed in those branches.

One peculiar case demands present attention. We have closed our ports against British vessels arriving from British ports which are closed against our vessels. This regulation relates particularly to the British West Indies. It is a measure which was due to ourselves, and to a just sense of our own rights; and it should be so enforced as to give it complete effect. The British Government have opened the island of Bermuda to our vessels. This act of the British Government defeats, in a great degree, the intended effect of our law. A great trade, hitherto unknown, now takes place between the United States and Bermuda, partly in our vessels and partly in British vessels, and between Bermuda and the British West Indies wholly in British vessels. Thus, the intercourse which we intended to suppress takes place between the United States and the British West Indies, through Bermuda; the longest part of the transit is performed exclusively by British vessels; and even a part of the intercourse between the United States and Bermuda is carried on by British vessels. It is our duty to pursue our own measure to its full effect, and to adopt such further provisions as may be necessary for that purpose. But, while this intercourse with Bermuda is allowed to exist, the extent to which it takes place should be stated and known.

The official statements of exports give no information of the vessels in which the goods are exported. Those statements do not show whether the goods are exported in vessels of the United States or in foreign vessels.

The official statements of imports divide the imports subject to duty into those which are imported in our own vessels, and those which are imported in foreign vessels. Three distinct tables are given: first, a statement of goods imported in our own vessels; next, a statement of goods imported in foreign vessels; and, thirdly, a statement called a general aggregate of all goods imported in our own and in foreign vessels. The kinds and amounts of the imports are stated in each table; the countries from which the imports come are stated alike in the first and second tables; and, in the third table, instead of particular countries, each foreign nation and its dependencies are stated. These three tables are of great length. One table, with some alterations in form, would be sufficient, and would better exhibit the facts, which are now separated from each other in distinct statements. A single table, with three suitable columns, would show all the facts to the eye upon the same lines. The first column might show the amount imported in our own vessels; the second column might show the amount imported in foreign vessels; and the third column would exhibit the total amount of the two preceding columns. Such an alteration



will be proper, if the imports are to be hereafter stated with this discrimination of the vessels in which they are brought. But this discrimination in the statements is of very little use when accurate accounts of the tonnage arriving are taken. The object of stating the imports with this discrimination is to show how far the navigation which introduces them is our own, and how far it belongs to foreign nations. These facts are indeed shown, in some degree, in this manner. Where the imports are free from duty, these statements show nothing concerning the navigation which introduces them. When the imports subject to duty are brought from a particular country, wholly in our own vessels, or wholly in foreign vessels, those facts appear by these statements. But the same facts will also appear from the tonnage arriving, and with the additional advantage of showing the quantity of tonnage employed in the importation. In most cases where the imports come partly in our own vessels and partly in foreign vessels, these statements afford nothing certain in respect to the shares of navigation enjoyed by ourselves or by foreigners in the importations. A great variety of imports is presented, some of which are stated only by values, and others by kinds and quantities. These facts furnish very little information concerning the national proportions of the navigation employed in introducing these imports; and they form a very imperfect foundation for any calculation respecting the tonnage employed or the freights earned. The tonnage and freights depend upon the bulk of the articles transported. Where values only are given, we know nothing of the kinds or quantities of the articles, and, of course, nothing of the tonnage requisite for their transportation. Where the kinds and quantities of the articles are given, we may indeed estimate the quantity of the navigation, if we know the amount of tonnage requisite for the conveyance of the various articles in question. But every such calculation must be very complex; and all such estimates must be, at last, less certain and satisfactory than the plain proportions of the navigation held by ourselves and by foreigners, respectively, as these facts are found in the tonnage arriving. If it were useful to know the particular goods which are actually conveyed in our own vessels, and those actually conveyed in foreign vessels, such a knowledge would be more important in respect to our exports than in respect to our imports. But no such discrimination is made or will appear in the exports. It is conceived that this threefold statement of the imports subject to duty is not of sufficient use to be continued; and it is proposed that the imports shall be, in future, stated without this discrimination. This retrenchment will probably diminish the annual statements as much in point of volume as they will be increased by the addition of all the new matters which are now proposed to be stated.

No general system for statistical accounts of our foreign commerce has ever been established by law. No officer of the Government is required, by law, to compile, to communicate to Congress, or to publish any thing upon this subject. All the statements of our foreign commerce which have been here mentioned have been rendered by the officers of the Treasury, either in compliance with resolutions of one or other branch of the Legislature, or without any requisition whatever. The Senate and House of Representatives have each separately adopted such resolutions as they thought fit, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for statements of exports and imports; and all the statements which the Treasury could furnish have been given. Some of these resolutions are permanent, and require annual statements. The permanent resolutions of the Senate are of the 10th of February, 1796, and the 16th of March, 1796; those of the House of Representatives are of the 3d of March, 1797, and the 29th of May, 1798. The special requisitions which have been made upon the executive officers, on the part of each of the two Houses of Congress, for information concerning our foreign commerce, have been very numerous. If any proof were necessary to show either the importance of complete statistical accounts of our foreign commerce, or the poverty of our present information on this subject, that proof would be abundantly found in these unceasing calls for information concerning matters connected with our foreign commerce, which do not appear in the annual statements. At almost every session of Congress measures relating to our foreign commerce are agitated. Many of these questions are of the highest importance, and some of them are difficult, even with the clearest light of facts. If any facts are wanted, which do not appear in the annual statements, a call is made upon the executive officers, and, generally, upon the Secretary of the Treasury, for information. The officer returns the best answer which he is able to give. Many of these answers have, at different times, been given with great ability, and they have served, in some degree, to supply the want of ascertained facts, by general views and judicious estimates. But, if all the material facts which compose our foreign commerce were ascertained and presented to Congress in annual statements, the estimates of executive officers would not be wanted; every legislator would then have before him the whole subject in authentic facts.

The annual statements of the Treasury have been here examined as statistical accounts of foreign commerce. Imperfect as they are in this view, their imperfections are not to be imputed to the officers of the Treasury; those officers have faithfully given the materials they possessed, and they could do no more. They have performed the duty which was imposed upon them by the resolutions under which they acted. In some respects, they have done much more. They have at different times, without any requisition from superior authority, made several very useful improvements in the forms of stating the exports. The materials concerning the exports are arranged and stated in the best manner in which they can be presented, as they are now returned to the Treasury. The annual statements concerning navigation are arranged and rendered in the best form which the present state of the materials in the Treasury will permit. All the annual statements concerning tonnage have been rendered by the officers of the Treasury without any requisition for that purpose. To this time there is neither law nor resolution requiring annual statements of the navigation employed in our foreign trade. The principal defects which have been here detailed are defects of law. The executive officers have no power to obtain the facts which are requisite to supply those defects. Such a power can only be conferred by law. It is the province of the Legislature to establish such a system as will supply the present defects, and bring forth all the desired information.

At present, the duty of preparing and rendering the annual statements of exports and imports depends merely upon the separate resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives which have been mentioned. It is only in those resolutions that any account of the matters required to be stated concerning the exports and imports can be found; and those resolutions are very general and loose in their description of the facts which they require. The subjects which are proper to be stated should be defined by law; and the duty of compiling and rendering the annual statements should be imposed upon proper officers by law. A suitable and permanent system, adequate to the objects proposed, should be established. When this shall be done, a complete report of facts, showing the state of our commerce with every foreign country, and with all the world, in each year, may be annually laid before Congress.

The statements of exports, the statements of imports, and the statements of tonnage arriving from foreign countries, have hitherto been laid before Congress annually, but detached from each other, and at different times. It will be proper that the statements of exports, those of imports, and those of navigation employed in our foreign trade, should be laid before Congress in one body, and at the commencement of each annual session.

The present state of this subject will account for the method of this discussion. An existing system, sufficient in some points, but also defective in many respects, was to be examined. So far as it is sufficient, it required no comment. The proper course, therefore, seemed to be to point out and examine its defects. But this course of examination is deprived of the advantage of clear order. As many of the defects of the existing system are topics little connected with each other, so must be the parts of the discussion which examines them.

If we have statements of our foreign commerce at all, they should be both comprehensive and accurate; they should comprehend all facts which are really material for public uses, and they should be true in all matters stated as facts. Partial statements mislead, and erroneous statements deceive. The nature of the subject forbids us to expect entire accuracy in such statements. Perfect accuracy in these subjects is the shadow, which may be imagined, but cannot be touched; reasonable accuracy is the substance, which may be seized and presented in its just dimensions. Minute precision is not attainable, and, were it attainable, it would be without practical use; but reasonable accuracy is sufficient for all practical uses, and reasonable accuracy is both necessary and attainable. Official statements will be taken for correct statements, and will be the foundation both of private reasonings and public measures. It may be better to have no official statements of foreign commerce, than to have statements which are in any great degree defective or erroneous.

According to the preceding views, a complete system for statistical accounts of our foreign commerce should embrace statements of these facts:

1. All our exports.
2. All our imports.
3. All the navigation employed in our trade with the rest of the world.

And these general heads should be stated in such details and divisions as to exhibit the following facts:

1st. The kinds, quantities, and values of exports and imports.

2d. The exports to every particular country.

3d. The imports from every particular country.

4th. All the navigation employed in our trade with each foreign country, distinguishing our own navigation from that of foreign nations.

The actual state of our trade with every particular foreign country would then appear distinctly; and the state of all our foreign commerce would result from the several parts of the whole subject. Such statements would exhibit each branch of our foreign trade as one entire subject, both in respect to commerce and navigation; and the aggregate of all the particular branches of trade would exhibit the true state of our intercourse with all the world.

But, as much of this information is now afforded by the existing system, the particular amendments which are requisite to supply the defects of the present system are these:

1. That the accounts of exports furnished at the time of exportation, and the destinations of the exports, should be stated and verified, not only by the master of the vessel, but also by the owner or exporter of the articles.

2. That imports free from duty should be ascertained and valued.

3. That imports subject to specific duties should be valued.

4. That certain of the most considerable parts of the imports which pay duty on the value should be stated by their kinds and quantities as well as by their values.

5. That all the imports should be valued at their foreign cost.

6. That the national characters and tonnage of all vessels departing from the United States should be ascertained and stated.

7. That the national characters and tonnage of vessels, both departing and arriving, in the trade with each of the foreign countries with which our commerce is considerable, should be separately stated.

8. That all these facts should be properly combined with those which are now ascertained; and that the whole should be digested in suitable forms into annual statements; and

9. That a general and permanent system, providing for the attainment of the objects here proposed, should be established by law.

A bill embracing the provisions which are here recommended is now submitted.

Statistical accounts of foreign commerce are important from the peculiar nature of intercourse between independent nations. Commerce between nations depends upon both parties, upon compacts between both, upon regulations which either or both may establish, and upon all the measures which the policy, the pleasure, or the passions of rulers may lead them to adopt in respect to intercourse with other nations. Though the interests of all nations would be best promoted by allowing to commerce between them the full freedom which is allowed to the commerce of persons in the same society, it is vain to expect that this theory will ever be generally adopted and carried into practice. While Governments, seeking to obtain superior or exclusive advantages, will regulate and restrain foreign commerce, the Governments of other nations affected by such measures, even if they feel not the like motives, must assert their equal rights and protect their own interests. If there were no other cause of obstruction, the necessity of revenue and the facility of obtaining revenue, by taxes levied through the medium of foreign commerce, will always be a great impediment to the natural freedom of trade between nations. Our system is, to a great extent, that of open and free commerce with all the world. But, in some of the most important branches of our foreign commerce, we are met by foreign prohibitions, restrictions, and regulations, which deprive us of our just share of the benefits of mutual intercourse. We are, therefore, compelled to seek relief from the effects of such foreign systems by treaties, or to counteract them by our own regulations. Hence, a knowledge of the actual state of our trade with particular countries is exceedingly important. It is with particular Governments, and concerning particular branches of trade, that these collisions take place. The commercial regulations of any country may be known; but such regulations afford no information of the state and extent of the trade to which they are applicable. The effects of such regulations cannot be justly comprehended without a knowledge of the facts upon which those regulations operate.

Our foreign commerce is the means of vending our surplus products, which are great and valuable; and the means of procuring the products of other countries, which we desire for our consumption. It is a great source of wealth from the profits of trade and the employment of navigation; and it affords the means of great naval power. It is the principal source of our revenue; it is at the same time a great impediment to the progress of our own manufactures; and it holds us in a certain degree of dependance upon foreign nations for the supply of our own wants. Shall our foreign commerce be cherished for the sake of wealth, naval power, and revenue? or shall it be restrained to promote domestic manufactures; to render ourselves essentially independent of the rest of the world for the supply of our own wants; and to avoid the collisions to which foreign commerce is exposed from the ambition, rapacity, and wars of other nations? These are all great questions of national policy; and they present, to a certain extent, a conflict of opposing considerations. It is not the purpose of this report to discuss these questions. Whatever views may be taken of them by some, and whatever may be the opinions entertained concerning them by others, the knowledge of the facts from which these questions arise is equally necessary and important to all. The facts which compose our foreign commerce must be the foundation of all reasonings and all conclusions concerning these questions. The present purpose is to provide authentic information of these facts. As our foreign commerce produces directly or indirectly most important effects upon all interests and classes of the nation, all are interested in that commerce; all are entitled to speculate and form opinions upon these questions; and every interest is entitled to a just protection from the Government of the whole. The Government has not only to judge,



but to decide. Its decisions produce effects which are felt in every branch of public and private concerns. It is the common interest of all that our foreign commerce should be thoroughly known and understood. If our foreign commerce were, and could continue to be, perfectly free, it would still fluctuate with all the varying circumstances of the world; and information of its actual state, from time to time, would be highly interesting. But our foreign commerce will always be the subject of much legislation and many practical measures. The great questions and interests which are involved in our foreign commerce must always be a principal subject of the deliberations and measures of the National Government. The first requisite to wise legislation and judicious measures upon this subject must be the knowledge of the facts which constitute the subject itself.

Our foreign commerce is very great, and greater than that of any other nation, excepting one. This is not the place to discuss the importance of our external commerce, or to trace its connexion with our internal concerns. It exists, and it is closely interwoven with all the great interests of the nation. In whatever view it is considered, it is a subject of the highest moment. That the facts which compose this great subject should be known, will hardly be disputed. Without them, the subject itself cannot be understood, nor can the interests of the nation receive a judicious care. The power to regulate and protect our commerce with foreign nations is confided to this Government. It belongs to the same Government to provide authentic information of the state of that commerce. Let the facts, as they take place, be ascertained and made public to all. They deserve the attention of all, but more especially the constant and watchful attention of legislators and statesmen.

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 226.

[1st Session.]

# COUNTERVAILING MEASURES AGAINST THE DISCRIMINATING DUTIES IMPOSED ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN FRANCE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 27, 1819.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York respectfully sheweth:*

That your memorialists have witnessed, with feelings of deep concern, the consequences resulting to the shipping interest of the United States from the discriminating duties established in France on the staple products of this country.

At the period of their imposition, and for a considerable time subsequent to the late war in Europe, the trade carried on by French vessels with the United States was chiefly confined to New Orleans and other southern ports, whose productions constituted the principal exports from this country to France, whilst their interest in shipping is very limited; so that the effects of the enormous discriminating duties, payable on the importations into France of cotton and tobacco, in transferring to French vessels the carrying trade to that country, were not immediately perceived or felt by the ship-owners or merchants in this quarter of the Union. But the severe losses sustained by those who employed our vessels in that trade have since led to an investigation of their causes, and created a universal feeling of the injury and injustice to which our flag is subjected.

In giving to this subject the attention which its importance demands, your memorialists find that the foreign tonnage duty and light-money payable in the United States are very nearly equal to the foreign tonnage duty and port charges in France, and may therefore be considered as regulated upon the principle of a just and fair reciprocity; whilst the discriminating duties imposed on the importation of merchandise operate on the shipping interests of the two countries in a manner altogether disproportionate and unequal.

The foreign or discriminating duties paid by American vessels importing the following articles into France are,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound (French weight) on cotton;  $1\frac{1}{8}$  on tobacco; and 55 per 100 pounds on potashes; which extra duties exceed the whole freight now paid for the transportation of those articles from the United States, whether in French or in American bottoms.

The present rates of freight in French vessels are about  $1\frac{1}{8}$  cent per pound for cotton;  $\frac{3}{4}$  for tobacco; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  for potashes; and in American vessels, about one-third below these rates; making the difference of duty by a French vessel exceed the gross amount of freight by an American vessel at least one-third.

To form an estimate of the practical result of these regulations, it will be assumed that a vessel of 300 register tons burden will carry 560,000 pounds weight of tobacco, the difference of duty on which, at  $1\frac{1}{8}$  cent per pound, would be \$6,300, which is equivalent to \$21 per register ton; or, in a vessel of the same description carrying 280,000 lbs. weight of cotton and 220,000 lbs. weight of potashes,

The difference of duty, estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent on the cotton, is	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,200
And that on the potashes, at 55 cents per 100 lbs., is	-	-	-	-	-	1,210

Would be, together,	-	-	-	-	\$5,410
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which is equivalent to \$18 per register ton.

The discriminating duties chargeable on the three articles above enumerated, which constitute the bulk of our exports to France, form an aggregate much greater than the foreign duty of ten per cent. payable in the United States would amount to, if calculated on the whole importations from France; and the experience of the last two years confirms, what, indeed, is sufficiently obvious from the preceding statement, that a perseverance in the present regulations of our intercourse with France must operate to exclude American vessels from all participation in the carrying trade connected with it.

Your memorialists, in earnestly soliciting that the attention of your honorable body may be engaged in devising some remedy for an evil so serious and alarming, beg leave to suggest their conviction of the utter inefficacy of any system of countervailing discriminating duties to be levied on the importations into the United States of French merchandise, inasmuch as the articles which would be the necessary objects of such duties bear no proportion

in their bulk, and in the price of their transportation, to those which form our exports to France. And the course of the colonial trade, moreover, enables French vessels to avoid the inconveniences of performing the voyage across the Atlantic in ballast, by taking a freight from the ports of France to those of her colonies, and then turning their course advantageously to our ports, either in ballast or with colonial produce; whilst our vessels generally return direct from France in ballast, or only with inconsiderable loadings.

To exhibit in its proper light the importance of the subject under consideration, it will be necessary not only to advert to the actual amount of tonnage employed in the transportation of our produce to France, compared with the aggregate tonnage employed in foreign trade generally, but also to take into view their future relative proportions, when our trade to France shall have received all the extension of which it is susceptible by the progressive increase in the cultivation of our southern products, and when our shipping shall have experienced the reduction it is to suffer by the effects of the further development of the actual state of our foreign commerce.

It would be superfluous to enter into details to show how extensively, and almost entirely, all the sources of that commerce are cut off. It is a lamentable fact, that more than half the number of vessels lately arrived in this from foreign ports are dismantled, from the absolute absence of any advantageous object of commercial pursuit. And this state of commerce seems the natural and necessary result of the new order of things which has prevailed since the pacification of Europe. Every restraint that lately shackled the navigation of the principal maritime nations of Europe has been removed, whilst the general trade and navigation of those states are, at the same time, regulated with a studious regard to the interests of their own subjects; so that the United States have not only ceased to be the carriers for Europe, but are deprived of the means of entering into a fair competition in the transportation to foreign countries of the principal products of their own soil.

It would seem obvious that, during the continuance of a state of peace in Europe, the great elements of our commerce in that quarter of the globe will be confined to the exchange of our products for such articles of foreign production as may be required for home consumption.

The quantity of American cotton, tobacco, potashes, and other staples now consumed in France, cannot be correctly stated by your memorialists, but they presume it to be equal to a fourth of the whole quantity exported to Europe. The aggregate tonnage employed last year in the direct trade from the United States to France is estimated at fifty thousand tons; in addition to which, an indirect trade of considerable extent has been carried on through the circuitous channel of England. (The saving on the duties by reshipping our cotton and tobacco thence to France in French vessels, instead of shipping them direct from the United States in American vessels, being more than equivalent to the extra freight and charges attending the additional voyage.)

If we limit our views of this carrying trade to the employment of 50,000 tons of shipping, the freight out and home, calculated at \$20 per ton, amounts to \$1,000,000; which sum, if gained by our vessels, might justly be considered as so much capital added annually to the stock of national wealth.

However small the nett profit may be to the ship-owners on this amount of freight, the disbursements for the equipment, and the wages for the navigation of the vessels, would be left at home; and, together with the employment it would require of so large a body of seamen, would materially conduce to create and maintain the elements necessary to advance our commercial and naval interests.

The act of Congress offering to foreign nations the means of a free intercourse with this country, on terms of perfect reciprocity, has not, as is believed by your memorialists, been found as beneficial in its operation as was justly to have been expected.

Those nations whose acceptance of the invitation it held forth might subserve the views and interests of the United States are found to remain passive; while Holland, Sweden, Prussia, and the Hanseatic Towns, adopting the principle of reciprocity, secure to themselves an important exemption in our ports, without affording any privilege in theirs not before enjoyed by the United States, and, in fact, gratuitously granted to every other nation.

Until lately, we found some advantages in our commercial relations with the possessions of the King of the Netherlands by participating in the trade to the colony of Java; but now, heavy discriminating duties are laid to confine all the advantages of that trade to Dutch vessels. Your memorialists do not notice this circumstance as requiring the application of any remedies within the purview of this memorial, but to show the progressive extension on the part of the European Powers of a system of absolute colonial monopoly, and to evince the necessity of devising means to counteract the growth of that system by some vigorous effort on the part of our Government.

Louisiana was acquired by the United States in her colonial state, and the monopoly of her extended and growing trade would be more valuable than that of any two colonies whatever; and the Floridas, if they passed from their present abandoned and miserable condition to be integral parts of the Union, cannot fail, by the quickening influence of our free institutions, to open vast resources of trade, and may add to the list of our present exports even the articles of sugar and coffee, hitherto deemed exclusively colonial.

The liberal policy of the United States in opening to all nations a free trade to the vast marts of their colonial acquisitions ought, it would seem, to entitle them to some corresponding privileges from those nations, at least, who participate largely in the benefits of that trade; but no such reciprocation has been experienced, nor, as the result of gratuitous concession, is it to be expected.

In reference to the oppressive discriminating duties on the importation of American products into France, which it is the principal object of the present memorial to bring under the notice of Government, your memorialists take leave most respectfully to suggest that they can devise no expedient more likely to produce a favorable change in the present system of the French Government, nor better calculated to enable the citizens of the United States successfully to resist it if persevered in, than the imposition of a heavy tonnage duty; and at the same time no measure appears to your memorialists so consistent with the general policy of the United States.

Referring to the statement already made, exhibiting the effects of the discriminating duties in France on cotton, tobacco, and potashes, considered as a tonnage duty on American vessels, your memorialists leave to the superior wisdom of Congress to determine, on a full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the case, what tonnage duty should now be imposed so as to make this a fair and effective countervailing measure.

Your memorialists, considering, moreover, that some new provision is necessary in order to render beneficially operative the act of Congress which offers to foreign nations the means of commercial intercourse upon the principle of reciprocity, respectfully suggest that this duty should be made to apply to all nations which shall not adopt that principle.

A general regulation of this nature, whilst it would violate neither the letter nor spirit of our treaties with France, appears to be equally expedient in reference to other nations.

Spain, for instance, besides imposing, as is believed, discriminating duties on the articles of our exports imported into the mother country, exacts most excessive extra duties on provisions imported by American vessels into her colonies. Among others, that on the article of flour amounts, in Cuba, to \$3 37½ per barrel. The regulations of trade in the ports of the Spanish colonies are such as not to place the intercourse with them under any of the restrictions contained in the navigation act; and thus, whilst this trade remains open to both nations, the discrimi-



nating duties imposed on those colonies must operate to transfer it altogether to Spanish vessels as soon as their flag can navigate securely.

Your memorialists are persuaded that a measure like the one proposed could produce no injurious effects upon the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States, by abridging in foreign markets the sale of their produce.

The prohibitory regulations of different Governments prove that the want of our provisions is the only security we now enjoy for their admission into foreign ports; and, wherever this want exists, they will continue to be received, direct, or by intermediate ports.

The principal articles exported to France are so essential to the supply of her manufactories that they cannot be dispensed with; so that, if a system of commercial regulations could be supposed to exist, operating to prevent a direct exportation of those articles to that country, its whole supplies of cotton and tobacco must be derived through the circuitous channel of England, (as has been partially practised for the last two years,) or through some of the neighboring ports of the continent; and, in either case, we should at least partake in the advantages of their transportation across the Atlantic.

The right of the citizens of the United States to participate, on equal terms, in the advantages to be derived from their commercial intercourse with foreign nations, appears to your memorialists to be indisputable; and they appeal with confidence to Congress for such interference on their behalf as the public policy may justify.

Although it may be questionable whether, in a case like the present, it would comport with the dignity of the nation to offer any considerations to foreign Powers in order to obtain a just reciprocity of commercial benefits, yet your memorialists take leave to suggest the expediency of holding out to France some further encouragements to the consumption in the United States of French wines and silk manufactures.

Encouragements of this nature, if not required as an inducement to France to place the regulations of her trade with this country on a more equal and just footing, may possibly be used to obtain some relaxation in her colonial restrictions, and induce the repeal of the late order directed to the national tobacco manufactory in France, which restricts the employment of the foreign growth of that article to the proportion of one-sixth part for five-sixth parts of domestic growth.

It is true, in reference to the article of wines, the duty on which is now sufficiently reduced, the United States could, in the way of inducement to France, only assure to her the continuance of that reduction; but, in regard to silk manufactures, the imposition of additional duties on the same articles imported from China might be adopted as a measure of reciprocal advantage.

It would certainly be of great importance to France to check the immense importations from China of silk goods in imitation of French fabrics; and, considering the heavy drains of specie from the United States which are caused by the prosecution of the trade to China, it would at least be equally advantageous to us to receive the same articles from countries where they can be obtained in exchange for our own products.

Your memorialists are anxious to maintain the national prosperity, and would discredit the unreasonable clamor of desponding and embarrassed traders; but the foreign commerce of this country, at the present period, is so rapidly declining, and its shipping interest so particularly depressed, that they feel themselves constrained to declare their firm conviction that both must dwindle into comparative insignificance unless the measures of foreign Governments, operating to deprive this country of an equitable participation in the benefits of its commercial intercourse with them, shall be promptly met and counteracted.

Under a deep impression that the prosperity of the nation is intimately connected with the prosperity of its commerce, and that the rising hopes of its future naval power are essentially dependant on the maintenance of its navigation, your memorialists have thought it a duty they owe the community to submit these considerations to the wisdom of Congress, humbly praying that they will afford such relief in the premises as the nature of the case may require.

WM. BAYARD, *President.*

JOHN PINTARD, *Secretary.*

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 227.

[1st SESSION.]

### TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1818.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 31, 1819.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 30, 1819.*

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1818, together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 30, 1819.*

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to the 31st December, 1818, of the district tonnage of the United States.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office for the year 1818, is stated at	-	-	Tons. 95ths.
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at	-	-	606,088 64
The fishing vessels at	-	-	549,374 02
			69,721 49
Amounting to	-	-	1,225,184 20

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1818 amounted as follows:

	Tons.	95ths.
Registered tonnage, paying duty on each voyage, - - - - -	859,782	61
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty, - - - - -	482,633	23
Fishing vessels, the same, - - - - -	61,452	92
	1,403,868	81
Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States engaged in foreign trade, not registered, - - - - -	13,063	64
Ditto, coasting trade, - - - - -	1,719	24
	14,782	88
Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected, - - - - -	1,418,651	74

The registered tonnage being corrected for the year 1818, by recent correspondences with the collectors of the several districts, according to the mode prescribed for their government, as stated in the communication made to Congress the 27th February, 1802, may be considered nearly the true amount of that description of tonnage, - - - - -	606,088	64
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1818, on that description of tonnage, and may be considered as nearly the true amount, - - - - -	482,633	23
Fishing vessels, the same, - - - - -	61,452	92
The district tonnage of the United States is stated at - - - - -	1,150,174	84

Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to 606,088 64 tons, there were employed in the whale fishery, - - - - -	16,134	77
Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery, - - - - -	614	63
Amounting to - - - - -	16,749	45

I beg leave to subjoin a statement (marked A) of the tonnage for the year 1818, compared with the amount thereof as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for 1817, with notes in relation to the decrease of the registered and increase of the enrolled tonnage, respectively, in 1818. By this statement, it appears that the total amount of new vessels built in the several districts of the United States during the year 1818, was—

Registered tonnage, - - - - -	42,137	05
Enrolled do. - - - - -	40,284	15
Total amount of new vessels, - - - - -	82,421	20

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

A.

The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the decrease of tonnage from the 31st December, 1817, to the 31st December, 1818, inclusive.

Dr.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
		Tons and 95ths.			
1818.					
Dec. 31,	To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage, on this day, - - - - -	606,088 64	562,306 77	56,788 69	1,225,184 20
	To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for 1818, - - - - -	15,027 25	79 81	-	15,107 11
	To amount of tonnage lost at sea, as per collectors' returns for 1818, - - - - -	27,372 72	4,023 75	-	31,396 50
	To amount of tonnage captured during the late war, as per collectors' returns for 1818, - - - - -	12,266 58	200 31	-	12,466 89
	To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' returns for 1818, - - - - -	9,547 55	1,174 45	-	10,722 05
	To this difference in the registered tonnage, which arises from corrections made in this office by striking from the balance of outstanding tonnage such vessels as are presumed to have been sold to foreigners, lost at sea, captured, &c. in previous years, and not heretofore credited, -	181,558 86	-	-	181,558 86
	To this difference, which arises from the transfers of enrolled vessels to the account of registered tonnage, -	-	8,297 13	-	8,297 13
		851,861 75	576,082 35	56,788 69	1,484,732 84



NOTE.—The decrease of the registered tonnage for the year 1818 is shown as follows:

	Registered vessels.				Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for the year 1818,	15	14	62	4	15,027 25
There were lost at sea, as per collectors' returns for the year 1818,	33	60	70	10	27,372 72
There were captured during the late war, as per collectors' returns for the year 1818,	17	26	20	2	12,266 58
There were condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' returns for the year 1818,	18	15	13	1	9,547 55
Amount sold to foreigners, lost at sea, captured, and condemned as unseaworthy, in previous years, not heretofore credited,	-	-	-	-	181,558 86
	83	115	165	17	245,773 11
There were built during the year 1818,	50	75	87	13	42,137 05
Difference against the increased registered tonnage is	-	-	-	-	203,636 06
	50	75	87	13	245,773 11
Amount of decreased registered tonnage, brought down,	-	-	-	-	203,636 06
The real decrease, (as below,)	-	-	-	-	168,830 31
Difference in the enrolled tonnage, above, brought over,	-	-	-	-	8,297 13
					177,127 44

## CR.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
		Tons and 95ths.			
1817.					
Dec. 31, 1818.	By balance, as per statement rendered for the year 1817,	809,724 70	535,798 20	54,388 46	1,399,911 41
Dec. 31,	By amount of registered and enrolled tonnage built during the year 1818,	42,137 05	40,284 15	-	82,421 20
	By this difference, being an increase of the licensed tonnage under twenty tons,	-	-	2,400 23	2,400 23
		851,861 75	576,082 35	56,788 69	1,484,732 84

NOTE.—The increase of the enrolled tonnage for the year 1818 is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.				Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were built during the year 1818,	3	10	341	319	40,284 15
	3	10	341	319	40,284 15
There were sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for the year 1818,	-	-	1	-	79 81
There were lost at sea, as per collectors' returns for the year 1818,	-	3	30	29	4,023 73
There were captured during the late war, as per collectors' returns for the year 1818,	-	-	2	1	200 31
There were condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' returns for the year 1818,	-	-	13	13	1,174 45
Difference in favor of the increased enrolled tonnage is	3	7	295	276	34,805 70
	3	10	341	319	40,284 15
Amount of increased enrolled tonnage, brought down,	-	-	-	-	34,805 70
Amount of decrease against the registered tonnage is	-	-	-	-	168,830 31
					203,636 06
The difference in the licensed tonnage under twenty tons, above, brought down,	-	-	-	-	2,400 23
The real and nominal decrease, as compared with 1817, appears to be	-	-	-	-	174,727 21
					177,127 44







*Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year 1818.*

						Tons. 95ths.
The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st of December, 1818, is stated at						1,225,184 20
Whereof—Permanent-registered tonnage,						536,968 74
Temporary do. do.						69,119 85
Total registered tonnage,						606,088 64
Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage,						546,352 90
Temporary do. do.						15,953 82
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage,(a)						562,306 77
Licensed vessels under 20 tons employed in the coasting trade,						46,233 60
Do. do. do. cod fishery,						10,555 09
Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons,						56,788 69
As above,						1,225,184 20
(a) Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade,						503,140 37
whale fishery,						614 63
cod fishery,						58,551 72
As above,						562,306 77

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 30, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 228.

[1st Session.

## COUNTERVAILING MEASURES AGAINST THE DISCRIMINATING DUTIES IMPOSED BY FRANCE ON AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 4, 1820.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the undersigned, captains of American vessels lying in the port of New Orleans, respectfully sheweth:*

That your memorialists, representing also the officers and seamen of — hundred — vessels lying in this port of New Orleans, (which they are in the habit of frequenting,) have experienced for the last two years an alarming decrease in the American shipping business previously employed in the trade hence to French ports.

That the means of procuring a comfortable livelihood from the profession exercised by your memorialists being identified with the general prosperity of the shipping interest of the Union, imboldens them to set forth in this memorial the loss it is suffering from the fatal influence of the discriminating duties established in France to favor its own vessels in the exclusive importation there of the great staples of the United States, the progressive evils of which influence your memorialists have painfully witnessed for the last two years in silence, from the expectation they (and no doubt their ship-owners also) entertained that a commercial treaty was negotiating, which, at least, would have established the intercourse between France and the United States on the same footing on which it exists as regards England and other countries that have adopted the liberal system to which Congress has invited all nations.

Your memorialists propose to prove, by incontestable facts—

That the difference of duty in France paid by American and French vessels on the articles of cotton and tobacco is more than the whole freight now paid on the same hence to Liverpool, or that can be obtained for an American vessel to France.

That the discriminating duties and tonnage that would accrue to American vessels in France, compared with the same that would apply on French vessels in the United States, with reference to the trade of this place, would be more than ten to one.

That, notwithstanding the ten per cent. additional duty paid by foreign vessels, it is only on a few articles of value, and not of bulk; that it is sufficient to give a preference to American vessels to obtain the freight of the imports from France; the aggregate importations thence to this port by French vessels exceeding very much in quantity that by American vessels.

That the carrying trade to France, which three years ago was altogether in American vessels, last year was nearly equally divided between them and French vessels; and that, since the beginning of the year 1819, it has been carried on in French vessels nearly in the proportion of four to one.

To establish the truth of these facts, your memorialists beg reference to the annexed tables, extracted from the custom-house books of this district, and certified by the collector; from which it appears that the vessels cleared out hence for French ports were, in 1818,

						Tons. 94ths.
39 American, aggregate tonnage,						9,134 53
36 French, aggregate tonnage,						7,553 63
75 vessels, total aggregate tonnage,						16,688 22



The vessels cleared out and about loading for the same ports, since 1st January to 17th March, (about two and a half months,) in 1819:

				Tons. 94ths.	Tons. 94ths.
33 French.	21 cleared, aggregate tonnage,	-	-	-	4,945 74
	12 in port and loading, aggregate tonnage,	-	-	-	2,839 57
					<u>7,785 37</u>
9 American.	7 cleared, aggregate tonnage,	-	-	-	1,750 84
	2 loading, aggregate tonnage,	-	-	-	655 00
					<u>2,405 84</u>
<u>42</u>	<u>total vessels until the 17th March, 1819, tonnage,</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,191 27</u>

These results demonstrate what your memorialists have advanced as to the rapidly progressive transfer of the carrying trade in question from American to French vessels; which, indeed, has not become absolute for the whole, from the circumstance that until now there have not been a sufficient number of French vessels to embrace it, and that a few of our ship-owners have made forced operations in order to employ their vessels.

By comparing the dates of clearances of the French vessels, it will appear that last year, until all the French vessels left this port, few or no American vessels were loaded for France; and probably the latter part of this year there will be, for the same reason of a want of French vessels, many Americans employed in the same way. But it cannot be doubted, with the advantages the former possess, that a short period will only be necessary for them to multiply and entirely destroy the feeble efforts of competition that may be maintained by a few ship-owners that load their own vessels, who must, however, if they persevere, eventually terminate it by ruinous sacrifices.

To avoid useless details and amplifications, your memorialists have confined themselves to the consideration of the articles of cotton and tobacco, (although potashes and others might be added,) to establish the difference paid in France by American and French vessels.

The duty in France on cotton is—

On an American vessel, 38f. 50c. per 200 pounds, (French pounds,) or 3.61 cents per pound.

On a French vessel, 22f. 00c. per do. do. 2.06 cents per pound.

Difference of duty on cotton, in favor of French vessels, per pound, 1.55

The duty on tobacco is—

In an American vessel, 11f. 00c. per 200 pounds, (French.)

Add 10 per cent., 1f. 10c. for that paid on the tare, which is not deducted by the custom-house in France.

12f. 10c. or equal to 1.125 cent. per pound.

Tobacco in a French vessel is free.

Difference of duty on tobacco in favor of French vessels, per pound, 1.125 cent.

It is to be remarked that the tonnage duty paid by American vessels in France is 4f. 50c. per ton, or 85 cents; and the brokerage for entering and clearing at the custom-house is established at 1f. per ton, or 18½ cents; together, per ton, \$1 03½; which is more than the foreign tonnage paid in the United States, at 50 cents, and foreign light-money 50 cents; together, \$1 per ton.

Without taking notice, therefore, in the following calculations, of the tonnage or light-money paid in the respective ports, your memorialists will proceed to state that the freight now and usually current from this port to Liverpool is one penny per pound on cotton, equal to 1.85 cent per pound.

To be deducted, charges attending shipment at New Orleans:

75 cents per bale for re-pressing the cotton.

12½ “ drayage to the press.

28 “ rolling and stowing on board.

\$1 15½ altogether, per bale of 350 pounds, equal to 0.31 cent per pound; nett freight 1.54 cent per pound, (exclusive of stone ballast.)

The freight on tobacco for the same place is a half-penny per pound, equal to 0.93 cent.

To be deducted, rolling and stowing on board, at 75 cents per hogshead of 1,200 pounds, nett per pound 0.06 cent; nett freight per pound 0.86 cent.

Applying these data to a shipment by an American vessel of—

80 tons cotton, or 179,200 pounds, the freight, at 1.54 cent would be - - - \$2,759 68

180 “ tobacco, or 291,200 “ “ “ 0.86 “ - - - 2,504 32

210 tons total freight would be - - - 5,264 00

The difference of duty on 179,200 pounds cotton, at 1.55 cent, would be - \$2,777 69

“ “ 291,200 “ tobacco, at 1.125 “ - 3,276 00

Total difference of duty, - - - 6,053 69

Making the difference of duty more than freight by - - - \$789 69

And supposing it would require a vessel of 300 register tons burden to carry the 210 tons weight of cotton and tobacco, it would make the saving of duty of \$6,053 69 to a French vessel, amounting to more than \$20 per ton.

It now remains to be considered how far the ten per cent. additional duty on goods imported in the United States by foreign vessels goes to countervail the difference shown to be paid in France by American vessels. It may be premised, indeed, as there is no proportion between the bulk and value of our exports to the imports from France, that the French merchants, if they employed our vessels exclusively to bring their produce to the United States, which they can do at a most trifling freight, would not certainly pay one-tenth part of the freight money that would accrue to their vessels, if they are allowed to secure to themselves the carrying trade of cotton and tobacco from the United States to France.

Therefore, that it is ineffectual to seek a remedy to the discriminating duties on our produce in France by increasing those paid here by French vessels bringing the produce of that country, and that nothing can be sufficient

but a positive tonnage duty, graduated according to the amount of the discriminating duties that may exist in France on our principle staples; it being almost certain that the difference of duty on these articles sent to France from hence this year will amount to more than all the duties collected by this custom-house on imports from France, both by American and French vessels.

By the accompanying table, it will be seen that there entered from French ports from the 1st of September, 1817, to the end of 1818—

36 American vessels.	Aggregate tonnage, 7,601 tons.	Amount of duties, \$290,834 65
57 French do.	Do. 12,089 do.	Do. 263,664 67
93 total vessels of burden of tons,	19,690	Total, \$554,499 32

being at the rate of \$443,600 per annum.

But the importations during these fifteen months were excessive, and prices, in consequence thereof, are less in this place than first cost.

A large estimate for average duties of importations of succeeding years may be taken at \$400,000.

It has been shown already that, in little more than two and a half months of this year, 10,191 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons shipping are employed in the exports hence to France: and, supposing what will be employed for the remaining nine months as much more, together will make for the whole year 20,382 tons. The difference of duties, at \$20, will amount to \$407,640. This extract of duties paid further shows that fifty-seven French vessels, all with cargoes of the aggregate burden of 12,089 tons, paid only for duties \$263,664 66, the tenth part of which paid as foreign duty \$23,969 51, being less than \$2 per ton.

These results, recapitulated, would establish that the discriminating duties in France on American vessels are \$20 per ton, whilst those on the trade thence in French vessels are \$2 per ton only; and that this year, in the trade from this to French ports, the quantity of shipping to be employed would amount to more than 20,000 tons, the discriminating duties on which in France, estimated at \$20 per ton, would, as was before advanced, more than equal the total amount of duties on goods imported from the same, both in American and French vessels, estimated at \$400,000.

But these comparative estimates will not prove exact during the present and succeeding years; for, whilst the inordinate importations of French goods last year, as was observed before, reduced their value here below prime cost, it showed that they will not be continued hereafter in the same quantity; but the reverse must take place with respect to the exports of cotton and tobacco, which will increase with the extended production of them, and yearly cause a greater disparity between the exporting and importing trade to France.

If the circumstance is reverted to, that the proportion of American vessels loaded this year, and now loading for France, is only as one to four to the number of French, it may be offered as a conclusive proof, considering the inactivity of our shipping, that it has to contend with great disadvantages; for, on fair grounds of competition, your memorialists are bold to assert that neither the vessels of France nor of any other country could obtain such a triumph over those navigated by American seamen; neither can it be an argument against them, that French vessels, notwithstanding the foreign duty, have had the largest share of the import trade of goods from France, (at least as regards bulk;) because the disproportion shown to exist between the tonnage used in the exports and imports from this port causes the incipient voyage from France to have no other object than to seek a return freight for the vessels; and, therefore, whenever it happens (as is mostly the case) that the difference of duty is not equivalent to the freight, there is no motive to employ an American vessel.

But the owners of French vessels, not to send them empty, keep the market in this place glutted with all kinds of French things, even sausages, sweetmeats, butter, cheese, shoes, hats, millinery, bricks, tiles, hollow cast iron ware, stone jugs, bottles, and many other articles that are objects of domestic trade or produce in our own country, as good and cheap as they can be brought from any place else. And to give a better idea of the nature of this trade, and to call the attention of your honorable body to the propriety of laying specific duties on some of them, a copy of the manifest of entry of a French ship also accompanies this memorial.

And your memorialists further beg leave to observe that the whole extent of the loss of the carrying trade of the articles of export from this place to France will not be correctly appreciated by that part only that heretofore has gone direct hence to France, for a considerable proportion of the Louisiana cotton and Kentucky tobacco shipped hence to the eastern ports found its way by that circuitous channel to France; affording double employment to our vessels in the voyage coastwise, and then in the subsequent voyage across the Atlantic.

The loss of both these sources of employment to our ships must, in time, be superadded to that which your memorialists have shown to have existed in preceding years direct from this place. How long the trade, or how much of it, would continue in this circuitous channel, your memorialists are not prepared to say positively, provided our vessels were put upon an equality with French vessels in France; but they believe, from the active coasting trade now arising in lumber, bricks, building stones, lime, hay, oats, candles, soap, cider, salted fish, New England rum, potatoes, furniture, carriages, saddlery, shoes, cut nails, and other domestic manufactures, that return freight will be so low that, aided by particular circumstances attending the season of business and navigation of the river, a great portion of it that now exists, at least, will be continued.

Besides the direct trade to France, it will be seen, by the accompanying tables of entries and clearances of French vessels at this port, that a permanent trade is establishing to their colonies in the West Indies, that is not open, except partially, to the vessels of the United States. Thus, whilst the avenues of French commerce are straitened to our flag within the direct line from our ports to France, and an intolerable and odious duty is levied for the rights of passage to that, a vast and varied career is opened to that of France, secured from competition on our part, where it might exist by discriminating duties, and finding in the English and other European colonies exclusively all the ramifications of profitable trade that can arise from carrying our produce.

An act of Parliament exists, particularly permitting the importation to the British colonies of all articles of provisions, besides salted meat, from all places in America, except from the ports of the United States.

Your memorialists have only taken a partial view of the evils growing out of the cause of complaint they now submit to your honorable body. They have only shown how much the trade from this place is liable to be affected by it, and leave to those better acquainted to say what proportion the 20,000 tons of shipping employed from New Orleans to French ports bears to the whole trade from the United States to France.

The magnitude of this aggregate, when duly ascertained, must no doubt excite the attention of every branch of the General Government, and suggest some expedient to counteract the inordinate selfishness that influenced that of France when it first devised a system that can only exist by being tolerated in the United States, to the inconceivable dereliction of the maintenance of the most important national interest.

A tonnage duty, if made dependant on the nature of the cargo exported from the United States, would strike directly at the object of this memorial: a calculation would show probably that \$15 per register ton on vessels car-



rying cotton, and \$25 per register ton on those carrying tobacco, would about countervail the present duties laid in France on the same articles imported in American vessels.

Your memorialists will further observe, that throwing the carrying trade from this place to France out of the hands of the American ship-owners naturally influences the trade in the same articles from American merchants into the same channel; the number of French vessels, being continually augmented, bring, necessarily, their owners in some degree to partake of it; every one tries to push off some articles of goods to gain a freight for his ship, and to pay for cotton and tobacco, instead of furnishing money advances; French commission houses to transact this business are daily multiplied, and adventurers with their "pacotilles" are daily crowding the port.

This excessive excitement to the consumption of the articles of luxury and fashion from France, as well as the encouragement offered to transient traders, your memorialists conceive cannot be beneficial to the country; they feel too much that French fashion and French feelings are thereby likely to be perpetuated in this newly adopted sister State; and that whilst Americans are denied the rights they ought to possess in France, they will continue to be considered as foreigners in this part of their own country.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Robert Hart,  
Lewis Barnes,  
Theodore F. Jewett,  
John S. Davis,  
James Kinnard,  
James Tibbits,  
Edward Richardson,  
Robert Rogers,

Harry Parsons,  
Thos. Caldwell,  
Edw. Hays,  
Nathan Walden,  
J. Morgan,  
Atkins Adams,  
Nathaniel Fowler,  
William Rider,

Robt. Davis,  
Geo. G. Jones,  
Ezekiel Purinton,  
Isaac Dickinson,  
Jeremiah Burrows,  
John Lake,  
Christopher Howard,  
William Willson.

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 229.

[1st SESSION.]

## ABSTRACTS OF AMERICAN SEAMEN FOR 1818 AND 1819.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 10, 1820.

SIR:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, *January 6, 1820.*

I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed 2d March, 1799, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force certain parts of the act for the relief and protection of American seamen, and to amend the same," a statement containing an abstract of all the returns made to this Department, by the collectors of the different ports, for the year 1819; to which is added a similar statement for the year 1818, which was accidentally omitted during the last session of Congress.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

HENRY CLAY, Esq., *Speaker of the House of Representatives.**Abstract of American seamen in the several districts of the United States, for 1819.*

Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.	Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>					
Portsmouth—			Barnstable—		
1st quarter, - - 55			1st quarter. - - 22		
2d do. - - 43			2d do. - - 22		
3d do. - - 20			3d do. - - 2		
4th do. - -			4th do. - -		
	118			46	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>					
Boston—			Bristol—		
1st quarter, - - 167			1st quarter, - - 9		
2d do. - - 196			2d do. - - 14		
3d do. - - 151			3d do. - - 4		
4th do. - -			4th do. - -		
	514			27	
Bath—			Gloucester—		
1st quarter, - - 29			1st quarter, - - 8		
2d do. - - 30			2d do. - - 4		
3d do. - - 67		1	3d do. - - 6		
4th do. - -			4th do. - -		
	126			18	
Saco—			Kennebunk—		
1st quarter, - - 5			1st quarter, - - 10		
2d do. - - 6			2d do. - - 12		
3d do. - - 6			3d do. - - 20		
4th do. - -			4th do. - -		
	17			42	

## ABSTRACT—Continued.

Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.	Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.
<b>Nantucket—</b>			<b>Fairfield—</b>		
1st quarter, - - 3			1st quarter, - - 4		
2d do. - - 45			2d do. - - 3		
3d do. - - 43			3d do. - - 3		
4th do. - -	91		4th do. - -	10	
<b>Penobscot—</b>			<b>NEW YORK.</b>		
1st quarter, - - 8			<b>New York city—</b>		
2d do. - - 17			1st quarter, - - 127		
3d do. - - 11			2d do. - - 213	-	2
4th do. - -	36		3d do. - - 91	-	2
<b>Portland and Falmouth—</b>			4th do. - -	431	
1st quarter, - - 53			<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>		
2d do. - - 77			<b>Philadelphia—</b>		
3d do. - - 52			1st quarter, - - 56		
4th do. - -	182		2d do. - - 177		
<b>Plymouth—</b>			3d do. - - 122		
1st quarter, - - 16			4th do. - -	355	
2d do. - - 19			<b>DELAWARE.</b>		
3d do. - - 14			<b>Wilmington—</b>		
4th do. - -	49		1st quarter, - -		
<b>Frenchman's Bay—</b>			2d do. - - 1		
1st quarter, - - 4			3d do. - - 2		
2d do. - - 5			4th do. - -	3	
3d do. - -	9		<b>MARYLAND.</b>		
4th do. - -			<b>Baltimore—</b>		
<b>New Bedford—</b>			1st quarter, - - 67	-	1
1st quarter, - - 47			2d do. - - 85		
2d do. - - 73			3d do. - - 46	-	5
3d do. - - 97			4th do. - -	198	
4th do. - -	217		<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>		
<b>Marblehead—</b>			<b>Georgetown—</b>		
1st quarter, - - 6			1st quarter, - - 2		
2d do. - - 27			2d do. - - 3		
3d do. - - 6			3d do. - - 4	-	1
4th do. - -	39		4th do. - -	9	
<b>Dighton—</b>			<b>Alexandria—</b>		
1st quarter, - - 3			1st quarter, - - 15		
2d do. - - 1			2d do. - - 27	-	1
3d do. - - 2			3d do. - - 16		
4th do. - -	6		4th do. - -	58	
<b>Gloucester—</b>			<b>Norfolk—</b>		
1st quarter, - - 5			1st quarter, - - 73		1
2d do. - - 11			2d do. - - 49		
3d do. - - 7	-	1	3d do. - - 50		
4th do. - -	23		4th do. - -	172	
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			<b>Richmond—</b>		
<b>Newport—</b>			1st quarter, - - 3		
1st quarter, - - 15			2d do. - - 4		
2d do. - - 9	-	1	3d do. - - 3		
3d do. - - 13			4th do. - -	10	
4th do. - -	37		<b>East River—</b>		
<b>Bristol—</b>			1st quarter, - - 1		
1st quarter, - - 10			2d do. - - 1		
2d do. - - 20			3d do. - - 2		
3d do. - - 17			4th do. - -	4	
4th do. - -	47		<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		
<b>Providence—</b>			<b>Washington—</b>		
1st quarter, - - 20			1st quarter, - - 8		
2d do. - - 42			2d do. - - 6		
3d do. - - 26			3d do. - -		
4th do. - -	88		4th do. - -	14	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			<b>Plymouth—</b>		
<b>New London—</b>			1st quarter, - - 6		
1st quarter, - - 4			2d do. - - 10		
2d do. - - 11			3d do. - - 3		
3d do. - - 31			4th do. - -	19	
4th do. - -	46		<b>LOUISIANA.</b>		
			<b>New Orleans—</b>		
			1st quarter, - - 81	-	3
			2d do. - - 101		
			3d do. - - 30		
			4th do. - -	212	



*Abstract of American seamen in the several districts of the United States, for the year 1818.*

Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.	Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			<b>New Bedford—</b>		
<b>Portsmouth—</b>			1st quarter, - - -	47	
1st quarter, - - -	22		2d do. - - -	73	
2d do. - - -	43		3d do. - - -	97	
3d do. - - -	31		4th do. - - -	60	
4th do. - - -	46			277	
	141		<b>Marblehead—</b>		
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			1st quarter, - - -	15	
<b>Boston—</b>			2d do. - - -	20	
1st quarter, - - -	136		3d do. - - -	8	
2d do. - - -	259		4th do. - - -	21	
3d do. - - -	151			64	
4th do. - - -	265		<b>Dighton—</b>		
	811	8	1st quarter, - - -	3	
<b>Bath—</b>			2d do. - - -	2	
1st quarter, - - -	35		3d do. - - -	2	
2d do. - - -	31		4th do. - - -	4	
3d do. - - -	31			11	
4th do. - - -	73		<b>Waldoborough—</b>		
	170		1st quarter, - - -		
<b>Saco—</b>			2d do. - - -		
1st quarter, - - -	35		3d do. - - -		
2d do. - - -	31		4th do. - - -	35	
3d do. - - -	31			35	
4th do. - - -	73		<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>		
	170		<b>Newport—</b>		
<b>Barnstable—</b>			1st quarter, - - -	15	
1st quarter, - - -	8		2d do. - - -	10	
2d do. - - -	22		3d do. - - -	20	
3d do. - - -	1		4th do. - - -	17	
4th do. - - -	6			62	
	37		<b>Bristol—</b>		
<b>Bristol—</b>			1st quarter, - - -	5	
1st quarter, - - -	9		2d do. - - -	8	
2d do. - - -	10		3d do. - - -	13	
3d do. - - -	15		4th do. - - -	11	
4th do. - - -	29			37	
	63		<b>Providence—</b>		
<b>Gloucester—</b>			1st quarter, - - -	24	
1st quarter, - - -	8		2d do. - - -	41	
2d do. - - -	4		3d do. - - -	24	
3d do. - - -	6		4th do. - - -	71	
4th do. - - -				160	1
	18		<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		
<b>Kennebunk—</b>			<b>New London—</b>		
1st quarter, - - -	7		1st quarter, - - -	4	
2d do. - - -	5		2d do. - - -	8	
3d do. - - -	10		3d do. - - -	9	
4th do. - - -	23		4th do. - - -	6	
	45			27	
<b>Nantucket—</b>			<b>Fairfield—</b>		
1st quarter, - - -	14		1st quarter, - - -	5	
2d do. - - -	32		2d do. - - -	2	
3d do. - - -	60		3d do. - - -	2	
4th do. - - -	34		4th do. - - -	6	
	140			15	
<b>Penobscot—</b>			<b>NEW YORK.</b>		
1st quarter, - - -	16		<b>New York city—</b>		
2d do. - - -	12		1st quarter, - - -	241	
3d do. - - -	10		2d do. - - -	230	
4th do. - - -	14		3d do. - - -	272	
	52		4th do. - - -	281	
				1,024	10
<b>Portland and Falmouth—</b>			<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>		
1st quarter, - - -	77		<b>Philadelphia—</b>		
2d do. - - -	67		1st quarter, - - -	56	
3d do. - - -	91		2d do. - - -	177	
4th do. - - -	65		3d do. - - -	122	
	300		4th do. - - -	168	
				523	7
<b>Plymouth—</b>			<b>DELAWARE.</b>		
1st quarter, - - -	21		<b>Wilmington—</b>		
2d do. - - -	19		1st quarter, - - -	1	
3d do. - - -	14		2d do. - - -		
4th do. - - -	20		3d do. - - -	1	
	74		4th do. - - -		
				2	
<b>Frenchman's Bay—</b>			<b>MARYLAND.</b>		
1st quarter, - - -			<b>Baltimore—</b>		
2d do. - - -			1st quarter, - - -	69	
3d do. - - -	4		2d do. - - -	137	
4th do. - - -			3d do. - - -	106	
	4		4th do. - - -	104	
				416	

## ABSTRACT—Continued.

Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.	Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			East River—		
Alexandria—			1st quarter, - - -	2	
1st quarter, - - -	27		2d do. - - -	6	
2d do. - - -	25		3d do. - - -	8	
3d do. - - -	30		4th do. - - -	5	
4th do. - - -	24	1			21
	106		NORTH CAROLINA.		
VIRGINIA.			Washington—		
Petersburg—			1st quarter, - - -	3	
1st quarter, - - -			2d do. - - -		
2d do. - - -			3d do. - - -	4	
3d do. - - -	6		4th do. - - -	6	
4th do. - - -		6			13
Richmond—			Plymouth—		
1st quarter, - - -	5		1st quarter, - - -	2	
2d do. - - -	12		2d do. - - -	5	
3d do. - - -	13		3d do. - - -	2	
4th do. - - -	5		4th do. - - -	1	
	35			10	

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 230.

[1st SESSION.]

## SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN IN THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 13, 1820.

*To the honorable the Congress of the United States of America: The memorial of the Governors of the New York Hospital respectfully sheweth:*

That your memorialists, as trustees of an institution erected and endowed for the relief only of those indigent and sick for whom no particular charity is provided, have, from sentiments of humanity, and with a confident reliance on the justice of Congress, ventured to appropriate a portion of their funds to the succoring and healing of sick and disabled seamen, for whom they conceived provision had been, or was intended to be, made.

It would appear that, by the act of the 16th July, 1798, which imposes a tax of twenty cents a month on seamen's wages, the Government of the United States engaged and contracted to protect and maintain these hardy citizens, whenever sickness or other disability should render them dependant; and also that, from the circumstance of large sums having been expended in the erection of hospitals, it is manifest the provision must have been adequate to its primary object, as the law appropriates only the *surplus* to such buildings. Your memorialists, therefore, can perceive no reason why, in the application of this fund, the collector should undertake either to limit the number to be benefited, or to proscribe any particular class of patients.

Soon after the passing the aforementioned act, an agreement was made to receive into the New York hospital, at the rate of three dollars a week for board, medical attendance, and every other necessary except clothing, all such sick and disabled seamen as were contemplated to be relieved.

In a settlement of this account, in November, 1804, with the collector, your memorialists were surprised to learn that he undertook, and did absolutely refuse, and has continued to refuse, to pay for more than seventy-five seamen at any one time, and has since reduced the number to sixty-five, though considerably more than that number are generally in the hospital. He has also excluded seamen employed in the coasting trade, and such as have only performed one voyage, and has even undertaken to construe the law as not applying to cases of disability resulting from venereal infection, and to exclude from its benefits this class of patients—a distinction this, as your memorialists conceive, that is arbitrary and very oppressive, especially as it respects seafaring men: for those people, in most cases, expend all their wages in paying of men, pretenders to the healing art, before they come to the hospital; and having then no further credit at boarding-houses, and being incapable of serving at sea, they must absolutely perish by that inveterate disease unless they are received into the hospital. It consists with our observation that more than half the seafaring men who have lately applied to the hospital for relief were men who labored under that disease.

Your memorialists, in full faith that the legitimate and professed guardians of sailors would remunerate the expense, and being convinced that Congress intended to provide for *all* sick and disabled seamen, have, notwithstanding, administered relief unto all those unfortunate objects discarded by the collector; and, feeling repugnant to eject from the doors of their hospital to suffer, and perhaps to perish, men who have contributed so essentially to the prosperity and honor of our country, have humanely restored most of them to health, and secured their usefulness to society.

The funds of your memorialists are now, however, so burdened by the numerous charities they are compelled to administer, and especially in consequence of the large and increasing number of supernumerary seamen beyond what is paid for, that they feel themselves constrained to observe that, unless some provision is made to discharge the existing debt, as also to indemnify them in future, they may be reluctantly compelled to withdraw their charity from this class of patients.

If it is correct that all, or nearly all, the hospital money received at this port has been expended here, your memorialists would then most respectfully ask whether it is consistent with justice or humanity that such numbers of distressed seamen, who have all contributed equally to this fund, should be abandoned to want and misery? Your memorialists presume otherwise, and assuredly believe that the same motives which produced the law of 1798, in regard to this subject, will equally characterize the present Congress, and confidently hope that, if it should appear the sum received here is inadequate to support the sick and disabled seamen constantly found here, such further provision will be made as may be requisite to realize the humane views of Government.



If the demand of your memorialists for maintaining and relieving these improvident sufferers is inquired into, it will appear that the compensation solicited is not only less in every instance, but in some not half of what has been charged in other ports. And if the fund originally created is inadequate to this object, generally, your memorialists then beg leave respectfully to suggest the policy of an addition of ten cents a month to the hospital tax, as both reasonable and necessary. And your memorialists would further respectfully solicit that the proper officer may be directed to audit the accounts for the past, and pay them such sum as may appear to be due.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. BURKLEY, *Secretary.*

M. CLARKSON, *President.*

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 231.

[1st SESSION.]

### OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION IN THE HARBOR OF PRESQUE ISLE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 19, 1820.

SIR:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1820.*

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of February last, I have the honor to report:

That, from the most correct information I have been able to obtain, (from an accurate survey, and otherwise,) the public service does not require any aid from the United States for removing the obstruction occasioned by the sand-bar at the entrance of the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania.

From the extent of the harbor, and the shallowness of the water, it is doubtful whether it be practicable to make it suitable for vessels drawing more than eight, or, at most, nine feet of water; and although the sand-bar might be removed, at a very considerable expense, it is probable that the obstruction would soon be replaced by the operation of a strong easterly gale of wind. It is believed that the necessity for increasing either the number or size of our public vessels on the Erie station will not soon arise. As no immediate benefit would therefore result to the United States from a removal of the sand-bar at this time; and as it is highly probable the channel, if cut, would shortly be filled up again with sand, it is thought that no aid from the United States, to effect the object contemplated in the resolution, is at present necessary for any public purpose.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

SMITH THOMPSON.

To the Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 232.

[1st SESSION.]

### SURVEY OF THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 2, 1820.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

WASHINGTON, *March 1, 1820.*

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of February last, requesting to be informed what progress has been made in surveying certain parts of the coast of North Carolina, and in ascertaining the latitude and longitude of the extreme points of Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Cape Fear, according to a resolution of the 19th of January, 1819, I have to state that it is intended to carry the resolution of the 19th of March into effect in the present year. The co-operation of the board of engineers with naval commissioners being necessary in executing that duty, and the board having been engaged the last year in surveying the eastern coast of our Union, it would have interfered with previous arrangements, and been attended with increased expense, had they been withdrawn from it. The board will, however, be employed during the present summer in the regular execution of its duties in the survey of the coast of North Carolina, when instructions will be given it to afford the necessary aid to carry the resolution of the 19th of January of the last year into effect.

JAMES MONROE.

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 233.

[1st SESSION.]

### IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1818.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 22, 1820.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 20, 1820.*

In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 29, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and foreign vessels, and an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of October, 1817, to the 30th of September, 1818.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1817, and ending the 30th day of September, 1818.*

### IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	RUSSIA SHEETINGS.					WINES.				
						DUCK.		Holland.	Brown.	White.	Madeira, &c.	Burgundy, &c.	Claret.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	
						Russia.	Ravens.								Pieces.
Russia,	285	308,877	767	217	2,466	27,915	19,505	-	4,457	912	-	-	-	3	4,718
Sweden,	54	9,825	3,344	127	404	197	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	341	1,504
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	30	537	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Holland,	52,814	383,794	249,682	47,900	43,086	1,130	175	1,540	-	1	1,220	862	-	597	1,755
England, Man, and Berwick,	1,012,840	6,306,659	7,189,049	21,161,522	945,105	-	695	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	94
Scotland,	5,471	294,224	58,177	1,023,971	5,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Ireland,	1,295	1,249,243	110,159	130,049	9,094	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	17
Gibraltar,	5,284	53,974	1,258	2,906	5,044	-	-	-	-	-	398	-	-	482	156
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	204,570	1,063,487	173,498	48,638	28,367	-	1,593	2	253	-	2,465	152	461	14	20,066
French European ports on the Atlantic,	683,202	4,097,611	353,992	500,758	875,634	-	-	-	-	-	114	4,629	40,364	14	46,683
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	10,230	81,894	8,464	3,593	43,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	8,730	17	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	18	54,103	812	44	1,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	655	14	156	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	489	18,879	421	213	8,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	20,066	
Portugal,	162	29,878	38	2,130	627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	6,751	3,787	3,568	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Italy and Malta,	47,771	205,229	5,564	12,363	176,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	3,645	86,895	28,864	6,711	28,726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	1,683	105,019	3	8,012	18,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Total,	2,029,813	14,356,342	8,187,879	22,952,722	2,192,992	30,544	22,278	1,542	4,710	913	7,179	6,721	51,972	75,035	





## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Chocolate.	SUGAR.			Almonds.	FRUITS.				CANDLE.			
				White.	Candy.	Loaf.		Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Jar raisins.	Other raisins.	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.	
									</						



## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.					Tobacco, manufact'd, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Gunpowder.	Bristles.	Glue.
				Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pimento.						
														</

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.													
WHENCE IMPORTED.	PAINTS.				LEAD.		CORDAGE.			COPPER AND COMPOSITION.		IRON AND STEEL WIRE.	
	Dry ochre.	Ochre, in oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting and Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufactures of.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, pack-thread, and seines.	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.
Pounds.													
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,954	148	1,568	-	748	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	50,990	-	56,904	-	3,079	-	3,445	-	49
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	89,825	736	1,087,658	821,840	158,205	13,751	414,854	46,163	46,267	245,545	23,539
Holland, - - - - -	1,423	29,109	1,902,629	66,691	-	-	-	390	7,067	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	815,594	-	7,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	52,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434	1,416	-
Ireland, - - - - -	8,625	-	-	-	192,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	414,633	4,553	-	-	255	-	-	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c. - - - - -	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	19,011	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	171,314	160	359	3,005	-	-	546	10,244	549	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	2,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	990	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	30	-	-	-	-	-	4,095	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	784	-	22,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	1,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	112,748	368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	999,446	29,269	2,054,515	70,432	1,881,143	827,209	306,704	26,523	446,383	46,163	50,894	246,976	23,588



## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	IRON.													
	Tacks, brads, and sprigs.		Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	In pigs.	Castings.	In bars and bolts.		In sheets, rods, and hoops.	Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Copperas.
	16 oz. per 1000.	Above 16 oz. per 1000.						Rolled.	Hammered.					
			Pounds.				Cwt.			Pounds.				
			Thousand.											
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,853	575	-	43,110	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,142	1,120	-	-	-	160,268	-	253	1,294	1,592	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,919	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	7,913	-	-	-	-	-	1,380	90	3,060	356	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	12,960	509	1,186,710	168,033	144,271	386	3,131	35,990	30,126	13,089	6,700	9,741	2,691	1,244
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	2,376	-	-	1,700	3,166	-	3	20	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	9,083	602	-	-	30	1,431	3,035	396	173	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	609	-	10,153	55	100	1,213	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	571	-	-	-	-	3,313	9	2	91	401	12	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	441	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	399	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,079	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	12,960	509	1,206,783	171,777	146,980	2,086	6,936	40,734	295,145	14,228	11,669	56,556	4,295	1,244

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																		
	Salt.	Coal.	FISH.			Black quart bottles.	GLASS.			Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	Playing cards.					
			Dried.	Pickled.			Window.	Pairs.	Silk.		Leather.	Children's.								
				Salmon.	All other.								8 by 10.			10 by 12.	Above 10 by 12.			
																		Barrels.	Gross.	100 square feet.
	Bushels.	Quintals.													Packs.					
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	1	-	6	-	31	-	-	-					
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	115	155	26	22	1	-	-	-	-	-					
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Holland,	8,552	1,736	47	3	61	171	515	80	37	37	249	299	15	9	840					
England, Man, and Berwick,	1,236,852	494,129	35	-	34	9,967	2,953	1,720	2,169	765	111	6,461	935	-	-					
Scotland,	-	56,409	1	-	5	1,104	50	20	348	2	-	8	-	-	-					
Ireland,	99,342	91,103	1	-	-	513	5	2	-	156	-	1,370	-	-	-					
Gibraltar,	51,486	-	-	-	-	16	12	5	-	21	-	412	-	-	-					
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	6	933	216	84	26	71	229	-	-	-	2,042				
French European ports on the Atlantic,	12,502	-	-	-	-	508	386	177	103	636	7,409	16,839	6,425	3	3,252					
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	47,851	-	-	-	-	1,805	414	24	73	73	1,634	2,143	1,819	100	-					
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	104,570	-	-	-	-	414	330	24	73	73	1,634	2,143	1,819	100	-					
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	35,154	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	411	-	24	-					
Portugal,	523,557	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	6	-	411	-	24	-					
Fayal and the other Azores,	4,077	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Italy and Malta,	33,634	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	71	241	1,447	1,995	1	55	-					
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	11,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-					
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	10,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-					
Total,	2,178,707	643,377	84	3	109	14,659	5,541	2,271	2,940	1,970	11,339	30,179	9,195	182	6,143					



## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	Ravens duck.	WINES.					SPIRITS.			
							Claret.	Sherry & St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.	From grain.	From other materials.		
Dollars.													Gallons.		
	885	5,702	9	195	3,076	-	699	-	-	24	-	24	-	1	
Dutch East Indies, -	70,871	415,431	1,182	1,480,105	10,898	-	2,971	-	-	261	-	261	-	666	
British East Indies, -	-	293	24	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manilla and Philippine islands, -	5,459	2,820,520	225,751	1,032,047	58,353	-	309	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China, -	2,185	5,045	464	6,950	251	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bourbon and Mauritius, -	-	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other French African ports, -	-	1,624	252	-	468	-	834	-	-	134,258	-	11,569	-	342	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, -	-	16,987	13	5,379	1,695	-	152,676	-	428	15,816	-	5,033	-	5,076	
Madeira, -	120	1,869	174	4	34	-	1,337	-	-	1,358	-	232	-	-	
Cape de Verd islands, -	-	3,491	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	5,375	-	-	-	-	
Morocco and Barbary States, -	-	48,666	73	741	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Africa, generally, -	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, -	79,808	3,320,753	227,942	2,525,421	75,356	60	158,826	7	452	157,092	4,306	16,834	3,080	6,086	

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.													
	Molasses.	Gallons.	TEAS.			Coffee.	SUGAR.		Almonds.	FRUITS.				
			Bohea.	Souchong, &c.	Imperial, gun-powder, &c.		Brown.	White.		Candy.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.		
Dutch East Indies, -	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	2,873,675	1,112,482	9,687	436	-	-	-
British East Indies, -	54	-	-	51	1,162	-	-	530,844	10,833,657	87,631	602	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,204,731	1,025,486	101,665	992	-	-	700
China, -	-	-	-	-	429,019	-	-	8,695	954,330	-	56	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, -	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,094	-	-	-	-	-	62
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	944	10,775	-	-	-	15,344	-
Madeira, -	1,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	1,554	-	-	-	5,078	-
Cape de Verd islands, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,149	-
Morocco and Barbary States, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,212	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	1,932	292,374	1,469,980	430,181	2,225,179	1,723,107	3,482,789	15,143,055	198,983	2,086	84,571	522	762	-

## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	FRUITS.		Soap.	SPICES.		Tobacco, manufac'd, other than snuff and segars.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Pig, bar, and sheet lead.	CORDAGE.		Wire, not above No. 18.	Iron, hammered.	
	Raisins, in jars, &c.			Nutmegs.	Pepper.					Cassia.	Untarred and yarn.			Twine, pack-thread, and seines.
			Pounds.											
Dutch East Indies, -	-	-	-	16	10,136	154	-	1,187	399,130	-	8,659	49,252	-	251
British East Indies, -	-	1,398	-	301	3,815,156	2,397	695	285,920	10,297,877	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, -	920	9	-	-	-	250,187	-	2,172	250,396	-	-	5,829	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, -	-	-	-	-	164,450	-	-	5,928	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madaira, -	18,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,589	-	-	40	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, -	1,291	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	-	59
Africa, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	21,102	1,407	-	515	3,989,742	252,738	695	295,443	10,947,403	104,589	8,659	55,390	-	251

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Steel.	Alum.	Salt.	Black quart bottles.	Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	Olive oil.	Chocolate.	Wax candles.	Mace.	
						Silk.	Leather.	Children's.						
														Cwt.
Dutch East Indies, -	-	-	-	1	209	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	-	74
British East Indies, -	425	1,910	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	7	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, -	-	-	-	8	-	-	447	628	-	-	12	10	-	-
China, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, -	-	-	11,752	4	-	-	4	18	-	2	2,221	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, -	-	-	24,293	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madaira, -	-	-	206,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, -	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	425	1,910	242,064	17	209	452	952	14	9	2,221	12	10	-	74



## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES AND AMERICAN COLONIES.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	DUCK.				RUSSIA SHEETINGS.		WINES.			
						Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.	Madeira.	Burgundy.	Claret.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	
Dollars.						PIECES.				GALLONS.					
Swedish West Indies, -	283	4,456	205	4,400	2,793	-	-	-	-	-	2,977	-	10	240	
Danish West Indies, -	18,326	11,923	2,901	11,947	3,832	-	-	-	-	-	1,415	196	910		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	154	7,443	1,533	8,240	1,055	1	1	58	-	-	1,187	-	297	125	
British West Indies, -	410	83,944	171	199	489	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1,465		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, -	-	4	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
British American colonies, -	5,924	49,438	28,316	38,673	7,755	1	5	-	17	10	322	-	2	720	
French West Indies and American colonies, -	11,603	9,222	3,179	154	1,414	-	43	108	-	-	107	-	20,390		
Florida, -	604	5,096	307	352	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	1,907	13,572	40	344	649	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	7,964	203,378	12,568	27,721	21,196	-	-	-	-	-	1,293	9	1,402	368	
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	1,153	22,340	18,078	-	5,386	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8		
Hayti, -	5,182	49,924	9,515	50,928	9,563	20	915	-	-	-	104	-	1,519	24	
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	16,061	585	25,127	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total, -	53,510	476,801	77,398	168,085	54,794	22	984	166	17	10	7,420	205	26,003	1,501	

IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.		WINES.		SPIRITS.		Molasses.	Beer, ale, and porter.	OIL.		TEAS.			Coffee.	Cocoa.	Chocolate.
Teneriffe.	All other, in casks.	From grain.	From other materials.					Whale and other fish.	Olive.	Souchong.	Hyson and young hyson.	Hyson skin and other green.			
		Gallons.					Pounds.								
Swedish West Indies, -	9,424	139	-	83,591	81,116	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,067	-	-
Danish West Indies, -	517	1,568	-	1,323,560	66,319	17	-	-	-	-	279	-	1,062,216	9,171	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	2,216	336	-	236,658	691,336	-	-	-	-	583	-	-	151,386	63,433	157
British West Indies, -	78	1,126	-	111,525	254,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,274	716	14
Newfoundland and British fisheries, -	-	-	-	-	11,869	-	98	-	-	100	-	264	1,206	-	-
British American colonies, -	594	227	296	231,318	40,161	234	1,638	2	35	198	88	-	9,636	-	55
French West Indies and American colonies, -	9	27,734	-	57,863	2,283,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,358	157,735	169
Florida, -	-	105	-	1,643	935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,195	1,164	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	691	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	11,119	16,051	-	10,150	6,426,203	398	-	-	-	-	2	15	12,006,455	268,829	1,187
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	45	16	-	2,606	497,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384,628	410,811	10
Hayti, -	947	9,272	341	5,017	214,761	-	-	-	-	-	232	-	7,770,911	144,138	204
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	-	-	11,441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545,640	-	-
Total, -	24,949	56,574	637	2,075,372	10,567,584	663	1,736	2	718	711	367	22,455,663	1,055,997	1,796	-



## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.													
	SUGAR.			Almonds.	FRUITS.			CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.		
	Brown.	White.	Loaf.		Other refin- ed & lump.	Currants.	Figs.	Raisins, in jars and boxes.	All other raisins.				Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.
Pounds.														
Swedish West Indies, -	1,325,397	16,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,094	10,787		
Danish West Indies, -	8,638,225	1,326	-	-	-	591	7,326	-	-	-	40			
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	2,305,718	52,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52				
British West Indies, -	1,260,014	66,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, -	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-			
British American colonies, -	202,545	-	1,559	904	103	50	1,647	1,556	225	54	844	1,091		
French West Indies and American colonies, -	1,537,092	38,581	-	-	-	1,769	-	-	-	-	-			
Florida, -	546,076	656,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	804	-			
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	20,674,149	4,305,954	27	84	4,264	-	54,714	-	73	10	2,293	109,731		
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	1,539,530	199,898	-	-	487	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,395		
Haiti, -	1,217,672	41,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	466	-	-	8,055		
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	188,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total, -	39,435,141	5,379,588	1,586	988	4,854	1,819	63,687	1,556	764	868	44,271	206,453		

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
	SPICES.						Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Gunpowder.	Glac.
	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.						
Pounds.												
Swedish West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	2,836	-	1,862	139	485	-	65
Danish West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	46	31,595	32,252	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	-	-	-	90	1,115	-	-	4,263	20,635	46,121	-	-
British West Indies, -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,642	1,394	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, -	2	5	3	282	639	6	-	76	16	3,664	3,765	-
French West Indies and American colonies, -	-	-	12,360	1,926	-	-	-	28	69	101	-	-
Floridas, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,272	164	66,471	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	548	-	-	-	55,592	-	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	25	4,368	-	-	4,865	-	-	38	23,013	141,046	-	-
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	-	-	-	1,880	-	-	-	-	-	75,725	41,550	1,438
Hayti, -	-	-	-	3,865	-	893	-	-	629	26,569	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	27	4,373	12,365	8,043	7,167	3,735	524	37,585	133,494	393,828	45,315	1,503



IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
PAINTS.				LEAD.		CORDAGE.			Copper nails and spikes.	IRON AND STEEL WIRE.		IRON.		
Ochre.		White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, pack- thread, &c.		Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.
Dry.	In oil.													
Pounds.														
-	-	-	-	4,009	-	19,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,660
-	-	140	-	2,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	875	-	840
-	-	-	-	4,546	112	-	-	36	1,322	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	584	-	1,283	-	-	-	896	-	-	-	-	12	-
660	18	4,256	1,736	2,480	3,243	171	114	4,141	-	403	387	23,194	970	211
82,021	-	-	-	1,641	717	690	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1,252	-	1,255	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	5,120
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	71,137	-	9,813	2,583	35	-	-	-	1,577	-	6,903
-	-	-	-	2,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,429	-	3,790	2,042	-	-	2,157	-	364
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	360
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82,681	18	4,980	1,736	91,154	4,072	34,006	2,932	8,919	3,419	403	387	27,803	982	17,457
Total,														

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	IRON.					Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Copperas.	Salt.	Coal.	FISH.		
	Castings.	In bars and bolts.		Sheet, rod, and hoop.	Dried.							Pickled.		
		Rolled.	Hammered.									Salmon.	Mackerel.	Other.
Cwt.												Barrels.		
Swedish West Indies, -	-	-	641	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,125	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, -	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	4,376	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, -	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	15,333	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, -	-	58	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	617,910	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	1	8	2
British American colonies, -	82	361	1,469	176	84	-	2	-	27	72,587	2,177	1,342	998	1,267
French West Indies and American colonies, -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,393	-	-	13	-
Floridas, -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,307	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,430	-	-	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	-	-	205	-	137	-	-	-	-	15,600	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	-	320	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3,984	-	-	-	-
Hayti, -	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,106	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	82	741	2,471	177	221	1	3	29	-	742,045	3,646	1,343	1,019	1,269
														73



## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.												
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Black glass quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.			Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	Playing cards.	Sugar candy.	Prunes and plums.
		8 by 10.	10 by 12.	Above 10 by 12.		Silk.	Leather.	Children's.				
Gross.	100 square feet.	Pairs.	1000.	Packs.	Pounds.							
Swedish West Indies, . . .	10											
Danish West Indies, . . .	33	18	-	-	-	-	66	-	6			
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, . . .	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314			
British West Indies, . . .	54	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	73			
Newfoundland and British fisheries, . . .												
British American colonies, . . .	128	46	4	-	81	127	680	3	-	173		
French West Indies and American colonies, . . .	410	-	-	-	5	4	3	12	903			
Florida, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	662			
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, . . .	333	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	12,656	-	-	15
Coast of Brazil, &c. . .	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	77	-	140	289
Hayti, . . .	88	2	-	-	-	101	75	-	315	-		
Uncertain ports, places, &c. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817		
Total, . . .	1,088	66	11	9	86	311	848	15	15,008	1,990	140	304

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States in foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1817, and ending the 30th day of September, 1818.*

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	DUCK.			WINES.						
						Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Madeira.	Burgundy Champaign.	Claret, in bottles.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.	
Dollars.						Pieces.			Gallons.						
Russia,	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	162	1,022	173	177	410	-	192
Prussia,	-	517	-	-	440	1	1	-	-	3,454	-	60	1,661	-	-
Sweden,	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	7,545	18,779	21,497	2,769	2,235	-	-	-	162	1,022	173	177	410	-	192
England, Man, and Berwick,	53,737	557,633	788,409	1,245,744	137,749	1	1	-	-	3,454	-	60	1,661	-	-
Scotland,	4,252	306,836	219,835	351,447	6,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	1	433,199	18,458	30,160	4,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	85	1,079	87	2,131	89	-	-	-	-	838	123	151	762	-	-
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	17,730	277,913	44,493	8,844	4,092	203	193	-	-	-	24	577	269	-	22,948
French European ports on the Atlantic,	56,244	334,810	82,378	76,420	116,349	77	-	-	-	-	963	7,959	-	7,458	168,626
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	6,035	4,809	1,940	809	4,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,176	-	-	35,638
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	2,699	3,024	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,011
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	1,523	46,734	3,328	2,120	2,767	100	-	-	-	-	296	124	-	1,469	101,696
Portugal,	-	782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,171	-
Italy and Malta,	-	6,689	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,027	-	-
Total,	147,152	1,993,226	1,183,507	1,720,444	279,914	381	194	162	5,314	1,579	11,224	8,129	11,098	331,111	-





## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.	PAINTS.										LEAD.		CORDAGE.				
	Cheese.	Soap.	Pepper.	Snuff.	Bristles.	Gun-powder.	Glue.	Ochre, dry.	Ochre, in oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Pig. bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, pack- thread, &c.	
								Pounds.									
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,537	100	17,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,447	14,663	237,275	4,158	259,543	183,174	81,905	340	-	32,114
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	54,507	-	521	13,858	-	-	-	22,290
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,383	-	-	-	-
Holland,	14,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	55,563	545	-	105	78	102,018	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland,	561	-	-	-	-	9,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	6	-	-	-	-	-	16,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	1,844	-	-	-	-	10	1,985	2,143	-	1,158	404	30,030	-	650	-	-	112
French European ports on the Atlantic,	44,253	60	-	-	-	-	-	249,928	-	452	3,108	-	903	6,336	2,258	-	26,431
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,894	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	35	-	930	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	70	-	-	-	-	165
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	116,597	605	930	105	78	111,041	19,201	394,055	15,323	290,525	7,670	290,164	208,718	101,785	2,598	-	81,112

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## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.	COPPER			Wire, not above No. 18.	IRON.								Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Copperas.	
	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Pounds.		Tacks, &c. 16 oz. per 1000.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	Castings.	Rolled.	Hammered.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.					
																	Cwt.
	Pounds.				Thousand.	Pounds.											
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,585	-	-	
Prussia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	2,595	23,316	-	-	-	-	6,659	8	-	-	-	
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,543	-	-	-	-	
Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
England, Man, and Berwick,	894	817	25,856	175	137,125	54,515	77,591	591	6,637	4,301	1,995	514	-	-	98	114	
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	2,589	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,086	-	796	-	296	1,555	-	-	-	
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	2,386	-	23,267	-	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	1,032	17,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy and Malta,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	894	817	28,242	175	166,608	95,310	82,677	828	19,899	13,299	2,003	810	3,140	98	114	-	

894 817 28,242 175 166,608 95,310 82,677 828 19,899 13,299 2,003 810 3,140 98 114  
 1818

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Salt, per bushel of 56 pounds.	Coal.	FISH.			Glass bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.			Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	Playing cards.	Nutmegs.	
			Dried.	Pickled mackerel.	Other pickled.		8 by 10.	10 by 12.	Above 10 by 12.		Silk.	Leather.	Children's.				
	Bushels.	Quintals.	Barrels.	Gross.	100 square feet.			Pairs.			1000.			Packs.	Pounds.		
Russia,	-	-	-	63	-	1	20	61	75	25	-	-	87	-	-	1,600	
Prussia,	220,063	121,293	-	-	-	-	6,050	636	312	2,195	302	6	630	133	-	-	
Sweden,	-	43,286	34	-	50	1,406	20	8	2	2	14	-	218	-	-	-	
Denmark and Norway,	-	8,808	-	-	9	1	11	25	64	-	-	-	927	-	-	-	
Holland,	55	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	166	610	151	137	-	157	-	5	3,600	
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	10	932	415	237	144	102	1,628	15,315	2,133	205	648	
Ireland,	30,910	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	288	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French European ports on the Atlantic,	1,320	2,229	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	16,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal,	3,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fayal and the other Azores,	889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy and Malta,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	273,051	175,616	97	10	68	8,706	1,309	1,267	2,581	556	1,634	17,646	2,266	210	4,536	1,600	



## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.			
	At 8½ per cent.	At 16½ per cent.	At 22 per cent.	At 27½ per cent.	At 33 per cent.	WINES.			
						Madeira.	Sherry and St. Lucar.		Lisbon, Oporto, &c.
							Gallons.		
	Dollars.					Gallons.			
British East Indies, -	19,131	14,184	10	3,977	346	128	644		
Cape de Verd islands, -	-	29	26	-	436	-	-		262
Africa, generally, -	-	2,302	-	-	2				
Total, -	19,131	16,515	36	3,977	784	128	644		262

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	Tea, hyson and young hyson.	SUGAR.		SPICES.			Indigo.	Cotton.	Gunpowder.	Salt.
		Brown.	White.	Pepper.	Cassia.					
	Pounds.									
British East Indies, -	6,281	60,095	240	5,548	4,658	7,696	178,381	200		
Cape de Verd islands, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		31,588
Africa, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total, -	6,281	60,095	240	5,548	4,658	7,696	178,381	200		31,588

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES AND AMERICAN COLONIES.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
	At 8½ per cent.	At 16½ per cent.	At 22 per cent.	At 27½ per cent.	At 33 per cent.	RUSSIA SHEETINGS.		WINES.						
						Russia duck.	Brown.	White.	Madeira.	Burgundy Champaign.	Claret, in bottles.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.
Dollars.						Pieces.		Gallons.						
Swedish West Indies, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1,815
Danish West Indies, - . . . .	330	2,947	373	2,942	935	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies, - . . . .	-	341	-	3,922	79	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - . . . .	1,841	48,931	6,941	12,897	10,723	-	-	-	217	-	1	5	94	-
British American colonies, - . .	3,440	27,978	8,186	7,666	2,080	-	2	1	7	-	-	59	36	-
French West Indies, - . . . .	-	323	33	-	318	-	-	-	-	-	1,132	-	-	2,497
Florida, . . . . .	-	705	15	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - . .	-	2,550	78	62	1,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies,	-	11,676	1,944	28	1,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil, &c. - . . . .	-	4,097	6	1,660	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, . . . . .	-	95	10	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	83	186
Haiti, . . . . .	405	2,113	83	49	5,484	-	-	-	-	-	659	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, &c. - . . . .	348	1,926	72	-	1,635	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	6,364	103,682	17,741	29,226	24,113	25	2	1	224	349	2,010	275	213	4,498

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

## ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	SPIRITS.		Molasses.	Beer, ale, and porter.	Oil, whale and other fish.	TEAS.		Coffee.	Cocoa.	Chocolate.	SUGAR.			Almonds.
	From grain.	From other materials.				Hyson and young hyson.	Hyson skin and other green.				Brown.	White.	Loaf.	
	Pounds.													
	Gallons.													
Swedish West Indies, -	-	660	4,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,196	-	-	448
Danish West Indies, -	-	2,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies, -	-	915	4,035	-	-	-	-	2,585	14,319	12	3,739	-	-	-
British West Indies, -	-	2,294,271	1,418,635	9	-	-	-	2,514,413	38,196	56	5,768,633	60	8	-
British American colonies, -	8	121,745	62,423	402	4,083	66	53	34,903	-	-	152,018	-	150	-
French West Indies, -	-	1,976	94,812	-	-	-	-	3,510	-	-	254,462	-	-	-
Florida, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,690	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	-	7,457	153,304	-	594	-	-	344,404	58,857	125	844,928	633,028	-	2,138
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,505	-	-	172	-	-	68
West Indies, generally, -	24	4	-	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, -	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	135,308	13,989	-	52,178	360	-	-
Uncertain ports, &c. -	-	9,701	468	-	-	-	-	11,416	16,434	-	127,397	289,485	-	-
Total, -	32	2,438,977	1737,876	423	4,677	66	53	3,053,244	141,795	193	7,211,723	922,933	158	2,586



IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	FRUITS.			Candles, wax or spermaceti.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.					Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Gun- powder.
	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins, in jars.					Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.				
Pounds.																
Swedish West Indies,	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,459	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,365	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies, -	-	-	-	28	36	-	-	-	-	19,978	27	278,862	5	-	252	-
British West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	72	119	-	1	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	841
British American colonies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,234	-	13,592	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies,	-	-	-	-	-	5,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	1,759	24,922	1,900
Coast of Brazil, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,381	-	4,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally,	23	20	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, &c.	-	-	425	-	-	784	70	-	-	-	-	-	2,141	122	11,015	-
Total,	27	20	864	28	118	5,921	24,451	1	4,451	19,979	122	286,096	2,942	23,197	36,189	2,741

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.	PAINTS.			LEAD.		CORDAGE.			COPPER, &c.			IRON.					
	Glue.	Dry ochre.	Ochre, in oil.	White and red lead.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread, and seines.	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	Castings.	Rolled.	
Pounds.																	
Cwt.																	
Swedish West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	7,604	18	-	-
Dutch West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,914	-	514	-	-	-	255	1,120	-	-	102
British West Indies, -	-	-	-	3,830	4,083	3,873	-	-	-	-	862	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, -	-	-	73	555	294	2,928	-	-	245	1,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies, -	2,169	1,604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,677	-	-	-	6,357	-	2,289	-	-	196
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	815	448	482	-	-	4,007	7,625	-	-	-	-
Total, -	2,169	1,604	73	4,385	4,368	6,801	33,729	4,125	1,300	1,459	862	11,214	7,625	11,557	18	-	298

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.	IRON.		Salt.	Coal.	Dried fish.	PICKLED FISH.			Black glass quart bottles.	WINDOW GLASS.		Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.		Segars.	Playing cards.	
	Ham- mered.	Sheet, rod, &c.				Salmon.	Mackerel.	All other.		8 by 10.	Above 10 by 12.		Leather.	Child- ren's.			
			Cwt.		Bushels.				Quintals.			Barrels.			Gross.	100 square feet.	
	Swedish West Indies,	-	-	1,546	-	-	-	-	-	7	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies,	54	12	208,076	6,095	-	-	-	-	135	16	7	60	568	7	14	-	-
British American colonies,	-	28	7,712	50,610	1,396	2,317	4,172	698	176	-	-	-	173	-	-	-	82
French West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	241	-	-
Spanish West Indies and American colonies,	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,546	-	-
Coast of Brazil, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, &c.	50	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	104	60	217,344	56,805	1,396	2,317	4,172	698	392	68	7	60	753	7	1,803	-	82





## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
		WINES.			SPIRITS.		Molasses.	Beer, ale, and porter.	OIL.			TEAS.						
		Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.	From grain.	From other materials.			Sperma-ceti.	Whale & other fish.	Olive.	Bohea.	Souchong, &c.	Imperial, gunpowder, &c.	Hyson & young hyson.	Hyson skin and other green.	Coffee.	
Gallons.														Pounds.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	44,067
240	9,424	139	-	84,251	85,415	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,062,216
-	517	3,383	-	1,325,808	66,319	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	-	3,027,974
5,253	2,240	1,691	665,056	275,166	695,371	-	917	-	-	-	-	-	627	-	14	-	-	3,255,286
9,644	3,752	191,809	4,034	2,905,227	1,833,936	229,642	36	5,999	361	-	-	186	1,166	8,215	405	39	-	306,231
269	-	22,948	2,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12,393,013
31	7,467	817,388	3,564	524,643	2,378,352	371	-	-	724	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	389,183
735	149,697	329,155	-	99,641	6,580,342	398	-	-	598	-	-	-	-	-	33	15	-	389,183
21,602	24,041	5,049	215	7,692	499,021	-	-	-	2,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863
51,710	629	19,570	31	77,606	-	-	-	1,662	7,059	23,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	7,229	36,017	-	1,128	-	-	-	-	127	4,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5,375	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	32	-	18,342	-	-	-	-	1,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	1,030	9,458	365	26,163	215,229	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89,508	211,401	1,436,871	675,294	5,345,667	12,353,985	230,454	2,615	15,185	33,518	492,374	1,470,741	430,185	2,232,267	1,723,566	28,993,565			
Total,																		

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	SUGAR.						Almonds.	FRUITS.				CANDLES.			
	Cocoa.	Chocolate.	Brown.	White.	Candy.	Loaf.		Other refin- ed & lump.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins.		Tallow.	Wax or spermacei.
												Jar and box.	All other.		
Pounds.															
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,464	113	
Prussia,	-	-	1,333,593	16,999	-	-	-	448	-	4	591	7,326	-	-	
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	8,638,235	1,326	-	-	-	30	-	50	-	-	-	-	
Denmark and dependencies,	9,171	-	3,421,939	62,622	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	
Holland and dependencies,	77,752	453	18,276,962	154,371	718	1,717	904	145,835	1,371	-	21,872	958,880	482,879	82	
Great Britain and dependencies,	38,952	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	653	
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
France and dependencies,	157,735	189	2,745,928	38,581	66	-	-	123,526	32,166	161,844	9,129	161,626	7,416	237	
Spain and dependencies,	337,804	1,312	23,270,475	5,596,023	-	27	152	101,447	-	15	16,973	562,120	761,182	814	
Portugal and dependencies,	410,811	10	1,552,071	199,898	-	-	-	42,063	-	522	4,577	20,409	-	-	
Italy and Malta,	-	-	-	-	399	-	-	66,320	-	-	-	82,282	55,368	60	
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,571	-	-	-	23,436	-	
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	2,418	-	919,566	3,811	566,861	-	
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,149	-	-	-	-	-	10	
China,	-	12	1,025,486	101,665	992	-	-	-	-	-	700	920	-	-	
All other countries,	174,561	204	1,585,970	330,847	140	-	-	-	-	312	20	864	466	-	
Total,	1,206,786	2,305	61,850,649	6,502,332	2,751	2,148	1,056	544,045	59,526	162,765	973,448	1,798,238	1,873,706	2,032	

Pounds.



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.						Tobacco man- ufactured, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Gun- powder.	
				Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.						Cassia.
Pounds.															
Russia,	-	-	3,050,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,836	-	1,862	139	485	-
Prussia,	-	41,094	10,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	48	34,054	32,252	-
Sweden and dependencies,	42	40	-	-	473	-	-	10,226	1,115	154	43	4,267	37,026	445,251	1,230
Denmark and dependencies,	10	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland and dependencies,	188,580	-	-	3,339	43,232	2,187	37,410	3,821,018	279,503	7,061	695	1,180	295,274	10,481,568	303,462
Great Britain and dependencies,	145,618	24,555	24,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	2,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
France and dependencies,	85,541	19,279	-	-	-	-	12,912	166,376	-	-	-	61	8,161	250,497	-
Spain and dependencies,	333	7,311	109,731	-	25	4,368	-	930	12,647	-	-	31,406	94,356	232,439	1,900
Portugal and dependencies,	77	-	100,776	-	-	4,449	-	1,880	-	-	-	54	-	75,725	41,550
Italy and Malta,	1,729	3,206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,942	-	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	54,292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	20,324	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	250,187	-	2,172	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	751	37,584	-
All other countries,	-	784	8,125	-	-	-	-	3,955	-	893	-	2,141	-	-	-
Total,	424,695	170,894	3,304,318	3,413	43,928	11,004	50,322	4,004,385	293,265	261,131	1,262	41,017	476,875	11,555,801	348,152

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.		PAINTS.				LEAD.		CORDAGE.			COPPER & COMPOSITION		IRON AND STEEL WIRE.			
		Glue.	Dry ochre.	Ochre, in oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting and Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread, and seines.	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.	
Pounds.																
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,954	148	1,568	-	748	-	-	49
Prussia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,009	-	19,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies,	-	65	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	8,960	100	106,882	736	55,577	112	56,904	-	3,115	-	4,767	-	-	-
Great Britain and dependencies,	-	9,957	960,930	44,423	2,243,431	72,585	1,548,360	1,039,299	273,195	23,254	531,373	48,516	48,380	273,220	23,926	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	3,333	2,143	-	1,217	-	444,663	4,553	650	-	367	-	-	-	-	-
France and dependencies,	-	4,490	505,723	160	811	6,517	1,641	2,020	7,572	13,492	51,271	-	18	2,386	-	-
Spain and dependencies,	-	-	30	-	860	-	95,025	-	28,057	6,495	749	-	37	-	-	-
Portugal and dependencies,	-	1,438	-	-	-	-	106,815	448	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta,	-	-	-	-	1,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	16,432	-	-	-	-	112,748	368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other countries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,244	448	4,621	-	2,042	59	-	-
Total,	-	99,810	1,477,786	44,683	2,354,405	79,838	2,371,418	1,046,800	476,224	43,837	593,104	48,516	55,992	275,680	23,975	-

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
IRON.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Tacks, brads, & sprigs.		Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	In pigs.	Castings.	In bars and bolts.		Sheet, rod, and hoop.	Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Copperas.	Salt, per bushel of 56 lbs.	
	16 oz. per 1000.	Above 16 oz. pr. 1000.						Rolled.	Hammered.							
	Thousand.			Pounds.			Cwt.									Bushels.
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,947	85,853	575	-	44,695	-	-	-	3,671
Prussia,	-	-	2,595	26,458	4,780	-	-	5,315	167,568	8	253	1,294	1,592	-	2	4,376
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	875	-	1,384	-	-	-	5,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	7,913	-	-	-	-	-	1,385	90	3,060	356	1	-	-	23,950
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	1,361,927	224,337	230,797	2,086	7,018	44,579	39,289	15,716	7,896	9,741	4,701	1,385	-	2,544,938
Great Britain and dependencies,	13,135	509	-	-	-	-	609	-	10,949	55	596	2,768	-	-	-	69,066
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	5,086	-	237	3,315	9	2	91	401	12	-	-	186,323
France and dependencies,	-	-	23,838	-	-	-	-	196	606	20	137	441	-	-	-	796,700
Spain and dependencies,	-	-	8,966	17,254	14,311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,634
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	1,589	-	-	320	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11,498
Italy and Malta,	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	-	10,632
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,079	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other countries,	-	-	6,164	7,625	724	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Total,	13,135	509	1,412,408	275,694	258,671	2,086	7,864	61,672	311,270	16,468	13,125	59,697	6,306	1,387	-	3,684,799



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Coal.	FISH.			Black quart bottles.	GLASS.			Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	Playing cards.
		Dried.	Pickled.			Window.	Silk.	Leather, for men and women.		For children.				
			Salmon.	Mackerel.							All other.			
Bushels.	Quintals.	Barrels.		Gross.	100 square feet.			Pairs.			Thousand.	Packs.		
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	202	1	-	6	-	31	-	-	-
Prussia,	-	-	-	-	125	155	26	22	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	40	70	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	6
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	224	576	155	62	246	249	634	15	314	9
Holland and dependencies,	1,736	110	3	62	19,563	3,749	2,096	4,818	1,401	657	11,536	1,078	94	1,095
Great Britain and dependencies,	874,273	2,810	3,323	5,441	700	1,099	826	235	163	71	386	-	5	5,642
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	3	3,675	1,131	438	320	816	10,675	34,460	10,403	1,211	4,188
France and dependencies,	2,229	-	13	10	387	-	7	9	7	-	425	-	15,133	-
Spain and dependencies,	-	-	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	1,530	18	-	79	-
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	71	241	-	2,095	1	55	-
Italy and Malta,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	447	628	-	-	-
All other countries,	1,206	-	-	-	124	2	-	-	-	101	75	-	315	1,817
Total,	879,444	2,920	3,339	5,451	24,862	6,984	3,549	5,537	2,881	13,736	50,378	11,497	17,212	12,751

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, March 18, 1820.

16th Congress.]

No. 234.

[1st Session.]

## TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES AND BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 24, 1820.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February 19, 1820.*

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, several statements in relation to the trade of the United States with the West Indies and British American colonies, from the 1st October, 1801, to the 30th September, 1818, being in continuation of those furnished the 7th January, 1818.

The importations, and the duty thereon, for the year ending the 30th September, 1818, have been selected from the abstracts of the collectors, previous to their final adjustment and entry in the books of this office. A variation, though not very material, may hereafter appear in relation to that year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE.

HON. THOMAS NEWTON, *Chairman of the Committee of Commerce.*

## A.

*A statement showing the amount of duties arising on merchandise imported into the United States from British West Indies and American colonies, from the 1st of October, 1801, to the 30th September, 1818.*

	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	Total.
For the year ending on the 30th September, 1802,	\$1,844,442	\$62,154	\$1,906,596
1803,	1,770,651	58,225	1,828,876
1804,	1,939,859	111,578	2,051,437
1805,	1,864,119	144,868	2,008,987
1806,	2,360,665	188,253	2,548,918
1807,	1,948,672	244,125	2,192,797
1808,	1,092,091	112,177	1,204,268
1809,	611,612	148,224	759,836
1810,	535,222	79,602	614,824
1811,	453,188	44,915	498,103
1812,	16,861	55,780	72,641
1813,	33,736	26,552	60,288
1814,	2,521	184,794	187,315
1815,	1,304,308	1,386,620	2,690,928
1816,	2,127,486	317,298	2,444,784
1817,	1,648,235	264,272	1,912,507
1818,*	1,860,823	259,787	2,120,610
Total,	\$21,414,491	\$3,689,224	\$25,103,715

\* Taken from the records previous to the final settlement of the accounts. A small variation may hereafter appear.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February 16, 1820.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

## B.

*A statement showing the value of merchandise, the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States to British West Indies and American colonies, from 1st October, 1801, to 30th September, 1819.*

	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	Total.
For the year ending on the 30th September, 1802,	\$461,026	\$172,313	\$633,339
1803,	90,973	154,447	245,420
1804,	731,991	143,929	875,920
1805,	518,189	173,391	691,580
1806,	515,640	298,454	814,094
1807,	630,361	224,825	855,186
1808,	133,553	70,818	204,371
1809,	154,429	88,689	243,118
1810,	71,443	132,250	203,693
1811,	123,684	177,929	301,613
1812,	22,203	17,382	39,585
1813,			
1814,			
1815,	18,493	865	19,358
1816,	89,355	40,279	129,634
1817,	69,105	27,527	96,632
1818,	15,374	2,171	17,545
1819,	1,726	107	1,833
Total,	\$3,647,545	\$1,725,376	\$5,372,921

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February 16, 1820.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

## C.

*A statement showing the value of merchandise, the produce and manufacture of the United States, exported to British West Indies and American colonies, from the 1st October, 1801, to the 30th September, 1819.*

	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	Total.
For the year ending the 30th September, 1802, -	\$6,228,464	\$512,561	\$6,741,025
1803, -	5,624,647	1,005,846	6,630,493
1804, -	6,315,667	983,306	7,298,973
1805, -	5,473,218	970,610	6,443,828
1806, -	5,092,288	1,124,835	6,217,123
1807, -	5,322,276	1,338,199	6,660,475
1808, -	1,427,510	308,635	1,736,145
1809, -	1,511,570	672,743	2,184,313
1810, -	2,322,720	1,310,586	3,633,306
1811, -	1,626,115	1,670,515	3,296,630
1812, -	1,775,037	643,350	2,418,387
1813, -	-	2,422	2,422
1814, -	-	10,050	10,050
1815, -	1,684,480	1,396,815	3,081,295
1816, -	3,050,729	3,019,171	6,069,900
1817, -	3,802,464	3,691,290	7,493,754
1818, -	3,488,653	2,355,700	5,844,353
1819, -	843,312	3,038,995	3,882,307
Total, -	\$55,589,150	\$24,055,629	\$79,644,779

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 16, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## D.

*A statement showing the amount of duties arising on merchandise imported into the United States from British West Indies and British American colonies, in American and foreign vessels, from the 1st October, 1814, to 30th September, 1818.*

On merchandise imported from	In American vessels.				In foreign vessels.			
	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.*	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.
British West Indies, -	250,320	313,218	147,964	253,822	1,053,988	1,814,268	1,500,271	1,607,001
British American colonies, -	431,849	135,430	117,898	162,363	954,771	181,868	146,374	97,424
Total dollars, -	682,169	448,648	265,862	416,185	2,008,759	1,996,136	1,646,645	1,704,425

\* Taken from the records previous to the final settlement of the accounts. A small variation may hereafter appear.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 16, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



E.

*Importations in foreign vessels from the West Indies, &c. for the years ending on the 30th September, 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818.*

Species of merchandise.	1815.				1816.				1817.				1818.			
	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	All other West Indies.	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	All other West Indies.	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	All other West Indies.	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	All other West Indies.	British West Indies.	All other West Indies.
Value of merchandise at 8½ per ct. dols.	-	-	-	-	9,384	2,932	2,692	6,794	17,989	3,440	735	1,841	3,440	735	1,841	735
Value of merchandise at 16½ do.	-	-	-	19,447	34,451	24,327	74,336	47,587	73,120	27,978	17,495	48,931	27,978	17,495	48,931	17,495
Value of merchandise at 23 do.	-	-	-	4,153	9,967	1,337	10,640	8,170	11,492	8,186	2,443	6,941	8,186	2,443	6,941	2,443
Value of merchandise at 27½ do.	560,384	1,906,236	2,746,052	316,180	86,509	75,291	13,388	20,789	13,295	7,666	6,941	12,897	7,666	6,941	12,897	6,941
Value of merchandise at 33 do.	138,159	319,963	508,500	75,286	17,377	23,840	6,642	4,448	19,383	2,080	3,384	10,723	2,080	3,384	10,723	3,384
Value of merchandise at 46½ do.	25,612	28,063	62,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spirits from other mate'ls than grain, galls.	867,314	215,511	1,353,419	1,651,291	74,539	371,761	2,025,738	182,926	63,980	121,745	13,260	2,294,271	121,745	13,260	2,294,271	13,260
Molasses, -	146,160	94,971	1,234,249	500,594	4,171	1,340,468	1,986,317	143,048	433,940	62,423	256,350	1,418,635	62,423	256,350	1,418,635	256,350
Coffee, -	320,132	2,160	1,754,589	1,872,532	32,309	1,716,363	1,053,769	11,858	1,322,979	34,903	486,052	2,514,413	34,903	486,052	2,514,413	486,052
Cocoa, -	112,002	-	163,421	132,460	6,395	83,408	166,939	-	695,208	-	87,165	38,196	-	87,165	38,196	87,165
Sugar, brown, -	1,465,490	912,949	7,580,632	5,318,977	57,048	7,963,151	11,552,212	199,163	2,846,334	152,018	1,163,503	5,768,633	152,018	1,163,503	5,768,633	1,163,503
Sugar, white, -	2,749	-	1,010,894	224,409	-	747,082	15,923	1,972	551,975	-	633,388	60	-	633,388	60	633,388
Pimento, -	-	-	-	1,411,818	29,331	2,326	517,088	929	80,037	-	-	278,862	-	-	278,862	-
Salt, -	2,442,865	-	3,676,364	2,508,818	209,123	44,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt, -	172,834	2,473	202,876	425,683	1,816	21,372	79,373	1,453	1,378	7,712	1,556	208,076	7,712	1,556	208,076	1,556

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 19, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

F.

*Importations in American vessels from the West Indies, &c. for the years ending on the 30th September, 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818.*

Species of merchandise.	1815.			1816.			1817.			1818.		
	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	All other West Indies.	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	All other West Indies.	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	All other West Indies.	British West Indies.	British American colonies.	All other West Indies.
Value of merchandise at 7½ per ct. do's.	-	-	-	219	544	1,822	906	4,546	102,412	410	5,924	43,109
Value of merchandise at 15 do. do.	-	-	-	825	12,382	130,331	5,347	37,365	404,588	83,780	49,570	281,922
Value of merchandise at 20 do. do.	-	-	-	86	25,471	8,942	2,142	29,265	93,620	171	28,316	98,897
Value of merchandise at 25 do. do.	99,398	1,168,959	2,999,702	12,917	300,213	306,771	1,364	115,677	149,705	205	38,673	103,427
Value of merchandise at 30 do. do.	30,850	156,948	572,547	2,774	50,216	114,331	1,833	9,374	44,642	424	7,657	39,675
Value of merchandise at 40 do. do.	17	3,852	40,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spirits from other mate's than grain, galls.	227,813	72,503	1,814,650	11,350	21,461	2,214,050	65,364	107,347	1,464,614	111,429	242,759	1,716,957
Molasses, - - - pounds,	38,505	8,916	3,516,851	76,385	448	6,255,342	54,523	29,686	9,264,629	254,201	40,161	9,789,551
Coffee, - - - do.	42,666	430	17,687,856	68,650	1,519	21,089,410	157,456	10,762	25,507,871	164,274	9,636	20,675,835
Cocoa, - - - do.	-	-	89,042	2,328	-	1,257,496	52	594	928,696	716	-	698,973
Sugar, brown, - - - do.	125,233	85,715	33,750,094	937,632	10,883	29,036,044	881,986	198,810	50,735,713	1,260,011	207,434	35,701,607
Sugar, white, - - - do.	-	-	2,471,840	43,244	2,183	5,097,257	1,117	43,530	6,665,494	66,440	-	4,463,933
Pimento, - - - do.	-	-	-	344	507	19,584	15,315	1,184	18,324	-	-	141
Salt, - - - bushels.	2,753,292	572,081	4,596,861	16,874,133	208,000	1,092,945	419,861	30,970	32,913	1,834,073	72,587	255,718
	317,150	55,066	519,799	863,625	70,494	69,079	-	-	-	-	-	-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 19, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 235.

[2d Session.

## EXPENDITURES FOR SURVEYING THE SEACOAST, BAYS, &amp;c., AND FOR THE LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, NOVEMBER 17, 1820.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 16, 1820.

In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 4th of May last, directing "that the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be prepared and laid before the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a statement of the money which has been annually appropriated and paid, since the year 1775, for surveying the seacoast, bays, inlets, harbors, and shoals, and for erecting and keeping in repair light-houses, beacons, and buoys, and for the purchase of ground for light-houses, distinguishing the places where they have been erected, and the sums annually expended for keeping and supplying the same," I have the honor to submit the enclosed letter of the Register of the Treasury, with the documents to which it refers, marked A, B, and C, which contain the information required by the resolution.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE.

I have the honor to transmit certain statements, marked A, B, and C, having for their object a compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 4th May, 1820, viz:

A exhibits the annual appropriations made by law, and the expenditures from the Treasury of the United States on account of surveying the seacoast, bays, inlets, harbors, and shoals, from the 4th March, 1789, there not having been any expenditures under the revolutionary Government to the 31st December, 1819.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
The total amount of appropriations and expenditures is stated at -	\$142,620 57	\$84,571 02
Balance unexpended on the 31st December, 1819, -	-	58,049 55
		<u>\$142,620 57</u>

B exhibits a similar statement of the appropriations and expenditures, for the same period, on account of the light-house establishment.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
The total amount of appropriations and expenditures is stated at -	\$2,434,047 64	\$2,272,649 02
Balance unexpended on the 31st December, 1819, -	-	161,398 62
		<u>\$2,434,047 64</u>

C exhibits a particular application, from the records of this office, and from those of the office of the late Commissioner of the Revenue, now transferred to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, of the expenditures included in statement B, and exhibits the cost of buildings, the purchase of ground for light-houses, the places where they have been erected, and the sums annually expended for keeping and supplying the same, &c. viz:

Cost of buildings and purchase of ground, as per statement, -	-	\$447,334 39
Keeping and supplying light-houses, -	\$1,557,531 60	
Keeping and supplying beacons, buoys, &c. -	267,783 03	
		<u>1,825,314 63</u>
Total amount of expenditures, as per statement B, -		<u>\$2,272,649 02</u>

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



## A.

*Statement of appropriations and expenditures on account of surveying the seacoast, bays, inlets, and harbors, from the 4th March, 1789, to the 31st December, 1819, furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 4th May, 1820.*

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D

Years.	Appropriations, exclusive of sums carried to the surplus fund.				Expenditures.			
	Survey of the coast of the United States.	Surveys of the coast of North Carolina.	Surveys of certain ports and harbors.	Total.	Survey of the coast of the United States.	Surveys of the coast of North Carolina.	Surveys of certain ports and harbors.	Total.
1806	-	\$5,000 00	-	\$5,000 00	-	\$3,975 00	-	\$3,975 00
1807	-	2,900 00	-	3,615 75	-	3,925 00	-	3,925 00
1808	\$715 75	-	-	-	\$715 75	-	-	715 75
1812	19,563 68	-	-	19,563 68	13,308 68	-	-	13,308 68
1813	-	-	-	-	3,127 50	-	-	3,127 50
1814	-	-	-	-	3,127 50	-	-	3,127 50
1816	84,441 14	-	-	84,441 14	21,491 17	-	-	21,491 17
1817	-	-	-	-	12,354 52	-	-	12,354 52
1818	-	-	-	25,000 00	1,763 30	-	-	1,763 30
1819	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	10,883 18	-	\$9,899 42	20,782 60
	\$104,720 57	\$12,900 00	\$25,000 00	\$142,620 57	\$66,771 60	\$7,900 00	\$9,899 42	\$84,571 02
Balance unexpended on the 31st December, 1819,				-	37,948 97	5,000 00	15,100 58	58,049 55
Total,				-	\$104,720 57	\$12,900 00	\$25,000 00	\$142,620 57

NOTE.—The expenditures, as exhibited by the Third and Fourth Auditors, to the 31st December, 1819, are enclosed in the above statement.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 8, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## B.

*Statement of appropriations and expenditures on account of the light-house establishment, from 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1819.*

Years.	Amount appropriated.	Amount carried to surplus fund.	Balance of appropriation.	Amount of expenditure.
1791	\$65,681 09	- -	\$65,681 09	\$22,591 94
1792	21,531 07	- -	21,531 07	38,976 36
1793	42,955 66	- -	42,955 66	12,061 68
1794	31,800 00	\$13,882 06	17,917 94	37,496 36
1795	30,000 00	15,358 95	14,641 05	29,861 30
1796	38,000 00	600 00	37,400 00	35,207 48
1797	93,369 81	5,300 00	88,069 81	48,174 47
1798	65,305 12	2,140 67	63,164 45	52,906 18
1799	44,681 08	30,637 31	14,043 77	69,509 15
1800	100,540 03	6,144 05	94,395 98	40,633 68
1801	64,272 70	107 00	64,165 70	81,429 95
1802	96,111 44	11,793 70	84,312 74	68,928 85
1803	64,320 82	6,143 69	58,177 13	75,787 95
1804	105,451 33	13,111 53	92,339 80	93,775 82
1805	163,953 04	7,667 45	156,285 59	122,029 74
1806*	115,879 07	31,670 87	84,208 20	88,993 38
1807	200,766 88	30,603 36	170,163 52	86,582 63
1808	134,923 64	4,970 37	129,952 27	90,051 98
1809	97,444 19	90,209 48	7,234 71	83,140 74
1810	171,450 93	32,957 73	138,493 20	94,037 74
1811	114,873 12	7,116 94	107,756 18	114,970 79
1812	153,100 67	50,300 81	102,799 86	126,603 12
1813	156,346 49	38,715 63	117,630 86	128,144 38
1814	147,288 52	56,997 34	90,291 18	78,961 46
1815	24,299 11	- -	24,299 11	48,816 78
1816	229,060 80	37,304 08	191,756 72	108,369 52
1817	201,227 76	- -	201,227 76	122,187 29
1818	60,236 00	14,804 70	45,431 30	162,067 51
1819	155,257 27	42,536 28	112,720 99	115,350 79
	\$2,990,126 64	\$551,079 00	\$2,439,047 64	\$2,277,649 02
		Deduct as per note,	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Balance unexpended 31st December, 1819,		- - -	2,272,649 02
			\$2,434,047 64	161,398 62
				\$2,434,047 64

\* \$5,000 of this amount is included in the appropriation for surveying the seacoast, deducted above, both in the appropriation and the expenditure.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 8, 1920.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

C.

*A statement of the places where light-houses have been erected, their cost and date, whether for erection or otherwise, including the land purchased, and of cessions by States to the United States.*

States.	Light-houses.	Places where erected.	Years.	Cost.	Cost of land.	Remarks.
Maine,	Portland Head,	On Portland Head,	1795	\$6,300 00	-	Light-house and land ceded by the State of Massachusetts.
	Seguin,	On Seguin Island, near Kennebeck river,	1819	2,248 85	-	Per contract.
	Whitehead,	On Whitehead Island, Thomaston township,	1804	2,205 80	\$102 50	Rebuilding. Land ceded by the State of Massachusetts.
	Franklin Island,	On Franklin Island, near the mouth of George's river,	1806	3,369 68	-	Land ceded by the State of Massachusetts.
	Wood Island,	On Wood Island, near Fletcher's Neck,	1808	4,898 80	161 63	Land ceded by the State of Massachusetts.
	Passamaquoddy,	On West Quoddy Head,	1808	4,966 12	-	Land ceded by the State of Massachusetts.
	Boon Island,	On Boon Island, near the harbor of York,	1812	2,590 69	-	Land ceded by the State of Massachusetts.
	Petite Manan,	On Petite Manan, near Narraguagus river,	1817	5,044 74	-	For rebuilding. Light-house and land ceded by the State.
	Portsmouth,	On Pollock Rock, near the fort on Newcastle Island,	1804	4,430 05	-	Light-house and land ceded by the State.
	Boston,	On Light-house Island, at the entrance of Boston Bay,	-	-	-	For rebuilding. Light-house and land ceded by the State.
New Hampshire,	Nantucket,	On the island of Nantucket,	1817	7,385 12	-	Light-houses and land ceded by the State.
	Thatcher's Island,	On Thatcher's Island,	-	-	-	For rebuilding.
	Baker's Island,	On Baker's Island,	1797	3,939 66	549 87	For rebuilding. Light-houses and land ceded by the State.
	Plumb Island,	On Plumb Island,	1816	3,970 00	-	For rebuilding.
	Cape Cod,	In Truro, near the clay ponds in Barnstable county,	1809	2,900 12	-	Land ceded by the State.
	Cape Poge,	On Cape Poge, at Martha's Vineyard,	1797	7,082 43	110 00	-
	Plymouth,	On Gurnet Head,	1801	1,950 00	36 00	-
	Wigwam Point,	At Wigwam Point, in the town of Gloucester,	1803	2,275 00	120 00	-
	Chatham,	In Chatham, on Tom's Neck,	1801	1,906 50	140 00	-
	Scituate,	In Scituate, at Cedar Point,	1808	4,498 56	321 40	-
Rhode Island,	Race Point,	In Scituate, at Cedar Point,	1812	3,363 86	686 10	-
	Point Gammon,	On Race Point, in the town of Provincetown,	1816	3,686 50	-	Land ceded by the State.
	Holmes's Hole,	On Point Gammon, in Yarmouth,	1816	3,650 00	500 00	-
	Tarpanlin Cove,	On west chop of Holmes's Hole, Martha's Vineyard,	1817	4,863 00	200 00	-
	Bird Island,	At Tarpanlin Cove, on Nausabaun Island,	1817	5,805 86	250 25	-
	Long Island Head,	On Bird Island, in Buzzard's Bay,	1819	4,040 00	200 00	-
	Gay Head,	On Long Island Head, in Boston Bay,	1819	4,350 00	1,635 00	-
	Clark's Point,	At Gay Head, on Martha's Vineyard,	1799	2,875 00	-	Per contract. Land ceded by the State.
	Newport,	On Clark's Point, in the town of New Bedford,	1804	2,500 00	-	Land ceded by the State.
	Watch Hill,	In Jamestown, on the island of Conanicut,	-	-	-	Light-houses and land ceded by the State.
Connecticut,	Point Judith,	At Watch Hill Point, in the town of Westerly,	1808	2,850 00	512 50	-
	New London,	At Point Judith, in the town of South Kingston,	1810	4,100 00	701 00	-
	Faulkner's Island,	At the port of New London,	1816	6,934 12	-	For rebuilding.
	Lynde Point,	On Faulkner's Island, in Long Island Sound,	1801	15,516 44	31 46	For rebuilding. Light-house and land ceded by the State.
	Five Mile Point,	On Lynde Point, in Saybrook,	1802	5,651 79	325 83	-
	Fairweather Island,	At Five Mile Point, in East Haven,	1803	2,275 23	225 20	-
	Sandy Hook,	On Fairweather Island, in the town of Fairfield,	1805	2,374 35	100 20	-
	Eaton's Neck,	On Sandy Hook,	1808	4,258 68	351 01	-
	Sand's Point,	On Eaton's Neck, on Long Island,	1798	9,750 00	5,805 36	Light-house ceded by the State.
	Montauk,	On Sand's Neck, in the town of North Hempstead,	1809	8,759 82	500 00	Per contract.
New York,	Little Gull Island,	On Montauk Point,	1795	22,300 00	560 62	-
	Buffalo,	On Little Gull Island, at the entrance of Long Island Sound,	1806	8,788 56	800 00	-
	Presqu'isle,	In the village of Buffalo,	1818	7,750 00	351 50	Per contract.
	Presqu'isle,	On Lake Erie,	1818	7,750 00	-	Included in one contract, \$15,500 for both.



## STATEMENT—Continued.

States.	Light-houses.	Places where erected.	Years.	Cost.	Cost of land.	Remarks.
Delaware, Virginia,	Cape Henlopen, Cape Henry, Old Point Comfort, Smith's Point,	On Cape Henlopen, at the entrance of Delaware Bay, At the headland of Cape Henry, On Old Point Comfort, On Smith's Point,	1791 1802 1802 1807	\$17,700 00 4,850 00 8,750 00 6,000 00	- - \$250 00 -	Light-house and land ceded by the State of Pennsylvania. Per contract. Land ceded by the State. Per contract. Land ceded by the State. Per contract. Rebuilding.
North Carolina,	New Point Comfort, Bald Head, Cape Hatteras, Shell Castle, Cape Lookout, Charleston, North Island,	On New Point Comfort, On Cape or Smith's Island, At the headland of Cape Hatteras, On Shell Castle Island, at the harbor of Ocracoke, On Cape Lookout, On Middle Bay Island, On North Island, at the entrance of Georgetown harbor,	1806 1818 1798 } 1812	8,350 00 15,405 45 38,450 00 } 19,848 50	150 00 510 00 50 00 } 200 00 }	Per contract. Light-house and land ceded by the State. Rebuilding.
Georgia,	Tybee, St. Simon's Island, Sapelo Island, Cumberland Island, Bayou St. John, Frank's Island,	On Tybee Island, On St. Simon's Island, On the south end of Sapelo Island, On the south side of Cumberland Island, At the mouth of Bayou St. John, On Frank's Island, in the northeast pass of the river Mississippi,	1801 1812 1811 1820 1811 1820	7,065 32 17,650 00 14,005 00 16,000 00 17,000 00 2,050 00 85,507 56	- - 600 00 -	Light-house and land ceded by the State. Rebuilding. Light-house and land ceded by the State.
Louisiana,				\$494,787 16	\$17,037 43	

Cost of buildings, &c. - - - - - \$494,787 16  
 Cost of land, - - - - - 17,037 43

The Fifth Auditor having extended the expenditures to include a part of the year 1820,  
 and the Treasury statement being formed only to Dec. 31, 1819; deduct this amount,

Leaves the amount, as stated by the Register, - - - - - \$447,334 39

For the expense of maintaining light-houses, vide following statement.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, November 8, 1820.

The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 4th of May, 1820, has a retrospective call for the expenditures from the year 1775. From a search into the records of the Government previously to the formation of the present constitution in 1789, it doth not appear that any expenditures, either for the surveying of the seacoast, &c., or the establishment of light-houses, or otherwise, in relation thereto, were made by the United States. The foregoing statement, therefore, commences with the present Government, and has been formed from the records of the office of the late Commissioner of the Revenue, now kept in the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

*General expenses on light-houses, &c., including supplies of oil, and refitting up light-houses, by Winslow Lewis & Co.*

Years.	Keeping, repairing, supplying, &c.		Total.	Years.	Keeping, repairing, supplying, &c.		Total.
	Light-houses.	Beacons, buoys, &c.			Light-houses.	Beacons, buoys, &c.	
1791	\$14,491 94	\$2,100 00	\$16,591 94	1806	\$71,255 98	\$33,172 96	\$104,428 94
1792	21,492 24	5,134 12	26,626 36	1807	63,875 98	10,071 93	73,947 91
1793	10,021 44	2,040 24	12,061 68	1808	58,351 70	18,916 73	77,268 43
1794	28,783 66	6,374 25	35,157 91	1809	54,196 16	6,997 01	61,193 17
1795	14,812 60	3,130 25	17,942 85	1810	63,437 37	8,004 55	71,441 92
1796	25,245 87	5,123 16	30,369 03	1811	71,023 24	18,397 85	89,421 09
1797	21,614 76	7,125 50	28,740 26	1812	130,808 77	16,840 25	147,649 02
1798	26,193 16	4,210 12	30,403 28	1813	103,410 50	4,696 38	108,106 88
1799	35,804 67	5,243 10	41,047 77	1814	57,209 25	5,119 31	62,328 56
1800	25,673 98	4,121 25	29,795 23	1815	94,638 22	7,385 56	102,023 78
1801	55,874 00	10,124 50	65,998 50	1816	51,194 05	13,366 94	64,560 99
1802	45,845 08	7,125 32	52,970 40	1817	57,240 91	10,740 49	67,981 40
1803	57,773 79	9,010 62	66,784 41	1818	82,856 05	13,389 29	96,245 34
1804	78,070 60	6,420 00	84,490 60	1819	66,936 37	11,213 43	78,149 80
1805	69,399 26	12,187 92	81,587 18		\$1,557,531 60	\$267,783 03	\$1,825,314 63

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *November 8, 1820.*

Stated from the records of the late Commissioner of the Revenue, now kept in the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and from the Treasury records.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 236.

[2d Session.]

# TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1819.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 29, 1820.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 28, 1820.*

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States on the 31st of December, 1819, together with the explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 27, 1820.*

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to the 31st December, 1819, of the district tonnage of the United States.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office for the year 1819, is stated at	-	-	Tons. 95ths.
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at	-	-	612,930 44
The fishing vessels at	-	-	571,058 46
	-	-	76,762 66

Amounting to - - 1,260,751 61

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1819 amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage engaged in foreign trade, paying duty on each voyage,	-	-	774,755 75
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty; also, registered tonnage employed in ditto, paying duty on each entry,	-	-	600,917 38
Fishing vessels, the same,	-	-	76,918 75
			1,452,591 93

Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States engaged in foreign trade, not registered,	-	-	8,823 06
Ditto, coasting trade,	-	-	899 42
			9,722 48

Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected, - - 1,462,314 46

Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to 612,930 44 tons, there were employed in the whale fishery,	-	-	31,700 40
Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery,	-	-	686 35

Amounting to - - 32,386 75

I beg leave to subjoin a statement (marked A) of the tonnage for the year 1819, compared with the amount thereof as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for the year 1818, with notes in relation to the increase of the registered and enrolled tonnage, respectively, in 1819. By this statement, it appears that the total amount of new vessels built in the several districts of the United States was—

Registered tonnage,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tons. 95ths.
Enrolled do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,837 53
							37,980 33
Total amount of new vessels,							79,817 86

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

A.

*The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the increase of tonnage from the 31st December, 1818, to the 31st December, 1819, inclusive.*

DR.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
Tons and 95ths.					
1819. Dec. 31,	To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage, on this day, -	612,930 44	589,287 52	58,533 60	1,260,751 61
	To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for 1819, -	11,364 92	-	-	11,364 92
	To amount of tonnage lost at sea, as per collectors' returns for 1819, -	18,743 01	5,421 88	-	24,164 89
	To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' returns for 1819, -	10,105 52	2,924 19	-	13,029 71
	To this difference, which it is presumed arose from the transfer of enrolled to the account of registered tonnage, -	-	2,653 46	-	2,653 46
		653,143 94	600,287 15	58,533 60	1,311,964 74

NOTE.—The increase of the registered tonnage for the year 1819 is shown as follows:

	Registered vessels.				Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were built during the year 1819, -	52	70	96	12	41,837 53
There were sold to foreigners, per collectors' returns for the year 1819, -	4	16	59	7	11,364 92
There were lost at sea, per collectors' returns for the year 1819, -	23	45	40	8	18,743 01
There were condemned as unseaworthy, per collectors' returns for the year 1819, -	14	25	8	-	10,105 52
The difference in favor of new registered vessels is -	-	-	-	-	1,634 03
	41	86	107	15	41,837 53
The difference in the enrolled tonnage, above, brought down, -	-	-	-	-	2,653 46
The real and nominal increase appears to be -	-	-	-	-	35,567 41
					38,220 87

CR.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
Tons and 95ths.					
1818. Dec. 31,	By balance, as per statement rendered for the year 1818, -	606,088 64	562,306 77	56,788 69	1,225,184 20
1819. Dec. 31,	By amount of registered and enrolled tonnage built during the year 1819, -	41,837 53	37,980 33	-	79,817 86
	By this difference, which arose from the transfers of enrolled vessels to the account of registered tonnage, and from corrections made at this office, -	5,217 72	-	-	5,217 72
	By this difference, being an increase in the licensed tonnage under twenty tons, -	-	-	1,744 86	1,744 86
		653,143 94	600,287 15	58,533 60	1,311,964 74



NOTE.—The increase of the enrolled tonnage for the year 1819 is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.				Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were built during the year 1819, - - - - -	1	12	377	230	37,980 33
There were sold to foreigners, per collectors' returns for the year 1819, -	-	6	42	31	5,421 88
There were lost at sea, per collectors' returns for the year 1819, -	-	-	-	-	-
There were condemned as unseaworthy, per collectors' returns for the year 1819, -	1	2	14	26	2,924 19
The difference in favor of new enrolled vessels is - - - - -	-	4	321	173	29,634 21
	1	12	377	230	37,980 33
The difference in favor of new registered vessels, brought over, - - -	-	-	-	-	1,624 03
The difference in favor of new enrolled vessels, brought down, - - -	-	-	-	-	29,634 21
The difference in the registered tonnage, brought over, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,217 72
The difference in the licensed tonnage under twenty tons, brought over, -	-	-	-	-	1,744 86
					38,220 87



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 27, 1820.		JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.	
Burlington,	1,535 13	94 09	1,629 22
Bridgetown,	13,161 46	1,631 43	14,927 46
Great Egg Harbor,	4,910 26	117 65	5,027 91
Philadelphia,	19,460 17	2,769 62	82,737 31
Presqu'Isle,	70 25	20 18	562 15
Wilmington,	8,501 94	835 98	9,597 52
Baltimore,	21,454 08	2,767 44	70,332 46
Chester,	1,900 69	79 11	1,979 80
Oxford,	15,332 76	1,773 43	17,127 62
Vienna,	17,489 26	2,366 41	20,390 87
Havre-de-Grace,	2,211 10	107 86	2,319 01
Snow Hill,	6,040 01	887 72	7,654 60
Annapolis,	2,542 26	481 32	3,023 58
Nottingham,	1,861 20	82 85	1,944 10
St. Mary's,	2,380 55	329 77	2,710 37
Georgetown,	5,954 15	613 25	7,938 68
Alexandria,	5,650 65	232 81	14,145 27
Hampton,	387 74	89 26	477 05
Norfolk,	9,423 91	2,281 86	23,767 55
Petersburg,	3,968 34	587 06	7,076 48
Richmond,	4,639 94	140 75	5,500 09
Yorktown,	1,131 00	194 25	1,428 18
East River,	2,109 13	290 79	2,462 06
Tappahannock,	5,860 64	898 45	8,329 26
Yeomicon,	2,510 43	600 02	3,175 76
Dumfries,	2,102 88	443 94	2,546 87
Folly Landing,	435 20	1,181 13	3,814 71
Cherrystone,	292 08	713 21	2,432 70
South Quay, (no returns.)	1,427 41		1,427 41
Wilmington,	936 62	259 47	5,094 39
Newbern,	2,486 88	374 12	5,535 64
Washington,	704 61	252 32	4,567 38
Edenton,	818 32	82 50	6,947 53
Camden,	1,137 35	2,780 78	4,655 64
Beaufort,	219 81	285 89	2,780 78
Plymouth,	414 16	52 44	466 13
Ocracock,	111 93	17 20	521 25
Georgetown,	11,955 10	862 73	1,798 30
Charleston,	6,191 04	2,069 15	1,098 60
Beaufort,	549 78	317 05	974 71
Savannah,	282 40	66 29	862 73
Sunbury, (no returns.)	317 62	491 21	13,898 41
Brunswick,	173 18	201 44	424 87
St. Mary's,	10,603 90	1,802 74	3,195 64
Cuyahoga,	513 01	29 55	1,159 91
Sandusky,	393 94	104 38	2,140 13
New Orleans,		30 16	1,239 14
Teche,			946 31
Mobile,			496 88
Detroit,			50 73
Michilimackinac, (no returns.)			320 77
Cape Vincent,			42,413 26
			204 53
			133 66
			3,688 06
			1,064 91
			73 23
			571 60
			57 02
			26 81
			523,556 20
			686 35
			1,260,751 61
			11,031 34
			47,502 26
			18,871 44
			570,416 08
			72,089 36
			540,841 08
			72,089 36
			570,416 08
			18,871 44
			47,502 26
			11,031 34
			1,260,751 61
			523,556 20
			686 35
			1,260,751 61
			11,031 34
			47,502 26
			18,871 44
			570,416 08
			72,089 36
			540,841 08
			72,089 36
			570,4



*Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year 1819.*

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1819, is stated at					Tons. 95ths.
					<u>1,260,751 61</u>
Whereof—	Permanent registered tonnage, -	-	-	540,841 08	
	Temporary do. do. -	-	-	72,089 36	
	Total registered tonnage,	-	-	612,930 44	
	Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage, -	-	-	570,416 08	
	Temporary do. do. -	-	-	18,871 44	
	Total enrolled and licensed tonnage,(a)	-	-	589,287 52	
Licensed vessels under 20 tons employed in the coasting trade,	-	-	-	47,502 26	
Do. do. do. cod fishery,	-	-	-	11,031 34	
	Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons, -	-	-	58,533 60	
	As above,	-	-	1,260,751 61	
(a) Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade,	-	-	-	523,556 20	
	whale fishery, -	-	-	686 35	
	cod fishery, -	-	-	65,044 92	
	As above,	-	-	589,287 52	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 27, 1820.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

16th CONGRESS.]

No. 237.

[2d SESSION.]

## EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1820.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 29, 1820.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 28, 1820.*

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States to foreign countries during the year ending on the 30th September, 1820.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

*Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing October 1, 1819, and ending September 30, 1820.*

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.						Quantity.	Value.
Fish, dried or smoked,	-	-	-	-	- quintals,	321,419	\$964,257
pickled,	-	-	-	-	- barrels,	87,916	527,496
ditto,	-	-	-	-	- kegs,	7,309	16,964
Oil, spermaceti,	-	-	-	-	- gallons,	9,307	6,980
whale and other fish,	-	-	-	-	- do.	1,262,094	631,047
Whalebone,	-	-	-	-	- pounds,	25,202	5,040
Spermaceti candles,	-	-	-	-	- do.	267,177	106,871
Wood, staves and heading,	-	-	-	-	- M.	29,405	882,150
shingles,	-	-	-	-	- do.	68,647	205,941
hoops and poles,	-	-	-	-	- do.	2,503	62,575
boards and plank,	-	-	-	-	- 1000 feet,	89,420	1,788,400
hewn timber,	-	-	-	-	- tons,	17,800	89,000
lumber of all kinds,	-	-	-	-	- dollars,	-	125,493
masts and spars,	-	-	-	-	- do.	-	49,030
oak bark and other dye,	-	-	-	-	- do.	-	107,719
all manufactures of,	-	-	-	-	- do.	-	148,481
Naval stores, tar,	-	-	-	-	- barrels,	38,176	76,352
pitch,	-	-	-	-	- do.	3,798	495
rosin,	-	-	-	-	- do.	7,033	17,583
turpentine,	-	-	-	-	- do.	75,749	189,374
Ashes, pot,	-	-	-	-	- tons,	6,823	750,530
pearl,	-	-	-	-	- do.	1,802	201,824
Skins and furs,	-	-	-	-	- dollars,	-	574,901
Ginseng,	-	-	-	-	- pounds,	347,134	173,567
Beef,	-	-	-	-	- barrels,	53,191	638,292
Pork,	-	-	-	-	- do.	44,091	705,456
Hams and bacon,	-	-	-	-	- pounds,	1,005,462	120,655
Tallow,	-	-	-	-	- do.	85,741	11,146
Butter,	-	-	-	-	- do.	1,463,275	219,491
Cheese,	-	-	-	-	- do.	828,434	82,843
Lard,	-	-	-	-	- do.	2,636,636	316,396
Hides,	-	-	-	-	- No. of,	1,595	2,393

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.						Quantity.	Value.
Horned cattle,	-	-	-	-	-	No. of, 4,116	\$205,800
Horses,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 815	81,500
Mules,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 68	3,026
Sheep,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 7,792	23,376
Hogs,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 3,627	36,270
Poultry,	-	-	-	-	-	dozens, 1,486	3,715
Wheat,	-	-	-	-	-	bushels, 22,137	16,603
Indian corn,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 533,741	330,919
Rye,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 1,714	1,028
Oats,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 27,170	10,053
Barley,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 2,777	1,666
Beans,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 14,925	18,656
Pease,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 53,229	53,229
Potatoes,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 94,949	37,980
Apples,	-	-	-	-	-	barrels, 6,868	20,604
Flour,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 1,177,036	5,296,664
Meal, rye,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 37,014	129,549
Indian,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 146,316	512,106
buckwheat,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 101	354
Bran and shorts,	-	-	-	-	-	bushels, 1,019	255
Ship stuff,	-	-	-	-	-	cwt. 772	3,860
Biscuit or ship bread,	-	-	-	-	-	barrels, 46,041	207,185
Do. do.	-	-	-	-	-	kegs, 42,743	42,743
Rice,	-	-	-	-	-	tierces, 71,663	1,714,923
Cotton, Sea Island,	-	-	-	-	-	pounds, 11,569,015	3,702,085
other,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 116,291,137	18,606,582
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	-	hhds. 83,940	7,968,600
Flaxseed,	-	-	-	-	-	bushels, 220,914	276,140
Hops,	-	-	-	-	-	pounds, 142,316	12,808
Wax,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 205,595	61,679
Household furniture,	-	-	-	-	-	dollars, -	159,704
Coaches and other carriages,	-	-	-	-	-	do. -	28,555
Hats,	-	-	-	-	-	do. -	23,682
Saddlery,	-	-	-	-	-	do. -	46,682
Beer, porter, and cider, in casks,	-	-	-	-	-	gallons, 64,693	16,173
bottles,	-	-	-	-	-	dozens, 7,909	19,773
Boots,	-	-	-	-	-	pairs, 1,078	7,007
Shoes, leather,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 106,492	113,115
Candles, tallow,	-	-	-	-	-	pounds, 1,057,870	190,417
wax,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 2,220	466
Soap,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 3,946,960	394,696
Starch,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 463	37
Snuff,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 4,996	1,249
Tobacco, manufactured,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 593,358	148,339
Leather,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 181,676	45,419
Lead,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 25,699	1,799
Sugar,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 62,792	4,395
Bricks,	-	-	-	-	-	M. 910	7,280
Spirits, from grain,	-	-	-	-	-	gallons, 97,076	48,538
Linseed oil,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 7,830	7,830
Spirits of turpentine,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 44,371	17,748
Cables and cordage,	-	-	-	-	-	cwt. 4,148	53,924
Cards, wool and cotton,	-	-	-	-	-	dozens, 39	156
Iron, bar,	-	-	-	-	-	tons, 27	2,835
nails,	-	-	-	-	-	pounds, 150,097	13,509
castings,	-	-	-	-	-	dollars, -	3,484
all other manufactures of,	-	-	-	-	-	do. -	36,675
Spirits, from molasses,	-	-	-	-	-	gallons, 414,042	207,021
Sugar, refined,	-	-	-	-	-	pounds, 18,044	3,609
Chocolate,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 2,700	540
Gunpowder,	-	-	-	-	-	do. 518,487	129,622
Copper or brass, and manufactures of,	-	-	-	-	-	dollars, -	18,547
Medicinal drugs,	-	-	-	-	-	do. -	41,797
Merchandise, and all other articles not enumerated, manufactured,	-	-	-	-	-	do. -	323,699
raw produce,	-	-	-	-	-	do. -	383,618
Total value.						-	\$51,683,640

Statement of exports the produce and manufacture of foreign countries, commencing October 1, 1819, and ending September 30, 1820.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.					QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
					Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Value of goods free of duty,	-	-	-	dollars,	-	1,697,036	1,697,036
at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	-	-	-	do.	37,846	15,757	53,603
15 do.	-	-	-	do.	2,062,181	242,150	2,304,331
20 do.	-	-	-	do.	189,447	74,502	263,949
25 do.	-	-	-	do.	2,990,715	121,098	3,111,813
30 do.	-	-	-	do.	136,533	23,604	160,137

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	QUANTITY OR VALUE.		TOTAL.
	Entitled to drawback.	Not entitled to drawback.	
Wines, Madeira, - - - - - gallons,	30,276	1,023	31,299
Burgundy, Champaign, &c. - - - do.	150	21	171
Claret, &c., in bottles or cases, - - - do.	5,583	2,495	8,078
Lisbon, Oporto, &c. - - - do.	4,294	91	4,385
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. - - - do.	9,628	402	9,030
all other, - - - - - do.	170,389	16,752	187,141
Spirits, from grain, - - - - - do.	45,357	7,837	53,194
other materials, - - - - - do.	344,867	12,244	357,111
Molasses, - - - - - do.	71,210	11,361	82,571
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles, - - - do.	814	2,055	2,869
Oil, foreign fishing, whale, - - - do.	-	24,551	24,551
olive, in casks, - - - - - do.	10,712	46	10,758
Duck, Russia, - - - - - pieces,	1,989	456	2,445
ravens, - - - - - do.	2,036	34	2,070
Russia sheetings, brown, - - - do.	12,437	486	12,923
white, - - - - - do.	1,050	30	1,080
Teas, souchong, - - - - - pounds,	435,776	2,864	438,640
imperial, gunpowder, &c. - - - do.	43,958	550	44,508
hyson and young hyson, - - - do.	507,987	2,217	510,204
hyson skin and other green, - - - do.	101,230	2	101,232
Coffee, - - - - - do.	11,059,636	596,638	11,656,274
Cocoa, - - - - - do.	1,066,203	28,503	1,094,706
Sugar, brown, - - - - - do.	24,535,798	3,268,520	27,804,318
white, clayed, or powdered, - - - do.	3,088,570	496,184	3,584,754
candy, - - - - - do.	37	-	37
Almonds, - - - - - do.	98,179	3,356	101,535
Fruits, currants, - - - - - do.	124,347	175	124,522
prunes and plums, - - - - - do.	5,370	1,909	7,279
figs, - - - - - do.	26,803	1,455	28,258
raisins, in jars, &c. - - - do.	94,154	19,315	113,469
all other, - - - - - do.	219,922	6,557	226,479
Candles, tallow, - - - - - do.	20,035	-	20,035
Cheese, - - - - - do.	30,638	1,100	31,738
Soap, - - - - - do.	82,186	3,105	85,291
Spices, mace, - - - - - do.	957	-	957
nutmegs, - - - - - do.	1,049	75	1,124
cinnamon, - - - - - do.	35,715	1,859	37,574
cloves, - - - - - do.	15,480	175	15,655
pepper, - - - - - do.	1,602,814	1,181,052	2,783,866
pimento, - - - - - do.	53,326	1,847	55,173
cassia, - - - - - do.	200,573	2,895	203,468
Snuff, - - - - - do.	31,520	300	31,820
Indigo, - - - - - do.	636,954	13,330	650,284
Cotton, - - - - - do.	3,157,020	27,752	3,184,772
Gunpowder, - - - - - do.	47,806	2,424	50,230
Paints, ochre, dry, - - - - - do.	-	17,288	17,288
white and red lead, - - - - - do.	105,088	4,044	109,132
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet, - - - do.	418,687	-	418,687
manufactures of, - - - - - do.	16,167	708	16,875
Cordage, cables, and tarred, - - - do.	64,193	1,474	65,667
untarred, and yarn, - - - do.	6,872	300	7,172
twine, packthread, and seines, - - - do.	-	302	302
Copper and composition rods and bolts, - - - do.	14,352	-	14,352
nails and spikes, - - - - - do.	3,896	1,000	4,896
Iron and steel wire, not above No. 18, - - - do.	12,742	-	12,742
nails, - - - - - do.	21,248	10,426	31,674
spikes, - - - - - do.	7,464	-	7,464
anchors, - - - - - do.	5,439	-	5,439
in bars and bolts, rolled, - - - cwt.	3,963	50	4,013
hammered, - - - - - do.	1,051	20	1,071
castings, - - - - - do.	335	7	442
sheet, rod, and hoop, - - - - - do.	46	6,731	6,777
Steel, - - - - - do.	985	207	1,192
Salt, - - - - - bushels,	21,199	501	21,700
Coal, - - - - - do.	4,011	1,668	5,679
Fish, pickled salmon, - - - - - barrels,	-	4	4
Glass, black, quart bottles, - - - gross,	252	91	343
window, 8 by 10 inches, - - - 100 square feet,	-	30	30
10 by 12 inches, - - - - - do.	-	17	17
Boots, - - - - - pairs,	574	12	586
Shoes and slippers, silk, - - - do.	809	-	809
leather, for men, - - - - - do.	4,204	128	4,332
all other, - - - - - do.	1,129	-	1,129
Segars, - - - - - 1000,	935	123	1,058
Playing cards, - - - - - packs,	-	40	40
Rice, - - - - - pounds,	68,272	-	68,272
Tobacco, - - - - - hhds.	13	-	13
Total value of the foregoing statement, -	\$15,114,517	\$2,893,512	\$18,008,029



*Summary of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statements.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to the dominions of each Power.
Russia, - - - - -	\$159,851	\$1,222,470	\$1,382,321
Prussia, - - - - -	4,839		
Sweden, - - - - -	85,878	11,354	4,839
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	450,015	99,619	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	83,560	154,694	646,866
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,589,519	641,865	
Holland, - - - - -	3,950,102	2,949,929	2,469,638
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	431,600	120,638	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	56,104	179,963	7,688,336
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	20,327,475	293,719	
Scotland, - - - - -	1,794,741	16,830	
Ireland, - - - - -	1,143,406	7,387	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	809,043	710,649	
British East Indies, - - - - -	5,740	10,630	
British West Indies, - - - - -	877,415	11,079	28,893,915
British American colonies, - - - - -	2,885,801		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	1,714,196	877,079	2,591,275
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	5,180,266	1,494,932	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	281,623	639,922	3,111,215
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	21,037	
French East Indies, - - - - -	1,265,939	227,496	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	249,468	68,408	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	30,785	49,918	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	76,638	61,637	
Manilla and the Philippine islands, - - - - -	992	7,914	
Floridas, - - - - -	107,924	24,207	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	82,092	94,959	6,840,024
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	3,439,365	2,545,717	
Portugal, - - - - -	83,031		1,325,751
Madeira, - - - - -	223,928	7,773	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	29,697	2,613	644,358
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	33,905	42,880	
Other African ports, - - - - -	9,158	270	241,193
Coast of Brazil and the other American colonies, - - - - -	667,501	224,995	
Hayti, - - - - -	525,921	118,437	1,211,190
South America, - - - - -	113,746	127,447	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	77,117	1,134,073	587,582
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	30,788	556,794	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	31,369	661,817	693,186
China, - - - - -	231,932	1,247,769	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	51,485	11,942	63,427
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	2,011,135	497,821	
Europe, generally, - - - - -	379,694	585,330	2,508,956
Africa, generally, - - - - -	40,054	36,855	
South Seas, - - - - -	17,544	9,417	76,909
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	41,068	193,363	
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	190	4,381	234,431
Total, - - - - -	-	-	\$69,691,669

*A summary of the value of exports from each State.*

STATES.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Maine, - - - - -	\$1,082,568	\$25,463	\$1,108,031
New Hampshire, - - - - -	223,082	17,718	240,800
Vermont, - - - - -	395,869	-	395,869
Massachusetts, - - - - -	3,861,435	7,147,487	11,008,922
Rhode Island, - - - - -	569,902	502,860	1,072,762
Connecticut, - - - - -	415,830	6,101	421,931
New York, - - - - -	8,250,675	4,912,569	13,163,244
New Jersey, - - - - -	20,531	-	20,531
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	2,948,879	2,794,670	5,743,549
Delaware, - - - - -	89,493	-	89,493
Maryland, - - - - -	4,681,598	1,927,766	6,609,364
District of Columbia, (a) - - - - -	1,156,468	48,447	1,204,915
Virginia, - - - - -	4,549,137	8,820	4,557,957
North Carolina, - - - - -	807,944	375	808,319
South Carolina, - - - - -	8,690,539	192,401	8,882,940
Georgia, - - - - -	6,525,013	69,610	6,594,623
Ohio, - - - - -	2,218	-	2,218
Louisiana, - - - - -	7,242,415	353,742	7,596,157
Mississippi, - - - - -	96,636	-	96,636
Michigan Territory, - - - - -	73,408	-	73,408
Total, - - - - -	\$51,683,640	\$18,008,029	\$69,691,669
(a) Georgetown, - - - - -	\$457,724	\$31,400	\$489,124
Alexandria, - - - - -	698,744	17,047	715,791
Total, - - - - -	\$1,156,468	\$48,447	\$1,204,915

*Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1820.*

THE SEA—\$2,251,000.							
Fisheries—							
dried fish, or cod fishery,	-	-	-	-	\$964,000		
pickled fish, or river fishery, (herring, shad, salmon, and mackerel,)	-	-	-	-	538,000		
whale (common) oil and bone,	-	-	-	\$636,000			
spermaceti oil and candles,	-	-	-	113,000			
					749,000		\$2,251,000
THE FOREST—\$5,304,000.							
Skins and furs,	-	-	-	-	575,000		
Ginseng,	-	-	-	-	174,000		
Product of wood—							
lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hoops, and poles, hewn timber, &c.,)	-	-	-	3,203,000			
oak bark and other dye,	-	-	-	108,000			
naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,)	-	-	-	292,000			
ashes, pot and pearl,	-	-	-	952,000			
					4,555,000		5,304,000
AGRICULTURE—\$41,485,000.							
Product of animals—							
beef, tallow, hides, and live cattle,	-	-	-	858,000			
butter and cheese,	-	-	-	302,000		1,160,000	
pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, and live hogs,	-	-	-	1,179,000			
horses and mules,	-	-	-	85,000			
sheep,	-	-	-	23,000		1,287,000	
Vegetable food—							
wheat, flour, and biscuit,	-	-	-	-	5,564,000		
Indian corn and meal,	-	-	-	-	843,000		
rice,	-	-	-	-	1,715,000		
all other, (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, &c.)	-	-	-	-	279,000		10,848,000
Tobacco,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,969,000
Cotton,*	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,309,000
All other agricultural products—							
flaxseed,	-	-	-	-	276,000		
hops,	-	-	-	-	13,000		
wax,	-	-	-	-	62,000		
various items, (poultry, maple sugar, &c.)	-	-	-	-	8,000		359,000

\* Sea Island cotton valued at 32 cents per pound. Upland cotton valued at 16 cents per pound.

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

MANUFACTURES—\$2,019,000.							
Domestic materials—							
soap and tallow candles,	-	-	-	-	\$585,000		
leather, boots, shoes, and saddlery,	-	-	-	-	212,000		
hats,	-	-	-	-	24,000		
grain, spirits, beer, and starch,	-	-	-	-	85,000		
wood, (including coaches and other carriages,)	-	-	-	-	337,000		
cordage,	-	-	-	-	54,000		
iron,	-	-	-	-	57,000		
various items, (snuff, tobacco, lead, linseed oil, &c.,)	-	-	-	-	262,000		
						\$1,616,000	
Foreign materials—							
spirits, from molasses,	-	-	-	-	207,000		
sugar, refined,	-	-	-	-	4,000		
chocolate,	-	-	-	-	1,000		
gunpowder,	-	-	-	-	130,000		
brass and copper,	-	-	-	-	19,000		
medicinal drugs,	-	-	-	-	42,000		
						403,000	
							\$2,019,000
UNCERTAIN—\$625,000.							
Articles not distinguished in returns—							
manufactured,	-	-	-	-	-	324,000	
raw produce,	-	-	-	-	-	301,000	
							625,000
Total,					-	-	\$51,684,000

Statement of the duties collected on the importation of articles which were afterwards re-exported without being entitled to drawback.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Am't of duty.
Goods paying duties ad valorem, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.	\$1,181 77	Soap, - - - - -	\$93 15
15 do.	36,323 50	Spices, nutmegs, - - - - -	47 00
20 do.	15,900 40	cinnamon, - - - - -	464 75
25 do.	30,274 50	cloves, - - - - -	43 75
30 do.	7,081 20	pepper, - - - - -	94,484 16
Wines, Madeira, - - - - -	1,023 00	pimento, - - - - -	110 82
Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	21 00	cassia, - - - - -	173 70
Claret, in bottles or cases,	748 50	Snuff, - - - - -	36 00
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	45 50	Indigo, - - - - -	1,999 50
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	160 80	Cotton, - - - - -	832 56
all other, - - - - -	2,512 80	Gunpowder, - - - - -	193 92
Spirits, from grain, - - - - -	4,153 61	Paints, ochre, dry, - - - - -	172 88
other materials, - - - - -	5,999 56	white and red lead, - - - - -	121 32
Molasses, - - - - -	568 05	Lead, manufactures of, - - - - -	14 16
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles, - - - - -	308 25	Cordage, cables, and tarred, - - - - -	44 22
Oil, foreign fishing, whale and other fish, - - - - -	3,682 65	untarred, and yarn, - - - - -	12 00
olive, - - - - -	11 50	twine, packthread, and seines, - - - - -	12 08
Duck, Russia, - - - - -	912 00	Copper and composition nails and spikes, - - - - -	40 00
ravens, - - - - -	42 50	Iron, nails, - - - - -	417 04
Russia sheetings, brown, - - - - -	777 60	in bars and bolts, rolled, - - - - -	75 00
white, - - - - -	75 00	hammered, - - - - -	45 00
Teas, souchong, - - - - -	716 00	castings, - - - - -	5 25
imperial, gunpowder, &c. - - - - -	275 00	sheet, rod, and hoop, - - - - -	16,827 50
hyson and young hyson, - - - - -	886 80	Steel, - - - - -	207 00
hyson skin and other green, - - - - -	56	Salt, - - - - -	100 20
Coffee, - - - - -	29,831 90	Coal, - - - - -	83 40
Cocoa, - - - - -	570 06	Fish, pickled salmon, - - - - -	8 00
Sugar, brown, - - - - -	98,055 60	Glass, black, quart bottles, - - - - -	131 04
white, clayed, &c. - - - - -	19,847 36	window, 8 by 10 inches, - - - - -	75 00
Almonds, - - - - -	100 68	10 by 12 inches, - - - - -	46 75
Fruits, currants, - - - - -	5 25	Boots, - - - - -	18 00
prunes and plums, - - - - -	57 27	Shoes, leather, for men, &c. - - - - -	32 00
figs, - - - - -	43 65	Segars, - - - - -	307 50
raisins, in jars and boxes, - - - - -	579 45	Cards, playing, - - - - -	12 00
all other, - - - - -	131 14		
Cheese, - - - - -	99 00	Total, - - - - -	\$380,290 06

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 27, 1820.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



16th Congress.]No. 238.[2d Session.

## IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1819.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 23, 1821.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1821.*

In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 29, 1798, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two statements of goods, wares, and merchandise, in American and foreign vessels, together with an aggregate view of both, from the 1st of October, 1818, to the 30th September, 1819.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the *House of Representatives.*

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1818, and ending the 30th day of September, 1819.*

IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	DUCK.			SHEETINGS.		WINES.				
						Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.	Madeira.	Burgundy. &c.	Claret, &c. in bottles.		
Dollars.						Pieces.			Gallons.						
Russia,	26	120,153	9,903	67	3,424	30,141	26,265	-	17,658	676					
Sweden,	-	12,182	264	863	41	143	59	-	22	-					
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Holland,	100,381	393,000	141,477	36,413	24,418	114	-	1,226	-	-				30	73
England, Man, and Berwick,	830,972	5,481,547	5,681,311	15,175,591	958,194	506	90	77	-	-				3,721	23
Scotland,	1,061	252,142	36,424	1,074,486	7,143	-	-	-	-	-				22	-
Ireland,	242	819,063	15,829	21,723	10,841	-	-	-	-	-				-	308
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-
Gibraltar,	3,580	74,395	2,719	4,908	5,244	-	-	-	-	-				103	30
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	247,576	863,643	147,828	65,914	22,435	769	205	-	-	-				317	72
French European ports on the Atlantic,	481,483	2,419,550	220,827	273,297	525,540	5	-	6	-	-				167	5,588
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	2,378	68,907	2,528	1,215	39,020	-	-	-	-	-				-	33
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	12	82,315	2,630	189	2,468	-	-	-	-	-				301	26
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	3,256	14,490	66	28	10,658	-	-	-	-	-				-	9
Portugal,	4,760	25,574	653	2,497	10,254	-	-	-	200	104				-	-
Fayal and the other Azores,	540	12,985	4,319	3,043	3,534	-	330	-	442	-				2,524	-
Italy,	54,729	221,021	5,567	2,127	229,370	168	-	-	-	-				-	48
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	13,259	42,470	4,057	95	11,076	-	-	-	-	-				-	-
Total,	1,744,255	10,903,437	6,276,402	16,662,456	1,863,660	31,846	26,949	1,309	18,322	780				7,185	35,520





## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Chocolate.	Imperial tea.	SUGAR.				Almonds.	FRUITS.					
					Brown.	White.	Candy.	Loaf.		Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins, in jars and boxes.	All other raisins.	

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.				Snuff.	Cotton.	Gunpowder.	Bristles.	Glue.
	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.				Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.					
Pounds.														
Russia,	165	-	-	-	-	639	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,080	-
Sweden,	-	-	21,868	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	346	1,358	-	116
Denmark and Norway,	-	22	29,356	13,842	-	2,177	23,697	2,958	8,854	533	-	35,961	40,538	6,429
Holland,	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	55	497	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,583
Gibraltar,	-	-	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	10,420	7,651	50,351	-	-	-	-	7	14	2	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	100	45	76,040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	56	-	-	5,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	-	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	94,763	3,344	-	2,035	-	7,553	-	-	-	-	-
Italy,	9,906	-	2,783	82,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	10,127	122	65,432	281,167	53,695	2,816	25,898	2,958	16,407	540	373	43,321	144,618	23,128

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.												
PAINTS.				LEAD.		CORDAGE.		Twine, pack- thread, and scines.	COPPER & COMPOSITION		IRON AND STEEL WIRE.	
Ochre.		White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables, and tarred.	Untarred, and yarn.		Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.
Dry.	In oil.											
Pounds.												
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	84,012	-	19,096	1,161	-	-	108
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	11,913	1,459	4,797	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	17,636	140,043	682,830	805,858	18,790	7,788	309,304	83,897	13,909	336,459	14,584
Scotland,	-	1,421,164	-	-	-	-	-	4,458	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	-	28,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	784	-	426,864	25	-	-	403	-	-	-	2
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	6,247	82	4,499	4	3,051	21,093	1,988	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	454	-	-	-	12,334	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	282,022	28,696	1,470,155	140,125	1,150,155	805,971	118,187	29,257	347,212	86,517	18,706	336,459
												14,694



## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.	IRON.														
	Tacks, brads, and sprigs.		Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	In pigs.	Castings.	Manufactured by rolling.	Manufactured by hammering.	In sheets, rods, and hoops.	Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Salt.	
	16 oz. per thousand.	Above 16 oz. per thousand.													
	1,000.	Pounds.										Cwt.			
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,028	2,328	-	81,522	1,747	-	
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,462	-	-	-	495	172,485	131	260	190	-	-	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	-	141	-	-	-	
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	2,916	-	-	-	-	-	1,741	66	1,309	-	-	-	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	21,566	2,856	499,068	195,461	69,896	1,350	9,888	52,749	24,386	17,326	6,450	1,037	528	5,409	
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,155	2,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	964,769	
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,797	-	-	-	-	88,141	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,787	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	610	-	24	97	16,865	-	239	69	10	9,894	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	2	-	9,615	-	90	-	520	55	-	-	-	27,973	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,473	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,005	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833,797	
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,617	-	-	-	1,154	-	33	498	-	-	
Italy, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	29,884	
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,073	-	-	-	
Total, - - - - -	21,566	2,856	501,986	199,923	81,738	4,505	12,299	53,341	312,876	19,906	9,364	83,457	2,299	2,188,132	

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.													
WHENCE IMPORTED.	FISH.			GLASS.				Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	Playing cards.
	Dried.	Pickled.		Black quart bottles.	Window.				Silk.	Leather.	Children's.		
		Salmon.	All other.		8 by 10.	10 by 12.	Above 10 by 12.						
	Coal.	Barrels.			Gross.	100 square feet.			Pairs.			1,000.	Packs.
	Bushels.	Quintals.											
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	62	-	-	3
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	126	-	86	10	709	2,552	-	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	31	2,663	4	252	865	8,311	4	-	
Holland, - - - - -	5,477	5	1	7	12	120	1,382	1	-	14	20	-	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	391,730	17	-	5,514	7	3	649	31	-	116	-	-	
Scotland, - - - - -	88,816	-	-	931	-	-	10	-	-	320	-	-	
Ireland, - - - - -	94,507	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c. - - - - -	2,625	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	9	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	82	-	693	565	10	-	16	-	6	
Hamburg, Bremen, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	2,341	-	646	391	118	1,400	11,370	3,661	-	4,426
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	75	2	214	-	50	-	36	139	299	61	-	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	218	-	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	75	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	240	-	129	-	-	-	5	2	-	
Italy, - - - - -	-	-	-	51	-	5	48	-	-	16	-	-	
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Total, - - - - -	583,155	97	1	9,419	54	4,448	2,427	538	2,632	21,243	6,300	90	4,429

## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	Ravens duck.	Brown sheeting.	WINES.					Spirits, from grain.	Molasses.	
								Madeira.	All other Claret, &c. in casks, in bottles.	Sherry & St. Lucar. Oporto, &c.	Lisbon, &c. Fayal, &c.	Teneriffe, &c.			
Gallons.															
Dollars.															
Pieces.															
Dutch East Indies, -	-	25,142	119	42	1,063	-	-	102	-	-	-	21	-	264	494
British East Indies, -	221,599	736,453	4,813	2,811,852	10,444	-	-	46,181	-	-	54	-	4,449	-	86,130
French East Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, -	794	16,386	47	145	2,361	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Turkey, Levant, &c. -	2,174	54,947	-	13,521	6,279	-	-	-	7,268	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, -	5,791	4,993,650	84,713	1,015,918	35,766	-	-	910	305	8	-	175	-	-	-
Asia, generally, -	290	10,904	242	37	4	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, -	-	925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, -	-	2,236	349	-	61	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	245,424	-	-
Madeira, -	-	7,749	246	-	673	-	-	157,130	2,675	13	227	26	6,045	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, -	8	3,322	36	-	570	-	-	203	-	96	-	202	1,104	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, -	222	2,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, -	28	48,859	220	1,575	171	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	230,906	5,902,847	90,785	3,843,090	57,392	8	-	204,729	10,261	171	227	424	257,022	264	86,679



## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.												
WHENCE IMPORTED.	TEAS.					Coffee.	SUGAR.			Almonds.	FRUITS.	
	Bohea.	Souchong, &c. Imperial, gun- powder, &c.	Hyson and young hyson.	Hyson skin & other green.	Brown.		White.	Candy.	Loaf.		Prunes and plums.	Figs.
	Pounds.											
Dutch East Indies, -	-	-	-	8	-	3,519,636	1,477,579	-	145	-	-	-
British East Indies, -	-	-	-	2,874	-	386,542	10,930,595	4,363	38	-	58	-
French East Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138,866	-	85	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	239,670	-	-	-	-	9,675	-
China, -	284,842	1,733,961	364,907	2,687,674	2,108,411	3,249	3,015,283	7,364	50,530	245	-	332,026
Asia, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	3,199	-	-	-	-	21	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, -	-	-	-	-	-	260,904	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,068	60,299
Madeira, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	523	30
Cape de Verd islands, -	-	561	-	733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,298	-
Africa, generally, -	-	-	-	150	-	28,966	2,952	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	284,842	1,734,522	364,907	2,691,439	2,108,411	4,442,166	16,565,275	11,727	50,798	245	320	392,355

## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.		FRUITS.		SPICES.						Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Twine, packthread, and seines.	IRON.	
		Raisins in jars, &c.	Other raisins.	Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Cassia.						Rolled.	Hammered.
Pounds.																
-	-	-	72	45	-	4,510	922,688	-	330	-	467,088	14,581,991	49,273	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,503	2,382,063	24,005	1,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,588	4,980	-	-	-	-
-	25	611,765	7,294	1,126	16,161	425	-	435,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
-	220	17,199	-	-	-	-	134	2,692	-	-	-	46,398	-	-	-	-
-	11,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	702	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	81	31
-	14,380	628,964	7,366	1,171	16,161	8,438	3,305,107	461,833	2,320	-	481,676	14,633,516	49,975	-	81	71
-	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.													
	Hemp.	Alum.	Copperas.	Salt.	Black quart bottles.	Boots.	SHOES.		Segars.	Olive oil.	Currants.	Soap.	White and red lead.	Pig, bar, & sheet lead.
							Silk.	Leather.						
Cwt.					Bushels.	Gross.	Pairs.		1,000.	Gallons.	Pounds.			
Dutch East Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, -	897	75	20	-	6	-	96	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, -	-	37	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,588	2,115	5,311	-	-
China, -	-	-	-	-	1	-	705	763	-	-	-	-	451	10,439
Asia, generally, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, -	-	-	-	9,176	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, -	20	-	-	29,371	50	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, -	-	-	-	179,039	3	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, -	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	917	112	20	217,711	64	17	843	927	51	3,588	2,115	5,311	451	10,439



## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	DUCK.			SHEETINGS.		WINES.				
						Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.	Madeira.	Burgundy, &c.	Claret, &c. in bottles.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	
Dollars.						Pieces.					Gallons.				
Swedish West Indies, -	1,044	3,580	167	1,117	2,611	-	-	-	-	-	110	209	-	2,504	
Danish West Indies, -	3,271	41,003	2,984	22,141	12,590	-	20	-	-	-	1,132	60	303	1,778	
Dutch West Indies, -	1,652	15,129	3,300	1,422	1,744	-	-	181	-	-	1,948	66	236	1,523	
British West Indies, -	3,867	32,339	976	724	1,626	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	
British American colonies, -	9,859	56,919	14,353	13,651	3,678	-	18	-	14	7	222	-	39	281	
Newfoundland, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French West Indies, -	3,049	35,446	751	1,961	4,028	-	6	-	-	-	2,342	-	1,715	2,218	
Florida, -	31	4,706	293	1,389	424	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	26,110	28,915	75	35,555	1,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish West Indies, -	15,129	176,148	4,480	23,438	30,676	-	-	-	-	-	336	-	630	15,139	
Coast of Brazil, -	4,731	14,508	859	440	56,673	-	184	-	188	-	2	-	-	351	
Haiti, -	775	47,917	4,003	31,895	18,399	1	-	-	35	-	165	2	54	-	
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	692	1,078	23	31,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, -	69,518	457,302	33,319	133,756	165,296	1	228	181	237	7	6,547	337	2,977	23,794	

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	WINES.		SPIRITS.		Molasses.		BEER, ALE, & PORTER.		OIL.		TEAS.			
	Sherry and St. Lucar.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. in casks.	From grain.	From other materials.	In bottles.	In casks.	Whale and other fish.	Olive.	Souchong.	Imperial, gun-powder, &c. young hyson.	Hyson and other green.	Pounds.		
Gallons.														
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	23,849	-	131,085	134,031	-	-	-	-	221	-	-	5
Danish West Indies,	-	6,066	3,013	9	1,229,013	119,321	-	-	-	370	136	-	-	
Dutch West Indies,	102	472	91	-	167,280	845,982	-	-	-	-	684	320	189	
British West Indies,	5	-	604	-	661,257	344,665	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	
British American colonies,	2	486	5,656	198	654,216	361,987	141	-	1,375	1	13	-	-	1
Newfoundland, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French West Indies,	-	-	44,465	-	71,352	2,343,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Floridas,	-	-	-	-	6,712	6,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	
Spanish West Indies,	17	662	3,428	3	33,209	5,887,492	13	-	-	-	36	-	16	20
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	-	317	-	977,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hayti,	-	-	1,840	221	515	156,335	-	-	-	-	234	-	-	
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	126	7,686	82,969	748	2,954,639	11,077,344	154	-	1,482	371	320	205	1,360	26

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
	Coffee.	Cocon.	Chocolate.	SUGAR.			Almonds.	FRUITS.				CANDLES.				
				Brown.	White.	Loaf.		Other refined.	Currants.	Prunes & plums.	Figs.	Raisins, in jars.	All other raisins.	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.	
Pounds.																
Swedish West Indies,	14,445	4,478	-	1,649,628	1,789	-	-	12	-	-	-	64,513	9,680	-	8,114	-
Danish West Indies,	867,913	4,361	92	13,819,432	22,660	50	-	-	-	-	-	2,205	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies,	237,873	52,790	109	2,278,931	854	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,480	-	-	-	-
British West Indies,	107,530	1,133	-	2,260,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies,	21,896	7,279	67	407,680	79	1,129	580	982	84	86	453	467	100	100	75	-
Newfoundland, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies,	63,861	74,122	-	904,765	180	-	-	-	-	428	-	2,397	-	-	-	-
Floridas,	134,501	-	-	2,505	41,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish West Indies,	8,627,366	619,721	3,613	26,875,912	3,662,828	-	61	37,913	-	-	7,095	1,354	25	309	182	-
Coast of Brazil,	480,448	103,896	-	3,078,739	132,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti,	7,616,757	121,671	51	742,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	1,237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	18,172,590	989,451	3,932	52,022,126	3,861,835	1,179	641	38,907	84	514	7,722	75,416	9,805	8,523	257	-



## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.													
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.					Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.		
				Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.				Pimento.	Cassia.
Pounds.													
Swedish West Indies, -	-	9,070	984	-	-	-	808	-	-	529	19	8,212	
Danish West Indies, -	-	8,197	28,162	144	-	-	2,475	-	-	-	32	9,233	
Dutch West Indies, -	3,187	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	8,145	-	-	-	
British West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
British American colonies, -	202	155	-	-	3	3	2	233	104,139	-	10	12	
Newfoundland, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,215	-	-	-	-	-	
French West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	358	-	-	-	-	-	12,216	
Spanish West Indies, -	6	36,773	85,750	-	-	4,123	-	-	17,308	56	1,227	4,422	
Coast of Brazil, -	-	3,967	1,476	-	-	-	69	1,172	-	-	-	-	
Hayti, -	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uncertain ports, places, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, -	3,395	58,172	116,472	144	3	4,484	5,569	1,405	129,592	585	1,388	34,095	

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
Pounds.														
Cotton.	Gun- powder.	Bristles.	Glue.	OCHRE.		PAINTS.		LEAD.		CORDAGE.			Copper nails and spikes.	
				Dry.	In oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread, and seines.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,436	-	-	-	-	788
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,093	-	3,722	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,435	-	-	-	-	-
5,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	337	-	-	-	-
5,758	1,234	-	91	7,822	* 49	1,587	412	1,363	2,240	81	114	1,662	-	605
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	306	-	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,224	-	-
-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	2,551	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,056	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-
337,746	1,234	108	397	8,996	303	3,680	412	32,257	2,577	13,137	2,338	2,653	-	605
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE EXPORTED.	IRON AND STEEL WIRE.				IRON.						Steel.	Hemp.	Copperas.	Salt.
	Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	In pigs.	Castings.	In bars and bolts.		Sheet, rod, and hoop.				
								Rolled.	Hammered.					
Pounds.					Cwt.					Bushels.				
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	416	-	-	198	1,625	-	-	-	-	2,540
Danish West Indies,	-	-	-	5,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,067
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	-	-	585	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	21,228
British West Indies,	-	-	57	12	1,344	-	-	15	25	1	3	-	-	896,384
British American colonies,	-	344	11,711	323	2,800	-	302	627	901	131	105	-	4	207,572
Newfoundland, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida,	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	12,247	-	2	-	170	176	90	5	-	5,074
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti,	-	-	1,897	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,141
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Total,	344	300	13,665	6,189	17,400	61	546	840	2,865	318	198	5	4	1,158,906



IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.														
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Coal.	FISH.				Black quart bottles.	GLASS.		Boots.	SHOES.			Segars.	Playing cards.
		Dried.	Pickled.				8 by 10.	Window.		Silk.	Leather.	For children.		
			Salmon.	Mackerel.	All other.									
Bushels.	Quintals.	Barrels.			Gross.	100 square feet.		Pairs.			1,000.	Packs.		
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	72	-	8		
Danish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	6	6	245		
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	-	3	25	-	-	-	43	313	70	95		
British West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
British American colonies,	106,111	898	1,457	6,818	240	25	3	108	22	95	30	-	174	
Newfoundland, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
French West Indies,	-	-	-	-	46	8	-	-	-	-	-	48		
Floridas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	59		
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		
Spanish West Indies,	-	1	-	-	20	-	-	2	8	54	54	12,059		
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	5		
Hayti,	4,263	-	2	-	3	-	-	245	-	64	60	161		
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total,	110,374	899	1,459	6,819	371	33	3	398	45	604	220	12,686	174	

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States in foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1818, and ending the 30th day of September, 1819.*

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	PIECES.					GALLONS.				
						Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown sheeting.	Madeira.	Burgundy, Claret, &c. Champaign, &c.	Sherry & St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.
Russia,	-	17	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
Sweden,	-	911	501	2	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Denmark and Norway,	-	20	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	10,668	27,967	10,554	686	2,054	12	56	-	-	-	54	218	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	35,862	479,096	828,723	970,532	178,136	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland,	1,701	293,933	178,345	327,109	8,435	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	-	260,958	14,323	16,747	13,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	449	-	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	81,600	544,111	106,589	10,534	21,208	228	25	53	-	213	45	2,255	31	4,220	2,181
French European ports on the Atlantic,	86,673	291,234	74,253	92,050	134,809	-	-	-	-	-	1,479	6,805	-	-	97,232
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	2,610	7,890	1,623	1,053	12,679	-	-	-	-	37	-	1,706	25	-	42,189
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	1,331	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy,	5,586	12,456	-	1,345	44,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	224,700	1,920,373	1,214,711	1,420,058	415,787	228	187	109	20	250	1,578	10,984	56	4,220	141,865

## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.		SPIRITS.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.		Olive oil.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Sugar candy.	Almonds.	FRUITS.				Tallow candles.	Cheese.	Soap.
		From grain.	From other materials.	In bottles.	In casks.						Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins in jars, &c.			
		Gallons.				Pounds.											
Russia,	-	-	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538	-	-	-	9,579	-
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,182	104
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	49,486	4,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	70,629	3,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	526	-	12,196	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland,	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland,	-	399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	11,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	2,522	-	-	-	1,642	-
French European ports on the Atlantic,	2,684	46,779	295	650	430	-	-	-	-	38,954	-	30,059	4,646	54,401	1,226	18,721	1,951
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	1,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,964	-	638	291	2,186	328	6,969	5,000
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	4,380	-	-	-	-	850	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	6,540
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	84,774	57,463	62,285	4,826	430	850	143	175	50,918	4,045	33,757	4,937	58,949	1,554	49,609	13,595	



## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Tallow.	Mace.	Nutmegs.	Snuff.	Cotton.	Gun-powder.	Glue.	PAINTS.			LEAD.		CORDAGE.			
								Ochre.		White and red lead.	Whiting and Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread, and seines.
								Dry.	In oil.							
Russia, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,667	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - -	-	99	2,131	-	-	22,150	2,737	75,706	18,159	439,274	20,843	84,515	138,801	95,004	3,288	30,631
Scotland, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,440	-	31,976	46,770	-	2,717	26,558
Ireland, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,397	-	-	-	-	-	560	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c. - - -	7,931	-	-	4	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	7,090	-	369
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - -	224	-	-	-	-	5	538	28,486	63	-	-	-	-	11,508	7,516	2,106
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, - - -	-	-	-	-	15,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, - - -	8,155	99	2,131	4	15,791	22,180	26,672	104,192	18,222	566,381	20,843	117,291	186,236	113,602	13,521	59,664



## IMPORTATIONS FROM EUROPE—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.											
	Salt.	Coal.	FISH.		GLASS.			Books.	SHOES, &c.			Playing cards.
			Dried.	Pickled.	Black quart bottles.	Window.			Silk.	Leather.	Children's.	
	Bushels.		Quintals.	Barrels.	Gross.	100 square feet.			Pairs.			Packs.
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	83	59					
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	389	183	203	12	2,872	37	
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	26	4,169	13	2	-	40	12	
Holland,	2,622	-	-	-	1,516	-	-	30	-	306	42	
England, Man, and Berwick,	250,505	163,097	39	-	70	-	-	19	-	420	230	
Scotland,	7,592	57,554	-	-	33	-	-	501	986	18,803	5,017	
Ireland,	16,682	14,610	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	372	292	
Gibraltar,	2,214	-	-	-	599	267	300					
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	-	1,073	764	904					
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	68	-	-					
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	1,916	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Portugal,	9,974	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Total,	291,505	235,261	39	46	103	7,451	1,495	766	998	22,813	5,630	1,164

## IMPORTATIONS FROM ASIA AND AFRICA.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.			ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.						
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	WINES.		Spirits from other materials than grain.	Beer, &c. in bottles.	Brown sugar.	Manufactured tobacco, other than snuff, &c.	Indigo.
				Sherry & St. Lucar.						
				Gallons.			Pounds.			
	Dollars.									
British East Indies, - : -	19,646	8,751	546	1,277	-	-	-	88,301	14	230
Madeira, - : -	-	74	-	-	3,215	625		37,316		
Total, -	19,646	8,825	546	1,277	3,215	625		125,617	14	230





### IMPORTATIONS FROM WEST INDIES, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	PAINTS.				Gun- powder.	LEAD.				CORDAGE.		IRON.				
	Tobacco, manufact'd, snuff, &c.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.		Ochre, in oil.	White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables, and tarred.	Twine, and packthread, and seines.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	In pigs.
Pounds.																
																Cwt.
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	50	56	-	-	235	200	-	-	-	-	-	1,799	-
Danish West Indies,	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies,	1,343	-	-	-	5,250	4	29	-	-	682	-	211	-	-	-	-
British American colonies,	-	-	-	5,652	-	-	-	-	-	4,325	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies,	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Florida,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	-	2,546	707	-	-	-	-	-	-	498	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish West Indies, &c.	-	54,246	-	11,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,338	16,405	5,932	200	75	7,803	-	-
Hayti,	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1,343	54,246	3,524	16,779	6,013	4	29	235	5,738	21,412	6,430	411	1,276	7,803	1,799	74

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	IRON.				Steel.	Salt.	Coal.	FISH.			Window glass, 8 by 10.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	Playing cards.
	Castings.	Rolled.	Hammer-Sheet, ed. and hoop.	Dried.				Salmon.	Black quart bottles.	Silk.		Leather.	Children's.			
Bushels.																
Cwt.																
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
Danish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies,	-	-	-	5	7	-	3,150	-	-	-	4	-	270	16	-	24
British American colonies,	-	-	59	-	-	-	384	-	-	-	-	13	75	-	-	84
French West Indies,	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Spanish West Indies, &c.	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	-
Coast of Brazil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c.	46	104	-	-	-	-	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	210	334	59	5	28	18,598	3,807	2	7	224	4	13	345	16	405	108

*General aggregate of importations from each nation and its dependencies in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1818, and ending the 30th day of September, 1819.*

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
	At 7½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	BUCK.			RUSSIA SHEETINGS.		WINES.				
						Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.	Madeira.	Burgundy, Champaign, &c.	Claret, &c. in bottles.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.
Dollars.						PIECES.			GALLONS.						
Russia,	26	120,170	9,903	67	3,453	30,141	26,265	-	17,658	676	110	209	-	-	2,530
Sweden and dependencies,	1,044	16,815	939	1,982	2,891	143	59	-	22	-	1,132	60	328	-	2,019
Denmark and dependencies,	3,271	43,328	2,991	22,614	13,951	-	20	-	-	-	2,080	172	527	162	1,617
Holland and dependencies,	112,701	461,858	155,250	38,563	29,336	114	12	1,463	-	18	50,490	17	1,144	1,711	22,647
Great Britain and dependencies,	1,131,484	8,511,022	6,785,238	20,430,269	1,201,255	506	258	77	34	18	530	107	2,327	2	31
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	329,176	1,407,754	254,417	76,448	43,636	997	230	53	-	-	2,670	7,100	47,939	150	7,178
France and dependencies,	577,230	2,833,156	303,846	373,532	726,676	5	6	6	-	-	923	19	804	19,606	15,330
Spain and dependencies,	54,207	339,695	8,079	68,794	50,438	-	-	-	-	-	159,859	2	109	227	37,931
Portugal and dependencies,	10,039	66,835	6,116	5,980	71,746	168	514	-	830	104	-	-	48	-	52,883
Italy,	60,315	233,477	5,567	3,472	274,078	-	-	-	-	-	910	-	8	-	175
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	2,174	54,947	-	13,521	6,279	-	-	-	-	-	165	2	54	-	10,214
China,	5,791	4,993,650	84,713	1,015,918	35,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other countries,	62,620	165,437	12,446	39,461	62,218	1	8	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	2,350,078	19,248,244	7,629,505	22,090,621	2,521,723	32,075	27,372	1,599	18,579	798	218,869	7,688	53,288	21,858	152,555



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.		WINES.		SPIRITS.		Molasses.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.		OIL.			TEAS.			
		Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	All other, in casks.	From grain.	From other materials.	In bottles.	In casks.	Foreign fishing.		Olive.	Bohea.	Souchong.	Imperial, gunpowder, &c.	Hyson and young hyson.	Hyson skin and other green.	
								Spermaceti.	Whale.							
Gallons.																
Pounds.																
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sweden and dependencies,	-	23,849	-	131,085	134,031	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
Denmark and dependencies,	-	3,013	9	1,231,847	124,694	-	-	-	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	136
Holland and dependencies,	-	472	502	879,233	863,702	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	738	197	-	731
Great Britain and dependencies,	-	16,672	162,218	25,146	1,446,130	809,930	222,006	24,431	-	6,776	1,375	-	-	-	-	2,987
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	4,454	2,243	16,723	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	-	134
France and dependencies,	-	2,448	525,328	5,381	1,090,163	2,387,977	295	781	-	846	61	-	-	-	-	2,350
Spain and dependencies,	-	246,086	209,514	8,374	68,418	5,939,780	13	-	-	316	166	-	-	16	-	36
Portugal and dependencies,	-	9,533	2,710	6,106	3,421	1,029,342	1,866	-	-	20	-	-	581	-	-	733
Italy, -	-	2,111	66,281	-	55,123	-	-	-	-	5,037	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, -	-	-	7,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,588	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, -	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284,842	1,733,961	364,907	2,687,674
All other countries, -	-	-	23,888	221	1,704	157,050	-	-	-	-	3,296	-	-	-	-	384
Total,	-	287,842	1,027,019	941,193	4,891,596	10,583,298	224,536	25,212	-	16,953	4,898	-	284,842	1,735,285	365,134	2,695,253
																2,108,570

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																
WHENCE IMPORTED.	Pounds.															
	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Chocolate.	SUGAR.				FRUITS.								
				Brown.	White.	Candy.	Loaf.	Otherrefined, and lump.	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins.			
													In jars and boxes.	All other.		

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																			
WHENCE IMPORTED.				Pounds.															
CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	SPICES.						Tobacco, manufact'd, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Indigo.	Cotton.					
Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.				Mace.	Nutmegs.	Cinna-mon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.					Cassia.				
Russia,	-	-	-	-	639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	9,070	984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and dependencies,	8,114	-	8,197	28,162	144	-	-	808	-	-	-	-	529	-	19	8,212	9,438	346	-
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	-	100	72	51	-	6,985	922,688	-	-	-	-	330	32	543	467,330	14,594,143	-
Great Britain and dependencies,	100	97	42,301	15,148	2,276	25,991	2,961	12,359	2,382,296	232,377	24,005	3,347	543	6	7	107	52,064	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	1,911	7,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	13	-
France and dependencies,	1,554	100	36,155	79,458	-	-	-	2,215	134	-	2,692	-	-	-	7	107	52,064	-	-
Spain and dependencies,	365	182	27	46,004	-	-	4,481	-	-	36,116	56	30	55,473	33,772	249,042	76,218	-	-	-
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	530	3,967	-	2,035	-	69	1,172	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy, -	9,906	-	3,007	101,303	-	-	-	7,553	442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	5,311	-	-	1,126	16,161	425	-	-	435,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	-	7,294	-	4	-	242	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other countries,	-	-	-	84,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	20,204	379	118,565	364,322	210,855	10,425	29,203	23,607	30,414	3,306,974	268,513	462,418	3,723	56,078	518,897	15,004,841	-	-	-



## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.		Gunpow- der.	Bristles.	Glue.	PAINTS.			LEAD.		CORDAGE.			COPPER AND COMPOSITION		IRON & STEEL WIRE.		
					Ochre.		White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Manufac- tures of.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread, and seines.	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Not above No. 18.	Above No. 18.
					Dry.	In oil.											
Pounds.																	
Russia,	-	-	104,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,012	-	19,096	1,161	-	-	108	
Sweden and dependencies,	-	56	-	-	-	196	235	11,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	2,093	-	3,722	-	-	-	788	-	-	-	-	
Holland and dependencies,	-	1,358	108	116	-	43,303	-	10,435	-	-	376	11,913	1,459	5,402	-	-	
Great Britain and dependencies,	-	70,595	40,538	49,237	337,292	46,908	1,987,952	804,434	999,573	113,875	13,907	422,097	83,897	17,331	348,236	15,503	
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	25	-	-	-	6,247	-	426,864	130	7,090	-	772	-	-	-	2	
France and dependencies,	-	7	-	538	56,744	63	454	4,499	4	14,559	28,609	4,094	-	-	-	-	
Spain and dependencies,	-	707	-	306	-	1,004	-	2,551	84	12,839	2,224	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	13,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	451	-	10,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,360	16,405	5,932	-	1,105	-	-	-	-	
All other countries,	-	-	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	-	72,748	144,726	50,197	394,460	47,975	2,040,696	1,315,888	1,016,196	251,356	45,116	459,915	86,517	22,733	348,236	15,613	

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.																	
WHENCE IMPORTED.	IRON.											Steel.	Hemp.	Alum.	Copperas.	Salt.	
	Tacks, brads, & sprigs.		Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	In pigs.	Castings.	In bars and bolts.		Sheet, rod, and hoop.							
16 ounces per 1000.		Above 16 ounces per 1000.	Pounds.			Cwt.					Bushels.						
1000.																	
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206	85,028	2,328		-	82,704	-	-	-	4,295
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	14,482	416	-	-	9,292	196,742	131		340	190	1,747	-	-	5,067
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	5,854	-	-	-	-	4,007	-	-	141	-	-	-	29,259	
Holland and dependencies,	-	-	4,030	-	585	-	-	-	2,270	66	1,380	-	-	-	-	2,508,887	
Great Britain and dependencies,	-	22,026	3,056	653,394	260,394	241,322	7,981	22,769	59,590	34,606	20,335	7,385	1,934	994	24		
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	2	3,228	-	-	24	726	17,410	-	751	1,756	-	-		
France and dependencies,	-	-	-	5,570	22,087	74	557	-	-	520	55	78	-	10	-	39,783	
Spain and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	12,255	-	2	229	-	170	176	90	5	37	-	184,230	
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	-	1,617	61	-	-	-	1,194	-	33	518	-	-	1,052,181	
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	29,884	
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
All other countries,	-	-	-	1,972	7,803	-	-	288	185	31	10	1,089	-	-	-	21,266	
Total,	-	22,026	3,056	664,968	288,533	281,510	8,116	23,640	71,228	341,978	23,101	11,046	87,248	2,802	24	3,874,852	

## AGGREGATE OF IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.															
WHENCE IMPORTED.		FISH.				GLASS.				Boots.	SHOES AND SLIPPERS.			Segars.	Playing cards.
		Coal.	Dried.	Pickled.		Black quart bottles.	Window.				Silk.	Leather.	Children's.		
				Salmon.	Mackerel.		All other.	8 by 10.	10 by 12.						
Bushels.	Quintals.	Barrels.	Gross.	100 square feet.			Pairs.			1000.			Packs.		
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	62	-	-	-	8	-
Sweden and dependencies,	-	-	-	2	95	59	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	245	-
Denmark and dependencies,	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
Holland and dependencies,	5,477	5	34	58	126	4	8	146	10	1,158	70	222	-	-	-
Great Britain and dependencies,	922,200	954	1,465	12,418	3,272	1,654	3,864	627	995	12,344	2,713	58	201	-	-
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	-	-	-	681	960	865	1,075	29	-	436	230	127	6	-	-
France and dependencies,	384	75	-	3,829	1,468	1,295	224	666	2,538	30,919	9,031	53	5,674	-	-
Spain and dependencies,	-	1	5	26	-	-	-	2	226	60	54	12,439	59	-	-
Portugal and dependencies,	-	-	-	318	129	-	-	-	55	13	2	80	-	-	-
Italy, -	-	-	-	51	5	48	69	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	705	763	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	114	1	-	-	245	-	85	60	171	-	-	-
All other countries, -	4,536	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	932,597	1,037	1,467	17,522	6,056	3,925	5,240	1,719	4,529	45,934	12,166	13,403	5,940	-	-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 22, 1821.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



17th CONGRESS.]

No. 239.

[1st SESSION.]

## LIGHT-HOUSES, &amp;c.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 17, 1821.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1821.

I transmit to Congress a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing the report of the commissioners appointed in conformity with the provisions of "An act to authorize the building of light-houses therein mentioned, and for other purposes," approved the 3d of March, 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 14, 1821.

I have the honor to submit duplicate copies of the report of the commissioners appointed in conformity with the provisions of the fourth section of the "Act to authorize the building of light-houses therein mentioned, and for other purposes," passed the 3d day of March last, stating their opinion of the practicability and expediency of building a sea-wall between Smutty Nose island and Cedar island, on the coast of New Hampshire and Maine. Annexed to the report is an estimate of the expense which will be incurred by the erection of the said wall.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, December 12, 1821.

The commissioners appointed under the fourth section of the act passed the 3d of March, 1821, entitled "An act to authorize the building of light-houses therein mentioned, and for other purposes," having made their report as to the expediency and practicability of building a sea-wall between two of a cluster of islands on the coast of New Hampshire and Maine, called the Isles of Shoals, I have the honor to enclose two copies thereof, for the purpose of being laid before Congress, agreeably to the provisions of the said fourth section.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. PLEASANTON,

*Acting Commissioner of the Revenue.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR:

PORTSMOUTH, November 26, 1821.

The undersigned, commissioners appointed by the President of the United States for the purposes expressed in the fourth section of the act of Congress passed on the 3d day of March, 1821, entitled "An act to authorize the building of light-houses therein mentioned, and for other purposes," have attended to the remaining part of the duty enjoined on them by the said act, which requires that they should ascertain the expediency and practicability of building a sea-wall between Smutty Nose island and Cedar island, and now respectfully report:

That those islands are a part of a cluster called the Isles of Shoals, situated about eight or nine miles in a southeasterly direction from Portsmouth harbor, and lying very much in the track of vessels employed in the coasting trade of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

That, from the peculiar situation of those islands, the building of a sea-wall (which may be done at a comparatively trifling expense) would afford a desirable and important shelter for such vessels as may be driven, in boisterous weather, on that part of the coast north of Cape Ann commonly called Ipswich bay, in the whole extent of which there is no harbor that can be made in heavy gales from the northeast, which are prevalent in the winter season, and occasion much damage and many losses both of lives and property. This is particularly the case with regard to vessels bound to Portsmouth and other ports on the northern shores of the bay, which, for want of such an anchorage as would by this means be obtained, are frequently driven off the coast, or on a lee shore.

Should the sea-wall be built, a good harbor would be formed, and many of the disastrous shipwrecks that happen on this coast prevented.

The islands afford abundance of stone suitable for the construction of the wall, so that very little expense, beyond that of labor, would be required.

We are of opinion, from the best and most mature consideration that we have been able to give the subject, corroborated by the observations of others who are practically acquainted with this matter, that it is both expedient and practicable to build the sea-wall between Smutty Nose island and Cedar island contemplated by the act aforesaid; and have subjoined an estimate, containing the form, dimensions, and probable expense thereof, to which estimate we beg leave to refer as a part of our report; and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM RICE,  
JOHN L. THOMPSON,  
SAMUEL MUIR.STEPHEN PLEASANTON, Esq.,  
*Fifth Auditor, and Acting Commissioner of the Revenue.**Estimate of the contemplated sea-wall between Cedar island and Smutty Nose island.*

520 feet for distance across at low-water mark.

	Feet.
Average depth of the water, -	10
Average rise of the tide, -	10
Height above high-water mark, -	5
For height of the wall, -	25

250 feet to be added for distance from low-water mark to high-water mark, both beaches included; say 10 feet for average height of this part of the wall; top of the wall, 10 feet wide; slope of the sides, 45 degrees.

As the bottom is hard gravel and rock, no allowance need be made for settling at the foundation.

18 square feet of loose stone we call one ton.

					Tons.
520 feet long, 25 feet high, and 10 feet wide at top, give	-	-	-	-	25,277
250 feet long, 10 feet high, and 10 feet wide at top, give	-	-	-	-	2,777
					<u>28,054</u>

Equal to 1,870 loads, of 15 tons each.

A gondola, in the rough water around the shoals, will not carry more than three-fifths of her tonnage; say, for a 25-ton gondola, 15 tons. One gondola load, on an average, will be a day's work for four men and one yoke of oxen. Cost of one day's work, viz:

Four men, at \$1 per day each, is	-	-	-	-	-	\$4 00
One gondola, at \$1 per day,	-	-	-	-	-	1 00
One yoke of oxen, at 75 cents per day,	-	-	-	-	-	75
						<u>\$5 75</u>
1,870 gondola loads, at \$5 75 each, is	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,752
Add, for boat hire and contingent expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	748
						<u>\$11,500</u>

The sum sufficient to complete the sea-wall.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 240.

[1st Session.]

#### APPLICATION OF THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 4, 1822.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 2, 1822.*

In obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 20th ultimo, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to report to this House whether all sick and disabled seamen of the United States who have contributed to the marine and navy hospital funds have, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, been relieved when they have applied for relief, and, if not, why relief in such cases has been refused;" and that he "also report to this House what are the existing rules or orders to the agents of the Government which regulate the admission of sick and disabled persons into the hospitals of the United States;" I have the honor to report that persons who had been admitted to the marine hospitals in the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, and at periods anterior to those years, have, during the year 1821, been discharged, and further relief refused, on the ground that they were maniacs, or incurably diseased, and fit subjects for the operation of the poor laws in the States of which they were citizens or inhabitants. It is probable, also, that persons who have contributed to the marine and navy hospital funds may, during those years, not have been relieved; but I have no precise information upon this point.

In the cases of discharge which have occurred in the year 1821, it was, after due reflection, determined that the longer continuance in the hospitals of the persons discharged was incompatible with the due execution of the law. Had they been retained, and persons of the same description received, the whole fund would in a short time have been expended upon maniacs and incurables, instead of being applied to the temporary relief of sick and disabled seamen, whose usefulness might be restored by such application.

The fund has, since the year 1816, been found to be wholly unequal to the relief of sick and disabled seamen, if their admission to the hospitals had been regulated by the instructions which were originally given upon this subject. As there is no law which authorizes the application of the public revenue to this object, except occasional acts of appropriation which have sometimes been passed in aid of the fund, whenever the fund and those appropriations have been exhausted there has been no legal means of granting relief to sick and disabled seamen. If relief has in any case not been afforded, it has been the result of the want of means, or a conviction that the applicant was not a fit object for the application of the fund.

The instructions or rules for the government of the collectors in the execution of the law that created the fund, which have from time to time been given, are submitted, and numbered from 1 to 7, inclusive. The representations which have been from time to time made by the collectors of the principal ports upon this subject, that are considered necessary to a full understanding of the regulations and of the motives which have led to their adoption, are also enclosed, and marked A, B, C, D, and E.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to submit a statement exhibiting the amount of the receipts of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, and the annual expenditure for the same years. This statement shows the amount received in the several ports of the United States, and the amount expended in each State.

The resolutions do not require any information which is not communicated in this letter, and the statements and documents by which it is accompanied; but it is presumed that it will not be improper, in closing this communication, to suggest that the fund, as now constituted, will be insufficient to afford the relief to sick and disabled seamen which the existing rules and orders of the Department authorize; and that, consequently, an annual appropriation



from the public treasury will be necessary in aid of that fund. If it shall be considered expedient to apply the fund upon the principles which have governed the collectors of some of the ports for a number of years anterior to 1821—that seamen who become maniacs, or are affected with incurable diseases, are to be permanently provided for in the marine hospitals—an annual appropriation to a large amount, or an extraordinary increase of the fund, will be indispensably necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

HON. PHILIP P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

No. 1.

[CIRCULAR.]

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 24, 1799.*

I herewith transmit a copy of an act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of March last, entitled "An act in addition to an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen."

It was hoped that an arrangement could have been formed before this time for the establishment of permanent hospitals. It appears, however, that this subject has been placed by the act of last session "to regulate the medical establishment" under the immediate superintendence of the physician general. The object of this communication is, therefore, confined to a provision for the *temporary relief* and support of sick and disabled seamen in public and private service.

For the present, and until experience shall have shown the expediency of a different arrangement, the moneys collected in the State of ——— will be expended, under your direction, at or near ———, and, accordingly, the sums collected at the out-ports of the State will, from time to time, be placed in your hands, in pursuance of the special directions of which you will be advised.

The persons entitled to relief from the fund are officers, seamen, and marines of the navy of the United States; and masters, mariners, and seamen employed in private or merchant vessels.

I think it proper to mention that there may be some danger of a diversion of the fund for the maintenance of persons who ought to be relieved as paupers under the municipal regulations. As abuses of this kind, if practised to any considerable extent, will defeat the humane intentions of Congress in the establishment of permanent hospitals for the support of disabled seamen, they ought to be carefully prevented.

It is, however, the object of the law that the expenditure of the fund for temporary relief should be made at the hospitals, or other proper institutions now established in the ports of the United States. You will, of course, endeavor to fix, by precise agreements, the conditions upon which sick and disabled seamen shall be received and supplied with whatever their necessities may require, and will transmit the copies of the contracts which may be formed to this office. In cases where agreements cannot be made, you will pursue established usages respecting similar expenditures, observing all possible economy.

It is not expected that you should personally superintend the details of expenditure; an agreement, therefore, with some individuals or corporation, that the fund shall be properly applied, appears to be indispensable. The accounts must be rendered to you at least quarterly, supported by such vouchers as are usual, and as circumstances will admit of being taken, which, after examination, will be paid out of the moneys in your hands.

You will be pleased to keep all your accounts of receipts and expenditures for this fund distinct from other accounts: the quarterly abstracts of the fund are to be rendered agreeably to the form prescribed by the letter of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated 19th September, 1798; the quarterly accounts of expenditure are to be rendered agreeably to the subjoined form, and the whole regularly introduced into an account current, which is to be transmitted every quarter.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

To the COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS,  
*Acting as Agents for Marine Hospitals.*

No. 2.

[CIRCULAR.]

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 18, 1804.*

The President of the United States having determined to extend the temporary provision for sick seamen to the port of ———, the agency in relation thereto is to be executed by you.

No particular instructions can be given as to the mode in which the relief is to be afforded. Your own judgment will direct in pursuing the most effectual, and, at the same time, least expensive means of assisting those seamen who may be sick and unable to provide for themselves, and who are not more properly objects of relief under the poor laws than under the laws providing for the relief of sick and disabled seamen. The only rule that can be prescribed on this point is the limiting the sum which your annual expenditures are in no case to exceed. This has been fixed by the President at the sum which may be annually collected in your port from the seamen of registered vessels.

You will please to render your accounts for the expenditure, quarterly, to the Comptroller, supported with the proper vouchers; and you are authorized to charge a commission of one per cent. on the sums which may be expended by you.

I am, &c.

A. GALLATIN.

No. 3.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 28, 1807.*

Your letter of the 18th instant having been submitted to the President of the United States for his consideration thereon, I am directed by him to inform you that neither maniacs nor chronical cases ought to be admitted into the hospital, and that if any of that description have been already admitted they ought not to be retained.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. GALLATIN.

PETER MUHLENBERG, Esq., *Collector of Philadelphia.*



## No. 4.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 3, 1821.

SIR:

The great expenditure annually incurred in affording relief to sick and disabled seamen, which for several years has been nearly double that of the fund assigned to that object, has induced me to inquire into the principles which have prevailed in the expenditure of that fund.

It appears that, in Boston, insane persons are refused admittance, and that, when any patient admitted into the hospital is ascertained to be incurable, he is discharged, and subsequently provided for as an indigent person. Incurables are treated in the same manner in New York. If American citizens, they are sent to the place of their nativity, or to their last settlement or domicil. In Philadelphia and Baltimore they are permitted to remain an encumbrance to the fund for life. If the fund was sufficient to bear this, after providing the temporary relief of those whose diseases are temporary, the practice might possibly be justified, but it is unfortunately insufficient to afford even temporary relief to sick and disabled seamen.

The tax upon seamen of twenty cents a month was never intended as a substitute for the poor laws of the different States in favor of seamen. Whenever, by force of disease, they become permanently incapable of providing for themselves, they are legitimate objects of the poor laws, and must be provided for as other poor.

You will, therefore, discharge from the marine hospital all seamen who are afflicted with incurable diseases, and continue the practice upon all such as may become so hereafter, taking care to send such as are American citizens to the places of their nativity or last residence.

To avoid an expenditure beyond the proceeds of the fund, and for which there is no legal authority, you will hereafter limit the expense of the hospital to the receipts of the district of Philadelphia for that object, unless express authority be given for that purpose.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JOHN STEELE, Esq., *Collector of Philadelphia.*

## No. 5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 3, 1821.

SIR:

As the accounts of the collectors of the customs are never submitted to my examination, except for some special cause, I was not apprized of the large amount expended in the marine hospital in Baltimore until my attention was drawn to the subject by your letter of the 26th of January last, to which other and more pressing business has prevented a reply.

That the marine hospital fund has been conducted in Baltimore upon principles different from those which have prevailed in other ports, and particularly in Boston, is inferred from the fact that, in the latter port, with a tonnage double that of the former, the amount expended during the first three quarters of 1820, in Boston, was only \$4,835 32, whilst the expenditure at Baltimore amounts to \$17,690 14.

It is difficult to conceive that the small tax of twenty cents a month paid by seamen could be intended by Congress to entitle them to the benefit of the hospital for life. All that can be expected from a fund so limited is temporary relief, and it has been generally understood so in the other districts.

Seamen laboring under incurable diseases have strong claims to the compassion of the community, but you must be sensible that the law has vested no power in this Department to direct the public money to be applied to such objects, nor to sanction an act of injustice by permitting a moiety of the fund collected from the whole body of American seamen to be expended for the benefit of a few, who have been improperly admitted, or continued improperly after being known to be incurable, in the hospital at Baltimore.

Seamen, when incurable, must be considered as paupers, and rely upon the provisions made by the laws for that unfortunate class of persons.

All persons of this description now in the hospital must be discharged. If citizens of the United States, they are to be sent to the places of their nativity, or last place of their residence.

To avoid an expenditure beyond the proceeds of the fund, and for which there is no legal authority, you will hereafter limit the expenses of the hospital to the receipts of the fund in the district of Baltimore, unless express authority be given for that purpose. In the present state of the finances, the most rigid economy is indispensable, as it will be with great reluctance that any appropriation of money in the treasury will be made for the support of the hospitals established for the relief of seamen.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JAMES H. McCULLOCH, Esq., *Collector of Baltimore.*

## No. 6.

[CIRCULAR.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1821.

SIR:

Upon referring to the act entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," passed on the 16th July, 1798, you will find that the object of the law was solely to afford *temporary relief* to sick and disabled seamen; but, to remove all doubt on that point, the collectors designated to disburse the fund were apprized, by a circular letter from this Department, dated May 24, 1799, that such was the construction given to the law at the Treasury. In fact, the trifling sum authorized to be collected from each seaman is, of itself, conclusive evidence that nothing more was intended.

It appears, by the records of this office, that, for some years subsequent to the passing of the law, the fund arising from the tax in question was fully adequate to satisfy the humane intentions of Congress; but when, in consequence of a departure from the rules prescribed, seamen laboring under incurable disorders, and, consequently, entitled to relief as paupers under municipal regulations, were admitted into the marine hospital, the receipts became inadequate to the expenditures, and, in some of the ports, large sums of the public money have been applied to make good the deficiency, without any legal authority.

Under these circumstances, therefore, and until Congress shall otherwise provide, I have to request that, for your government in carrying into effect the provisions of the act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, the following rules be strictly adhered to:

1. That no seaman afflicted with mania, or any other kind of incurable disorder, be allowed the benefit of the hospital for any period, however short, and that, if any such have been admitted, they be immediately discharged.

2. That no seaman laboring under complaints not deemed to be incurable be permitted to receive relief for a longer time than four months.

3. That all disabled seamen who may be discharged from the hospital in pursuance of this instruction, and who do not belong to your port, district, or State, be conveyed by water, at the public expense, to the place of their nativity or domicil, observing to notify the collector of the port that they are not to be received into the hospital.

4. That you do not permit the expenditures in your port, for the relief and support of sick and disabled seamen, during any one year, to exceed the amount of the tax collected for the same period, unless you shall be authorized so to do by this Department.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

The COLLECTOR of ———.

No. 7.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 25, 1821.

SIR:

Your letter of the 21st instant, together with a memorial and other letters from respectable citizens of Baltimore, relative to patients now in the hospital of Baltimore, has been received from the hands of Doctor McKenzie, and submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States.

The consideration and reflection which the presentment of those papers has produced have only strengthened the conviction in which the measure to which they refer originated.

The fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen never could have been intended to secure to them a permanent provision for life, and convert them into a favored kind of pensioners, who were to be maintained at an expense more than double that which is expended upon military and naval pensioners, whose disabilities are the result of battles fought in defence of the country.

But if this construction should be considered too narrow, the inadequacy of the means provided for the object must control the conduct of those charged with the execution of the law. There is no authority to expend a cent for sick and disabled seamen beyond the amount of the sums collected from them by the law creating the fund. Every expenditure beyond that amount is an abuse, a violation not only of law, but of the constitution, for which some person must be responsible. The question then presented is, whether the executive officers of the Government are to deliberately and knowingly apply public money without authority, and to objects to which it has not been appropriated, because the municipality of the city and county of Baltimore have failed to make suitable provision for the poor, the halt, the blind, and insane? In other places this provision has been made. It ought to be made everywhere; and I have too much respect for the intelligent humanity of the citizens of Baltimore to believe that suitable provision will not be made as soon as the necessity shall exist. I have too high a respect for their patriotism, and regard for the due and faithful execution of the laws of the Union, to believe for a moment that the inconveniences to which they may be subjected by the execution of this measure will be suffered to influence their judgment upon this occasion. I am confident that when they are informed that for the last year more than half the amount of the fund for all the seamen of the United States was expended in Baltimore, and that already one-sixth of the whole fund has been exhausted in that city, they will perceive in the regulation nothing but a strong desire to cause the fund to be administered according to law, and with strict impartiality.

For three years past I have urged the propriety of doubling the fund. My importunity has been without effect. The state of the treasury forbids the expectation that inattention to the excessive expenditure of money for the relief of sick and disabled seamen will be considered as excusable by those who hold the purse-strings of the nation.

You will therefore consider the regulation of the 16th instant as the rule of your conduct, from which there is to be no departure. If a short delay shall be required by the municipality of the city to provide for the unfortunate class of men who are the subject of this communication, you are authorized to yield thus far; but in no other event, as the President does not feel himself authorized to make any further disbursements beyond the fund appropriated to that object.

You are requested to communicate this letter to the gentlemen who have interested themselves in this case, which, it is confidently hoped, will be satisfactory.

I am, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S. Your experience of the sum which usually accrues monthly, or quarterly, in the port, must regulate your expenditures. In cases of urgency, as in visitations of the yellow fever, or other epidemics of a distressing character, permission will, upon proper representations being made, be given to extend your expenditures beyond the sum collected.

It will not be considered any interference with the United States, or their views in this case, for the municipality of Baltimore to retain those men in the marine hospital at the expense of the corporation.

JAMES H. McCULLOCH, Esq., *Collector of Baltimore.*

A.

SIR:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1821.

In replying to your letter of the 2d instant, relative to the admission of seamen to the benefits of the marine hospital, I have to state that I have been governed, as far as my best judgment and prudence could direct, by instructions on this subject from the Treasury Department, of the 28th of February, 1807, viz: "that neither maniacs nor chronical cases ought to be admitted into the hospital," in the latter of which may be included rheumatism and consumption. In the rejection of diseased seamen, I do not recollect to have employed any other terms than those expressed in the above instructions; nor have I in any instance rejected as far as these instructions would have warranted, but, on the contrary, influenced by motives of humanity and justice, have admitted many persons under rheumatic and pulmonary affections, when there was reasonable ground to expect relief; exercising my own judgment in cases of milder character, and, in the more doubtful, having the opinions of some of the medical gentlemen whose professional services are employed in that institution. The greatest difficulty I have experienced has been in ascertaining the right of many applicants to the benefits of the institution; for, except such seamen as are on hospital returns on file in this office, it has been in many instances impossible satisfactorily to ascertain whether the applicant had paid hospital money, without reference to the collector of the port where such payment is stated to have been made; and though the applicant may have followed the sea for many years, when he ceases to prosecute this employment to follow some other, I have considered his right to the benefit of the marine hospital as existing no longer. Of this description I have been obliged to reject many, and not without painful



feelings as it regards the superannuated and infirm, for whom I think there ought to be an adequate provision. Having in two instances been imposed on by persons who had never followed the sea assuming the names of seamen on our files, and others having attempted like impositions by professing to be seamen when they have not followed that occupation, permit me to use the present occasion to suggest the necessity of some general regulation by which such impositions may be prevented, and that such as are justly entitled may more safely be admitted to the benefits of the institution. The best remedy which has occurred to my mind would be to require every seaman to carry with him, as an evidence of his right to the benefits of the marine hospital, a certificate from the collector of the port where he has last paid hospital money, which certificate, to prevent imposition, by getting into other hands, should contain a minute description of the person, which would obviate the difficulty I have mentioned, when a seamen becomes diseased in a port from which he has not usually sailed, (which is not unfrequently the case,) as they sometimes travel from one port to another with the expectation of better employment, and often, before they obtain it, become diseased. As seamen employed in the coasting trade are only returned to the office, and hospital money paid, where the license is annually renewed, and may in the interim become diseased in ports to which they do not belong, a like descriptive certificate, stating the name of the vessel on board which they are employed, and when, would also be indispensably necessary, as much difficulty arises on applications made by men of this description. Permit me, lastly, (with a view of providing a fund more adequate than at present for the relief of sick and disabled seamen,) to recommend increasing the monthly deduction from their wages to fifty cents, instead of twenty. Though this measure might be somewhat grievous to men of temperate and economical habits, it would, to those of opposite characters, not only furnish a better fund for relief, but diminish the means of dissipation, which too often lays the foundation for rendering such relief necessary.

I have, &c.

JOHN STEELE.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury.*

B.

SIR: CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *February 8, 1821.*

In answer to your letter of the 2d instant, which I have received, "whether seamen laboring under incurable disorders are not allowed the benefit of the marine hospital at this port," I have referred the subject to Captain Christopher Prince, who was appointed by my predecessor to examine into the cases of seamen previous to their admission into the hospital. His report I herewith forward, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

I am, respectfully, &c.

JONATHAN THOMPSON.

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR:

NEW YORK, *February 7, 1821.*

My answer to your request, in respect "of admitting or refusing of admittance of incurable seamen into the New York marine hospital," is as follows:

There are but very few applications of seamen whose complaint is pronounced by the physicians to be incurable, chiefly those who are in the last stages of a consumption, and they do not exceed three in a year, and they are always sent to the almshouse. Notwithstanding, there are as many as twenty taken in every year who prove to be incurable; this is ascertained by the physicians, and pronounced to be incurable, and out of the power of medical aid. Some of these are in the hospital for twelve months before they report them as being incurable, some nine months, some six and four. The only course, then, which I have pursued is as follows: If they are born in America, I send them to the place of their nativity; and this is done by the superintendent advancing them the money to pay their expenses by land or sea, and I keep them on my book till that sum is redeemed; and those who have been born in Europe are sent to the New York almshouse. If this way had not been pursued, there would now be in the hospital more than one hundred incurable seamen who would be at the expense of Government, and that, perhaps, to the exclusion of poor, sick, and disabled seamen.

I am, &c.

CHRISTOPHER PRINCE.

C.

SIR:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, *February 12, 1821.*

Your communication of the 2d instant has been received. Seamen who become insane are the only ones who are refused admittance on an application to enter the marine hospital. Patients who labor under other complaints are freely admitted, and discharged when cured, or when it is ascertained they are incurable, and the latter in the manner and for the causes stated in the enclosed letter from the physician of the hospital.

It was understood to be the custom in the hospitals of Europe not to admit *lunatics* into hospitals other than such expressly provided for them, nor to retain *incurables*, as such characters were to be provided for in what are called invalid hospitals, like the British marine one at Greenwich, and the French military one in Paris.

Very respectfully, &c.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

SIR:

MARINE HOSPITAL AT CHARLESTOWN, *February 12, 1821.*

In answer to your note of the 9th instant, with your permission I will proceed to state that cases in the marine hospital, from time to time deemed incurable, are those which cannot be relieved by medical or surgical aid. The course pursued to ascertain this fact in dubious cases has been to retain patients in the hospital until all remedies known in practice to be adapted to their complaints have been faithfully applied and proved inefficient. In most instances of this description, where persons have neither friends nor connexions, previous to their discharge, and with their consent, application has been made to the overseers of the poor for their admission into the almshouse at Boston or Charlestown, where they have been received as paupers, and maintained at the expense of the commonwealth. Allow me, sir, to ask what other mode could be adopted? If incurables were not discharged, their increasing numbers would fill the house to the exclusion of those who are daily sent to the hospital for immediate relief and recovery from curable diseases. Specific cases which have been deemed incurable were blindness



from *gutta serena*, those who have been deprived of the use of their limbs from paralytic affections of long standing, and those who have suffered loss of limbs by amputation, or have been otherwise mutilated by fractures or violent contusions. In no instance has a patient been pronounced incurable on his application for admission. Such hasty judgment would oftentimes prove premature.

I am, sir, &c.

DAVID TOWNSEND.

Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Collector*.

D.

SIR: CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *August 18, 1821.*

Your letter of the 14th instant is just handed to me, and the duty is imposed of explaining why the amount of the marine hospital here is so considerable.

From the expressions of your letter of the 25th April, there was an understanding given that some time would be allowed to reduce the establishment to the point proposed, which the report made by Doctor McKenzie of his verbal communications with you confirmed, and was strengthened by the nature of the case, which hardly admitted of a sudden ejection of the numbers incapable of self-movement, and without a friendly hand to take them up.

From the time the regulations prescribed could be acted upon, little more than half the quarter remained to show their effects. The reduction of expense is, therefore, less than it would have been had it commenced with the quarter.

But, though upwards of one hundred patients have been discharged, and many refused admittance, yet indulgence to some that prayed for time has been allowed, in expectation that their friends, or, where there were none, that the municipal power, would be able to provide for them. There are but fourteen at present of that description, whom I shall now cast upon the physician.

Yet more; the several vessels of the United States that have lately arrived at Norfolk and Washington, the Congress and Peacock, &c., have poured out a host of claimants upon us, who, rejecting the provisions made in those places, or being refused, or for unknown causes, have hastened here and thrown themselves upon us. Can we, where the law expressly prescribes their right, refuse it? But, if there is no "general fund constituted to be employed as circumstances shall require for the benefit of sick and disabled seamen," if the relief here given is to be limited to the amount of tax here collected, then no more can be provided for here but those belonging to the port. The doors of the hospital must then be closed upon that great number who issue from the public ships, as well as all those who come from other districts; otherwise, they will inevitably overgo the collections of the port. In compliance with your directions, however, it shall be rigorously performed.

The contract with the physician is made at Washington, and, by your leave, it may be suggested that a certain sum, the amount of collection here, shall be paid to him, and then he shall receive at his own risk those seamen who are sent by the collector.

I have frequently groaned in perplexity upon this subject between the injunctions of law, the obligations of duty, and the excessive demand upon our funds, which could hardly be reconciled, while I was still exposed to the most disagreeable contentions on behalf of many refused the desired relief. Nor have I been satisfied that I have done right in rejecting some applications to this miserable agency.

I remain, sir, &c.

JAMES H. McCULLOCH.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

E.

SIR: CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *October, 1821.*

Your letter of the 7th of July was duly received. That part of it relating to sick and disabled seamen accommodated in the New York hospital, I have not made public, but delayed answering to this time, in hopes to have been able to procure a suitable building for their accommodation. In this I have been disappointed.

There is a large substantial stone building on Great Barn island, near Hellgate, of one hundred and thirty feet in length, and thirty feet deep, four stories high, built for a cotton factory, but never used, lathed and plastered completely; with a small dwelling and barn, and ten and a half acres of choice land adjoining Harlem creek, which the proprietors will not let or lease, but offer to sell for \$12,500, which they say cost them \$30,000.

There is another unoccupied manufactory, consisting of two large buildings, at the intersection of Love lane and Lakestour, (now Southampton road,) near the late Bishop Moore's country seat, which buildings are on an acre of land under lease for a few years, and are offered on a rent, by the lessee, of \$800 per annum. Either of these buildings, or any other, would require to be prepared for the accommodation of so many sick persons, by divisions or wards, &c. which would cost a large sum of money.

From the consideration I have given the subject, I am of opinion (unless imperious circumstances should require it) that it would be inexpedient for the United States to rent any building for a hospital, and am fully of opinion that it is inexpedient that the United States should have a hospital of their own, either by purchase or otherwise; and that the hospital money or tax received from seamen should be increased from twenty cents to fifty cents per month, for reasons that accompany this letter, being a communication made to me by the person employed by the United States as an inspector at the New York hospital, as well as other reasons that might be given.

I transmit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures of hospital money for the three quarters of this year, by which it will appear we have expended more than received, notwithstanding we have been compelled to turn away upwards of thirty in one week the last month. The applications in future will probably increase rather than diminish.

I therefore submit this information for your consideration, and have the honor to be, &c.

JONATHAN THOMPSON.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

SIR:

NEW YORK, *October 10, 1821.*

For some time I have had a desire to communicate to you the present situation of the marine establishment, provided by an act of Congress in the year 1798, for the purpose of receiving sick and disabled seamen into the New York hospital; and now, by your request, I cheerfully give that information, which I have acquired from a long experience in a seafaring life, and as superintendent of seamen in the New York hospital.

Since that act of Congress was passed, the increase of seamen in the United States and in the port of New York will bear no comparison with the year 1798 or 1804; neither will the receipts of hospital money bear any

proportion to the increase of seamen, for the following reasons: There are many hundreds of seamen who are now employed on shore, fishing, &c., who pay no hospital money while they are thus employed, and when they are sick and disabled always apply to the hospital for relief; and the increase of patients among colored men employed at sea now as seamen, cooks, and stewards, exceeds all calculation beyond what it was in the year 1800, and the applications of these men to be admitted into the hospital are far more numerous in proportion than American seamen.

There is not a year but I receive some who are badly frostbitten, and who, after remaining a long time there, go out with the loss of their toes, fingers, and some their hands and feet; and their employ at sea is very unsteady. Some will go two or three voyages, and then live on shore as cooks and waiters for a long time before they go to sea again. Many hundreds, for years past, live one-half of their time on shore, and when sick apply for admittance into the hospital; and the public expense of these colored men increases every year, for their number increases.

In the year 1798, there were but very few vessels discharged or loaded by any but the ship's crew; but now, and for many years, merchants in New York have employed seamen who live on shore to unlade and lade their vessels. Their employment, together with rigging vessels, &c., will support from a thousand to fifteen hundred men all the time in New York. Nearly all these men will vary their employment; after living on shore some time, they will go to sea again, and others will stay on shore. In the city of New York there are not less than a thousand white and colored men who live on shore, that have followed the sea, and need more or as much medical and surgical aid as those who follow the sea all the time, for, in unlading and lading vessels, they get broken or bruised limbs and bodies, which will keep them six months from labor; and our coasting trade has increased to that extent that one-half of the seamen in the United States are employed in it, which brings three to one more patients into the hospital, with agues, fevers, rheumatism, &c., than fifteen or twenty years ago. And many sick seamen are brought from Providence, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, where there are no hospitals, and some are brought from Philadelphia, for they receive none there unless they have sailed out of that port, and paid hospital money there: and we have now more foreign seamen than we ever had before, of all nations; and in receiving or rejecting them I am often at a loss what to do, but I seldom admit any of them unless they have sailed three years under American flags. But the present regulation of admitting all who go in the coasting trade creates more perplexity than all the seamen who sail out of the United States; for we have people of all descriptions, who will not go more than one trip to some southern port, and perhaps will never go again, who will apply to the hospital when sick because they have paid hospital money. They are no seamen, and do not deserve to be taken into the hospital, at the expense of the United States, as such. The city of New York is full of people of that description. There are many more reasons I could mention why the receipts of hospital money are so inadequate now to what they were twenty years past. If I had received every one who has applied for medical and surgical aid, and who has paid hospital money, I should not, for several years, have had less than ninety patients on my books. And, if I had received all who are able seamen, and who have no other way to obtain a living, and who are entitled to the benefit of the hospital, I should never have had less than eighty on my books, without receiving one maniac or incurable patient.

But, in compliance with my instructions, I am under the necessity of rejecting many who have been exposed, and actually have become the victims of an untimely death; and I am sure, from what I have obtained from that class of men, there is not one who would have any objections to paying fifty cents per month if they could be admitted into the hospital when they are sick and disabled from foreign and interior navigation. There is no port in the United States that needs so much money to support the marine hospital as the one in New York.

I am, &c.

CHRISTOPHER PRINCE.

JONATHAN THOMPSON, Esq.

Statement showing the amount annually received under the act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, and the annual expenditure for the same during those years.

STATES.	DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.				FOR 1817, 1818, 1819, & 1820.		STATES.
		1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	Total amount of receipts in each State.	Total amount of expenditures in each State.	
New Hampshire,	Portsmouth,	\$368 12	\$479 54	\$513 18	\$595 12	\$912 77	\$442 85	\$748 17	\$968 87	\$1,955 96	\$3,072 66	N. Hampshire.
Massachusetts,	Passamaquoddy,	346 80	423 62	256 22	233 61							
	Machias,	52 06	38 74	54 05	91 90							
	Frenchman's Bay,	127 19	138 72	106 09	103 24							
	Penobscot,	301 28	307 93	249 30	211 86							
	Waldoborough,	359 16	311 79	369 60	364 02							
	Wiscasset,	142 45	112 10	162 71	127 37							
	Bath,	449 18	401 37	404 90	578 86	268 36	114 00	320 84	134 17			
	Belfast,	523 04	56 57	178 36	256 25							
	Portland,	69 77	629 31	725 72	806 36	409 94	836 63	252 32	900 48			
	Saco,	55 30	44 60	53 23	47 99							
	York,	369 78	177 68	417 36	313 32		51 77					
	Newburyport,	208 45	253 28	271 39	271 39							
	Gloucester,	24 18	22 50	23 57	24 81							
	Ipswich,	1,236 56	1,615 65	1,512 99	1,910 46							
	Salem,	289 87	139 76	247 65	288 25							
	Marblehead,	6,401 13	6,634 67	7,527 66	6,575 05	6,396 95	14,919 84	7,061 31	6,665 56			
	Boston,	310 30	326 17	322 29	271 98							
	Plymouth,	704 16	780 05	776 18	906 96							
	Barnstable,	159 73	232 69	210 39	240 54							
	Nantucket,	498 83	423 61	486 32	310 24							
	Edgartown,	435 57	409 65	545 48	509 95							
	New Bedford,	165 81	192 92	222 98	304 15							
	Kennebunk,	821 22	198 71	197 44	174 08					57,839 77	38,332 17	Massachusetts.
	Dighton,	312 10	132 55	1,456 56	979 78	569 64	672 31	621 73	1,280 37			
	Providence,	711 74	829 11	616 35	358 46	171 84	219 88	325 44	205 72			
	Bristol,	378 59	409 89	377 56	590 11	1,330 18	201 28	1,156 67	2,773 24	8,759 27	9,528 30	Rhode Island.
	Newport,	339 01	438 21	449 82	327 96	150 42	31 06	220 51	144 91			
	Middletown,	443 90	369 19	414 15	388 88		203 27	1,480 74	1,149 49			
	New Haven,	278 94	273 69	261 93	447 85	1,019 93	2,511 84			5,881 92	6,912 17	Connecticut.
	New London,	226 48	123 05	143 52	119 18							
	Fairfield,	9,648 14	10,328 55	9,454 12	8,748 03	14,114 16	10,895 24	11,041 77	11,275 60	39,335 43	47,326 77	New York.
	Hudson,	139 45	115 38	148 30	141 23							
	Sag Harbor,	308 11	350 09	404 72	312 72							
	Perth Amboy,	96 62	95 55	102 43	113 20							
	Little Egg Harbor,	143 38	128 75	141 38	117 17							
	Burlington,	591 41	579 10	599 66	543 98							
	Bridgeport,	178 86	210 88	244 43	251 62							
	Great Egg Harbor,	4,452 31	4,226 19	4,346 34	3,695 89							
	Philadelphia,	526 34	657 00	473 63	544 55	13,621 60	14,102 66	15,746 26	14,359 02	5,514 06	29 04	New Jersey.
	Delaware,									16,720 73	57,829 54	Pennsylvania.
										2,201 52		Delaware.



## STATEMENT—Continued.

STATES.	DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.				FOR 1817, 1818, 1819, & 1820.		STATES.
		1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	Total amount of receipts in each State.	Total amount of expenditures in each State.	
Maryland,	Baltimore,	\$3,289 43	\$3,658 25	\$3,750 81	\$3,229 67	\$18,155 64	\$19,743 41	\$22,495 33	\$24,102 63			Maryland.
	Chester,	102 88	113 38	121 84	134 05							
	Oxford,	85 94	95 45	106 31	103 21							
	Vienna,	385 59	397 79	399 46	411 49							
	Snow Hill,	210 90	226 22	222 43	211 76							
	Annapolis,	222 62	233 59	149 49	156 25		255 18	89 63				
	Nottingham,	37 45	45 79	51 29	63 27							
	St. Mary's,	77 93	89 73	70 87	72 37							
	Havre-de-Grace,	107 87	77 31	—	119 50					\$18,832 19	\$84,821 82	
	Georgetown,	252 04	298 78	317 60	333 58		181 03	63 63	40 15			
District of Columbia,	Alexandria,	549 11	516 68	551 00	558 32	434 99	1,516 96	883 67	925 55	3,377 11	4,045 98	Dist. of Columbia.
	Hampton,	—	—	228 05	84 57	6,061 62	6,596 24	6,753 29	6,657 07			
	Norfolk,	1,118 62	1,309 25	1,069 67	1,074 33							
	Petersburg,	289 76	283 93	184 19	358 82			34 20	36 36			
	Richmond,	420 09	443 12	338 91	394 82							
	Yorktown,	92 17	86 34	124 18	147 05							
	East River,	73 60	98 80	81 38	93 64			446 33	94 29			
	Tappahannock,	216 59	226 88	201 53	159 40							
	Yeomicks,	69 13	91 58	83 82	76 64	16 00						
	Dumfries,	31 36	23 15	21 22	23 55							
North Carolina,	Folly Landing,	186 25	174 54	192 31	148 77							Virginia.
	Cherry Stone,	136 70	163 03	191 85	152 62					10,850 20	26,695 40	
	South Quay,	—	4 66	6 99	—							
	Wilmington,	395 20	436 25	454 93	740 31	1,479 22	560 90	608 78	1,108 22			
	Newbern,	209 20	206 59	207 71	388 64		612 03					
	Washington,	226 57	173 82	245 91	281 16	1,005 35	681 58	574 49	813 44			
	Edenton,	252 05	217 89	230 48	247 99		343 71	229 88	278 16			
	Camden,	192 31	186 27	264 25	329 57	337 64	584 53	551 71	305 83			
	Beaufort,	10 10	37 23	39 62	44 46		115 47	—	52 47			
	Ocracoke,	45 68	49 77	20 29	48 40							
South Carolina,	Plymouth,	79 17	106 01	115 97	136 13	29 79	99 44	91 16	55 46	6,617 93	10,519 26	North Carolina.
	Georgetown,	—	9 71	4 35	13 57							
	Charleston,	1,062 56	1,088 92	1,039 84	1,367 40	6,526 48	1,174 65	1,033 68	1,147 13			
	Beaufort,	30 26	17 66	16 31	27 94	20 20	—	—	—	4,678 52	9,902 14	
	Savannah,	583 02	627 69	570 18	736 21	2,740 70	3,189 28	5,664 64	6,767 00			
	Brunswick,	16 94	103 49	124 23	70 33							
	St. Mary's,	70 04	59 50	68 00	91 44							
	Darien,	—	—	—	—							
	New Orleans,	1,155 57	1,754 46	2,216 60	2,379 74	5,995 86	6,173 87	5,240 64	4,664 94	3,121 07	18,499 99	
	Mobile,	69 40	222 26	303 05	377 24	—	199 71	360 79	143 85	7,506 37	22,075 31	
Louisiana,												Georgia.
Mississippi,												Louisiana.
		\$45,753 57	\$49,239 58	\$50,405 84	\$48,765 11	\$81,749 28	\$87,230 62	\$84,078 61	\$87,217 39	\$194,164 00	\$340,294 90	Mississippi.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 24, 1821.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 241.

[1st Session.]

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1820.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 7, 1822.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 5, 1822.

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States on the 31st of December, 1820, together with the explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 4, 1822.

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to the 31st December, 1820, of the district tonnage of the United States.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office for the year 1820, is stated at	-	-	Tons. 95ths.
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at	-	-	619,047 53
The fishing vessels at	-	-	588,025 04
	-	-	73,093 62

Amounting to	-	-	1,280,166 24
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The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1820 amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage employed in foreign trade, paying duty on each voyage,	-	-	796,149 34
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty; also, registered tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying duty on each entry,	-	-	660,730 44
Fishing vessels, the same,	-	-	69,422 50

	-	-	1,526,302 33
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Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States engaged in foreign trade, not registered,	-	-	5,104 22
Ditto, coasting trade,	-	-	1,181 42
	-	-	6,285 64

Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected,	-	-	1,532,588 02
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Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to 619,047 53 tons, there were employed in the whale fishery,	-	-	35,391 44
Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery,	-	-	1,053 66

Amounting to	-	-	36,445 15
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I beg leave to subjoin a statement (marked A) of the tonnage for the year 1820, compared with the amount thereof as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for the year 1819, with notes in relation to the decrease of the registered and increase of the enrolled tonnage, respectively, in 1820. By this statement, it appears that the total amount of new vessels built in the several districts of the United States, during the year 1820, was—

Registered tonnage,	-	-	Tons. 95ths.
Enrolled do.	-	-	22,983 06
	-	-	24,795 90

Total amount of new vessels,	-	-	47,784 01
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I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

## A.

*The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the increase of tonnage from the 31st December, 1819, to the 31st December, 1820, inclusive.*

## Dr.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
		Tons and 95ths.			
1820. Dec. 31,	To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage, on this day, -	619,047 53	600,976 72	60,141 89	1,280,166 24
	To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for 1820, -	5,975 20	87 53	-	6,062 73
	To amount of tonnage lost at sea, as per collectors' returns for 1820, -	19,116 87	4,717 01	-	23,833 88
	To amount of tonnage captured, as per collectors' returns for 1820, -	915 04	102 57	-	1,017 61
	To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy, as per collectors' returns for 1820, -	11,445 13	2,211 19	-	13,656 32
	To this difference, which arises from the transfer of enrolled vessels to the account of registered tonnage, -	-	5,988 35	-	5,988 35
		656,499 82	614,083 47	60,141 89	1,330,725 28

NOTE.—The decrease of the registered tonnage for the year 1820 is shown as follows:

	Registered vessels.				Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were sold to foreigners, per collectors' returns for the year 1820, -	2	6	47	7	5,975 20
There were lost at sea, per collectors' returns for the year 1820, -	20	45	45	10	19,116 87
There were captured, per collectors' returns for the year 1820, -	-	1	6	3	915 04
There were condemned as unseaworthy, per collectors' returns for the year 1820, -	23	19	12	5	11,445 13
	45	71	110	25	37,452 29
There were built during the year 1820, -	20	46	64	6	22,988 06
Difference against the increased registered tonnage is -	25	25	46	19	14,464 23
	45	71	110	25	37,452 29
Amount of decreased registered tonnage, brought down, -	-	-	-	-	14,464 23
Amount of increase in favor of the enrolled tonnage, -	-	-	-	-	3,213 32
					17,677 55
Difference in the enrolled tonnage, above, brought down, -	-	-	-	-	5,988 35
The real and nominal increase, as compared with 1819, appears to be -	-	-	-	-	19,414 58
					25,402 93

## Cr.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
		Tons and 95ths.			
1819. Dec. 31,	By balance, as per statement rendered for the year 1819, -	612,930 44	589,287 52	58,533 60	1,260,751 61
1820. Dec. 31,	Amount of registered and enrolled tonnage built during the year 1820, -	22,988 06	24,795 90	-	47,784 01
	By this difference in the registered tonnage, which arises from registers being issued at one and surrendered at another district, (the length of time betwixt the surrender and the communication thereof to the issuing collector precludes their appearing on the credit of the accounts of registered tonnage,) and from the transfers of enrolled vessels to the said accounts, -	20,581 32	-	-	20,581 32
	By this difference, being an increase of the licensed tonnage under twenty tons, -	-	-	1,608 29	1,608 29
		656,499 82	614,083 47	60,141 89	1,330,725 28



NOTE.—The increase of the enrolled tonnage for the year 1820 is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.				Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were built during the year 1820, - - - - -	1	14	237	146	24,795 90
There were sold to foreigners, per collectors' returns for the year 1820, -	-	-	2	-	87 53
There were lost at sea, per collectors' returns for the year 1820, -	2	4	35	26	4,717 01
There were captured, per collectors' returns for the year 1820, -	-	-	2	-	102 57
There were condemned as unseaworthy, per collectors' returns for the year 1820, -	1	1	13	23	2,211 19
Difference in favor of the increased enrolled tonnage is - - - - -	-	9	185	97	17,677 53
	3	14	237	146	24,795 90
Amount of increased enrolled tonnage, brought down, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	17,677 53
The real increase, brought over, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,213 32
Difference in the registered tonnage, brought over, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	20,581 32
Difference in the licensed tonnage under twenty tons, brought over, -	-	-	-	-	1,608 29
					25,402 93

Statement of the tonnage of the shipping of the several districts of the United States on the last day of December, 1820.

Districts.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under 20 tons.		Aggregate tonnage of each district.	Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the		
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.		Coasting trade.	Whale fishery.	Cod fishery.
Tons and 95ths.										
Maine,	503 90	3,586 94	815 32	162 83	319 22	119 69	5,508 10	795 44	-	182 71
	475 60	469 05	2,567 55	-	183 59	101 74	3,797 63	1,945 12	-	622 43
	1,952 13	226 33	4,969 06	-	440 58	417 23	8,005 38	4,143 24	-	825 77
	3,539 53	155 77	8,968 62	-	408 37	975 90	14,048 34	7,088 92	-	1,879 65
	1,989 40	332 87	5,580 83	-	47 08	178 25	8,128 53	4,445 85	-	1,134 93
	5,917 46	197 53	13,837 13	54 53	250 52	1,476 90	21,754 22	12,898 21	-	1,013 45
	2,737 43	764 09	5,872 94	-	66 43	1,195 73	10,636 72	4,551 53	-	1,321 41
	12,164 17	187 00	8,487 82	-	167 28	606 54	21,612 86	6,914 42	-	1,573 40
	22,059 20	923 00	8,988 62	-	788 14	860 67	33,619 68	6,983 24	-	2,005 38
	940 19	248 08	2,039 29	-	11 77	104 79	3,364 22	1,933 83	-	125 41
	7,279 15	238 82	951 71	-	29 41	72 68	8,571 87	728 56	-	223 15
	386 13	-	615 64	231 30	13 10	79 84	1,326 11	427 57	-	419 37
New Hampshire, Massachusetts,	17,284 81	-	5,266 80	168 17	224 62	390 50	23,335 05	3,005 73	-	2,429 24
	8,235 53	795 46	10,944 58	-	232 92	232 74	20,441 38	6,789 89	-	4,154 64
	413 49	-	1,789 61	-	30 25	140 70	2,374 15	589 28	-	1,200 33
	2,480 50	184 88	6,436 05	233 25	189 41	2,149 45	11,440 39	1,731 58	-	4,704 42
	24,404 50	284 36	7,781 09	366 05	129 49	213 29	33,046 08	6,154 80	-	1,859 49
	3,368 51	198 51	7,822 71	366 05	198 89	-	11,954 77	2,649 77	-	5,538 94
	79,241 68	5,759 33	35,737 34	3,947 90	661 46	975 50	126,323 36	28,667 44	-	11,017 80
	7,071 42	-	13,567 76	94 66	119 06	216 65	21,069 65	7,478 52	-	6,183 90
	1,787 18	519 57	4,017 21	-	29 64	38 38	6,353 65	4,017 21	-	1,372 28
	20,086 35	628 63	11,337 11	-	154 12	75 60	32,244 64	9,964 78	-	7,832 62
	1,433 04	332 41	18,413 46	-	555 02	-	20,839 58	10,304 04	-	401 51
	609 80	-	837 31	-	51 74	-	1,498 90	435 75	-	24 84
Rhode Island,	22,059 41	356 08	5,556 75	256 51	284 06	-	28,512 86	5,011 51	-	110 55
	15,077 36	233 20	5,223 19	-	42 07	-	20,575 82	5,112 59	-	124 16
	6,441 71	168 93	1,366 91	-	58 62	-	8,036 82	1,242 75	-	245 16
	7,467 61	-	2,901 73	-	314 21	18 12	10,701 72	2,656 57	-	20 50
	6,037 21	287 72	9,467 56	-	760 64	-	16,553 23	9,447 06	-	1,818 14
	2,622 56	817 18	6,661 03	-	353 54	377 05	10,831 41	4,842 84	-	141 56
	4,182 89	-	5,625 50	-	447 28	-	10,255 72	5,483 89	-	-
	394 01	-	7,469 34	-	220 44	-	8,083 79	7,469 34	-	-
	313 64	53 81	647 38	-	6 17	-	1,021 10	647 38	-	-
	865 06	-	-	-	-	-	865 06	-	-	-
	124 45	-	2,312 43	84 06	108 68	-	2,629 67	2,396 49	-	-
	102,668 06	8,236 03	114,166 08	-	6,029 86	115 80	231,215 88	114,166 08	-	-
Connecticut,	1,970 08	292 52	3,106 94	-	246 90	62 87	5,679 46	2,772 33	-	334 61
	260 01	-	540 25	-	139 76	-	940 07	540 25	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York,	424 63	-	500 51	-	17 23	-	942 42	500 51	-	-
	-	423 79	424 85	31 07	-	-	879 76	455 92	-	-
	-	-	191 41	-	-	-	191 41	191 41	-	-
	-	-	8,093 03	-	831 81	-	9,277 05	8,093 03	-	-
	222 02	130 14	2,413 54	-	185 74	-	2,599 33	2,413 54	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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*Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year 1820.*

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1820, is stated at				Tons. 95ths.
				<u>1,280,166 24</u>
Whereof—Permanent registered tonnage, -	-	-	545,193 29	
Temporary do. do. -	-	-	73,854 24	
Total registered tonnage,				619,047 53
Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage, -	-	-	583,447 24	
Temporary do. do. -	-	-	17,529 48	
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage,(a)				600,976 72
Licensed vessels under 20 tons employed in the coasting trade, -	-	-	48,944 53	
Do. do. do. cod fishery, -	-	-	11,197 36	
Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons, -				60,141 89
As above, -				<u>1,280,166 24</u>
(a) Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade, -				539,080 46
whale fishery, -				1,053 66
cod fishery, -				60,842 55
As above, -				<u>600,976 72</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 4, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register*.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 242.

[1st SESSION.]

## SURVEY OF THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 9, 1822.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1822.

I transmit a report of the Secretary of the Navy, together with a survey of the coast of North Carolina, made in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of the 19th of January, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

SIR:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, December 10, 1821.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 1st of March last, which you were pleased to refer to this Department, I have the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before the Senate, the survey of the coast of North Carolina, made in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of January 19, 1819.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SMITH THOMPSON.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 1, 1822.

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, on behalf of the Naval Committee of the Senate, asking for information relative to the survey of the coast of North Carolina, I have the honor to state to you that the reports of the whole surveys of the coasts, for fortifications, &c. comprise a large mass of papers, filed in the War Department, to be copied for Congress; and the part applicable to the survey of North Carolina is herewith enclosed for your information. Should any further be required for the present purpose, it will be furnished on your request.

The chart in your possession has the points designated in red ink, on which it is considered the floating lights and buoys may be most appropriately fixed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

SMITH THOMPSON.

Hon. JAMES PLEASANTS, Jun., *Chairman of Naval Committee, Senate U. S.*

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 26, 1821.

In obedience to the several instructions received, and in conformity with the act of Congress calling for information on the subject of the seacoast of North Carolina, we have the honor to report that, after a close examination of the shore immediately in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras and the shoals thereof, we find that, by many celestial observations,\* the mean of which determines the longitude of the light-house 75° 19' 0" west, latitude 35° 14' 49"

\* The only instruments the surveying officers could procure were common nautical instruments; the latitudes can, therefore, only be considered as approximations within two miles, and the longitudes within twenty miles of the truth.

north, variation of the compass  $53^{\circ} 40''$  east, being situated on the Sand Hills, 1.225 geometrical mile from the ocean; and that the shoals extend, in a southeasterly direction, 7.75 miles distant therefrom, and are constituted of such matter as materially to change their character on the influence of gales of wind.

The light-house at Cape Lookout: the result of similar observations determines the longitude  $76^{\circ} 23'$  west, latitude  $34^{\circ} 38' 4''$  north, and the variation of the compass  $10^{\circ} 12''$  east; distant from the ocean 1.65 mile. The shoals proceed off in the same direction as at Cape Hatteras, 8.8 miles, and are constituted of the same materials.

The light-house on Smith's Island, at the northern entrance into Cape Fear river, which has an immediate connexion with the Cape Fear shoals, or Frying-pan shoals, (so called,) is situated in longitude  $77^{\circ} 50'$  west, latitude  $33^{\circ} 51' 10''$  north, variation of the compass  $3^{\circ} 4' 40''$  east; distant from the ocean 3.2640 miles. These shoals extend in a southeasterly direction 12.9 miles.

A trigonometrical chart of each of these points is herewith submitted, showing their superstructure, and the temperature of the water, on several approaches. It will be found that the stream issuing from the Bay of Mexico has more or less influence in forming and keeping in existence these several shoals. That influence may be felt more particularly after a series of northerly winds, which cause the current on and about the shoals to pass in a southerly direction, immediately opposed to the course of the continual stream in the bay. Here the current has been invariably found the precursor of the wind, and runs with it at the rate of one mile and a half per hour.

Cape Hatteras being the angular point which all our vessels endeavor to make as a headland, and one of departure, calls, with great force, for some better means of designating it than by a light-house so far distant from the point of danger and approach; the result of which is clearly demonstrated by the loss of the ship *Horatio*, of New York, during the last winter. The number of vessels that become embayed and stranded, after having made the land to the eastward or westward, is incredible. To the south they have encountered the danger before they can have received any intimation of its existence; and, in other instances, when the weather is at all inclined to be thick, the great anxiety of the masters of coasting vessels is to avoid the shoal, when, imperceptibly, they are drawn into the stream, where they encounter weather more boisterous, and, if destined for the south, have a current of at least three miles an hour to contend with.

Practice abroad has taught us that light-vessels have, and do now exist, designating shoals, both in the North sea, on the Dogger bank, where the water has a range, in every direction, of at least 60 miles, and off the mouth of the Thames, in the French channel, at the Gallipee, where the sea has an influence as far as the eye can carry you, in every direction but one; and that, in the course of the winter of 1815, in as severe a gale as is usually felt on the coast of North Carolina, the Swedish ship *Elizabeth*, owned in Stockholm, anchored outside of the shoal of Cape Lookout, and survived a gale of twenty-one hours.

We therefore unanimously and most earnestly recommend that light-vessels, built of such size and of such materials and construction as will resist the sea, be placed on the extreme ends of Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Cape Fear; and that the swash channels of the former and latter be designated by new buoys similarly prepared.

J. D. ELLIOTT, *Captain U. S. Navy.*  
BERNARD, *Brigadier General.*  
JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Major Engineers.*  
C. GRATIOT, *Lt. Col. Eng., local member.*

To the Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War.*

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 243.

[1st SESSION.]

# EFFECTS OF THE NAVIGATION ACTS OF APRIL 18, 1818, AND MAY 15, 1820, ON THE COMMERCE OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 11, 1822.

*Joint resolutions of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the borough of Norfolk, passed the 17th day of December, 1821.*

*Resolved, unanimously,* That the act of Congress entitled "An act concerning navigation," passed on the 18th of April, 1818, and the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled An act concerning navigation," passed on the 15th of May, 1820, which establish the restrictive system by which British ships are prohibited from bringing the productions of the British colonies into our ports, and taking away the agricultural productions of our State and other staples of our commerce in return, are highly injurious to the interests of this borough and district, and contrary to the true policy of the United States.

Whereas it is understood that the general sentiment of the citizens of this borough is in accordance with the foregoing resolution:

*Resolved, unanimously,* That the good people of this borough be, and they are hereby, recommended to hold a public meeting at the Town Hall, on Friday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient to procure the repeal of the said acts and system.

*Ordered,* That the foregoing resolutions be published in the newspapers of this borough.

JOHN E. HOLT, *Mayor.*

Test: WM. SHARP, C. C.



At a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Norfolk, held according to notice at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 21st day of December, 1821, John E. Holt, mayor, was appointed chairman; William Sharp, secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted; the first with only two dissenting voices, the others unanimously.

1. *Resolved*, That the act of Congress entitled "An act concerning navigation," passed the 18th of April, 1818, and the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled An act concerning navigation," passed the 15th of May, 1820, establishing the restrictive system, by which British vessels are prohibited from bringing the productions of the British colonies into our ports, and taking away those of our country in return, are highly pernicious to this borough and district, destroying our commerce, and injuring all classes of our citizens; while, at the same time, they are contrary to the true policy of the United States, operating most unequally and partially upon different sections and portions of the Union, burdening the products of agriculture in a fruitless attempt to promote the shipping interest, diminishing the revenue, and threatening, in the issue, to produce many great and lasting evils to the whole nation.

2. *Resolved*, That the honorable Thomas Newton, the Representative in Congress for this district, be, and he is hereby, respectfully instructed (the good people of the other parts of the district concurring in this instruction) to use his vote and best exertions to procure a repeal of the said acts of Congress.

3. *Resolved*, That Richard E. Parker, James Johnson, William Sharp, Robert B. Stark, George W. Camp, Robert Archer, and Albert Allmand, be a committee to correspond with the good people of the other parts of the district, and invite their concurrence in the foregoing resolutions; and also to correspond with the good people of Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, and other towns without this district, and invite them to unite and co-operate with their fellow-citizens of this borough and district in our efforts to procure a repeal of the said acts of Congress.

4. *Resolved*, That Littleton W. Tazewell, Richard E. Parker, George Newton, Robert B. Taylor, John Tabb, Benjamin Pollard, and William Maxwell, be a committee to prepare a memorial to Congress, in behalf of the citizens of this borough, against the said acts of Congress, and forward the same to the honorable Thomas Newton, to be laid before that body.

5. *Resolved*, That the before-named committee have authority to convene another meeting of the freeholders and voters of this borough, to whom the said memorial shall be submitted, or to obtain their signatures to the same, as to them shall appear most expedient.

*Ordered*, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the newspapers of this borough.

And the meeting adjourned.

JNO. E. HOLT, *Mayor*.

WM. SHARP, *Secretary*.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The memorial of the citizens of the borough of Norfolk respectfully represents:*

For some time after the last peace with Great Britain, a very profitable commerce was carried on with the British colonies, in British vessels, from this port. The productions of this district, indeed, and of some parts of North Carolina, and of our own State, which commonly centre here, such as timber, lumber, corn, flour, and tobacco, are the very articles which are most wanted for the supply of those colonies, and naturally drew their vessels to our harbor. This trade accordingly furnished employment and the means of living to many of our citizens, farmers, merchants, dealers in timber and lumber, and others, and contributed in various ways to promote the prosperity of the district and country. The articles imported (such as rum, sugar, and molasses) not only supplied our own wants, but furnished us with new materials of export for foreign markets. The sale of our produce also brought specie into the country, (for the balance of the trade was in our favor,) and gave us the means of remittance in coin or bills for the purchase of manufactures abroad. At the same time, the duties on tonnage and imports drew revenue into the treasury, and thus virtually taxed foreigners for the benefit of our own nation. It may be added that this trade was constantly increasing; and the completion of the canal, and the improvement of the Roanoke, now about to be effected, promised still further to extend its profits.

In this state of things, an act of Congress was passed on the 18th of April, 1818, entitled "An act concerning navigation," which prohibited all commercial intercourse with the colonies of Great Britain in vessels of that nation, so long as her laws should continue to forbid it in our own; and, some time afterwards, another act was passed on the 15th of May, 1820, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled An act concerning navigation," which was designed to enforce and secure the policy of the first. Now, your memorialists cannot doubt for a moment that these acts were passed by your honorable body from the best motives, and with honest desires to promote the true interests of our country; but experience, they think, has fully proved that their real effect is entirely different. In this district, at least, it is both seen and felt (and has been for some time past) that their influence is absolutely pernicious. Under their operation, the valuable trade with the British colonies, already mentioned, is banished from our port. Our farmers, our merchants, our dealers in timber and lumber—in fact, all classes of our citizens, are deprived, in a great measure, of their former resources, and are, many of them, burdened with debts which they are unable to pay. Specie is no longer brought into our vaults, tribute is no longer paid at our custom-house, and bills for remittance can only be purchased at a very great advance; in short, our commerce is nearly gone; our agriculture naturally suffers with it; and our canal and other public improvements, attended with so much expense, appear to have been made almost in vain.

Now, if this sacrifice of our interests could in any manner promote the welfare of the Union, your memorialists might find some consolation for their own sufferings in the general prosperity of the nation. As members of a great community, indeed, they cannot expect or wish that their local interests should be regarded except in their just relation to the advantage of the whole. And they may appeal with confidence, they trust, to their past history for ample proof of their readiness, at all times, to bear their full proportion of those burdens which are necessary to maintain the rights and honor of our country; but, with all due deference to the wisdom of Congress, they cannot perceive that these acts, which fall so heavily on themselves, are at all likely to benefit the United States.

The object of the restrictive system which they established, your memorialists understand, is to promote the shipping interest of the country, by increasing the employment for our vessels and seamen. It is not discovered, however, that it now produces, or can ever produce, this effect; on the contrary, as far as the direct trade with the British colonies is concerned, it is obvious that the expulsion of British ships from our ports does not create any new demand for our own; and we only lose the sale of our produce without any equivalent. And as to the indirect trade which it promised to open with the British West Indies through other islands, this is found to be fettered with so many embarrassments, from circuities of dealings and additions of charges, as to be altogether unworthy of our pursuit.



But we are to be indemnified, it is said, for our present loss by some future gain; that is, when our laws shall have driven Great Britain to abandon her colonial system and admit our vessels to share with her own in the trade with her colonies; but, for themselves, your memorialists can see no ground to hope for such a result. That colonial system, it is well understood, has been deliberately adopted by that nation, maintained for a long course of years, and become an essential part of her policy, interwoven in the very texture of her laws, and intertwined with all the habitual feelings and reasonings of her statesmen. She has, accordingly, often and openly avowed her determination not to abandon it but with her existence; and all her pride, as well as all her power, stands pledged before the world for its support. After this, it is quite clear, your memorialists conceive, that she can only be driven from it by actual force. And is it, then, in the power of this country to apply that force?

On this point, it is sometimes asserted that our articles of commerce, and especially our bread-stuffs, are indispensable to the very existence of the British colonies. Your memorialists, however, are by no means satisfied that this opinion is correct; on the contrary, it may be assumed, they think, as a maxim, that no nation is of so much consequence in the world as that her commerce is absolutely essential to the support of any other. Indeed, it is clear, from history, that all the various nations of the globe have existed, and not uncomfortably, at least, without those actual commercial connexions which are of comparatively modern origin. And our own former restrictive measures, it is believed, have gone far to show the fallacy of the opinion on which they were founded. If the acts in question, therefore, could have a full and perfect operation according to their spirit, they would probably only drive those colonies to find out new sources of supply for their wants; and thus we might teach them, against our true policy, to clear their woods, plant their fields, and look out for other markets for their produce.

But allow that our articles (our bread-stuffs at least) are indispensable to the British colonies; may they not continue to draw them from us in spite of our laws, and in a manner less favorable to our interests? It is well known, at least, and experience is now proving every day that flour, and even lumber, may be taken from this country to Great Britain, and thence conveyed to her colonies in her own ships. But this new course of the trade, it is manifest, can only operate to favor British shipping, and not ours, by giving them a double freight instead of a single one; and, at the same time, it is well known that no small quantities of flour are constantly finding their way into Canada, for the more convenient supply of the West Indies from that quarter.

It is clear, then, your memorialists conceive, that our restrictive system will never compel Great Britain to give us any share of her colonial trade; and, if so, in what other way can it operate to increase the employment for our ships and seamen? Why, it is conjectured, it seems, that it may stimulate the enterprise of our citizens to find out new markets for our produce; and it cannot be denied this event is possible enough. But will the new markets be better than the old—than those which are now open to our sails? And is it certain that we shall obtain a larger share of the trade of the globe than that which we now enjoy? The truth is, it is evidently impossible to say what course the commerce of the world may take, when it is thus forcibly expelled from its present channels, and made to flow in new and strange directions. And what portion of the general trade of nations may fall to our share, in the novel arrangements of rival interests and jealous competitions to which our system may lead, is obviously beyond all political sagacity to divine. And are we not, then, encountering a present and certain loss for the mere prospect of a future and most uncertain gain?

And, in the mean time, it ought to be considered that the great weight of this loss is falling, most unequally and injuriously, upon two or three of the United States. It is the agriculture of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, in fact, that is virtually and almost exclusively taxed, in its depreciated value, to maintain a commercial experiment, which, it is supposed, may redound to the benefit of all the nation. But this, your memorialists conceive, is directly contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and the very object for which the Union was formed. It is, indeed, a principle, they think, involved in the very nature of our federal compact, that all measures for a national object should operate as equally as possible on all parts of the country. To cast the whole burden, therefore, of this restrictive system upon the States already mentioned, is, substantially and essentially, as unjust as it would be to make them bear the whole brunt and weight of a foreign war.

But it is said that our restrictive system will promote the manufactures, and, at the same time, increase the coasting trade of the United States; and it is not denied that it may have some tendency to produce this effect. But still it must be taken into the account that we cannot increase a demand for our own manufactures without diminishing that for foreign; and, in doing this, we must, of course, part with some of our old customers, who will not buy when they cannot sell. Nor is it at all desirable, your memorialists suppose, to favor our manufactures beyond the encouragement which they have already received. In a country like ours, indeed, abounding in vast regions of fertile land, it would seem that the cultivation of the soil is the best kind of industry in which our citizens can engage. To bring this restrictive system, therefore, to the aid of our manufactures, is to give them an additional encouragement, which they cannot fairly require; and it is to do this, too, by laying new burdens upon our agriculture, already sufficiently depressed by the state of commerce in the world.

In answer to all this, however, it is said that nothing can be more just than the policy of this restrictive system, which proceeds altogether upon the principle of a perfect equality of rights and reciprocity of commercial regulations among all the nations of the earth. But is this any thing more than a specious fallacy? For has not every nation a clear right to regulate the trade of foreign vessels with her own soil? And has she not the same right to regulate their trade with her colonies, which are, indeed, only parts of her own soil?

But allow the principle to be ever so just in theory, it is certainly erroneous in fact. It cannot be doubted, at least, that, in the actual state of things, and according to the law and usage of nations, Great Britain has what may be called the physical right to regulate the trade of her colonies in her own way. It cannot be doubted that she has a right to appropriate the whole of that trade to herself. And do not all nations holding colonies claim and exercise the same right? And do not the United States themselves maintain the monopoly of their coasting trade? And is not the trade of Great Britain with her colonies, in effect, her coasting trade? Indeed, it is not denied that she may exclude our articles of commerce and our vessels altogether. But surely the greater power includes the less; and, if she may exclude our goods in our ships, she may yet admit them in her own. It is true, at the same time, the United States have an equal right to counteract her policy, so far as it affects their interests, by countervailing regulations in their own favor, if they choose to adopt them. Whether they will or not, is a question, not of right, or principle, or duty, but of mere expediency alone.

After this, it will not be said your memorialists indulge the hope (as it is sometimes weakly insinuated) that there is any want of patriotism in contesting the policy of this restrictive system. On the contrary, they look upon it, as they have always done, in the light of a mere experiment; whose virtue was to be tried by experience, and they only believe that experience has now decided against it. As long as its efficacy was upon its trial, notwithstanding its most heavy and afflictive pressure upon themselves, they were anxious, as became good citizens, to give it all the advantage of apparent unanimity and concert to insure its success, and they forbore to complain; but now that it has failed, notoriously and palpably, to realize the hopes of its friends, they owe it, they think, to the nation as well as to themselves to remonstrate against its continuance.

With these feelings and convictions, your memorialists accordingly now come before your honorable body with that profound respect which is due to the great council of their country, and they do most humbly pray you to repeal the said acts of Congress establishing the restrictive system, as the interests of this borough and district, and of the whole nation, appear to require.

LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL,  
RICHARD E. PARKER,  
JOHN TABB,  
GEORGE NEWTON,  
WILLIAM MAXWELL,  
ROBERT B. TAYLOR,  
BENJAMIN POLLARD,  
*Committee.*

NOTE.—The effect of the acts of Congress on the commerce and shipping of this district may be seen by the annexed statements taken from the custom-house books. It should be observed, however, that the returns to the Treasury cannot be relied on to show the actual amount of tonnage, as they do not, and cannot, notice the registers and licenses lost, or otherwise not accounted for. The actual amount of tonnage belonging to this port is ascertained to be, in fact, only 3,211 tons, all told.

*Statement of duties on imports and tonnage accruing in the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth for the period commencing the 1st of January, 1816, and ending the 30th of September, 1821, and of debentures issued.*

Year.	Description of vessels.	Duties on imports.	Duties on tonnage, including light-money.	Debentures issued.
1816, - - -	American, -	\$343,522 46	\$1,958 88	\$42,604 36
1816, - - -	Foreign, -	339,028 14	30,116 58	
1817, - - -	American, -	264,873 62	1,793 28	26,161 60
1817, - - -	Foreign, -	268,166 90	30,215 86	
1818, {	1st quarter, American, -	48,325 56	348 97	16,753 99
	1st quarter, Foreign, -	66,877 25	11,218 85	
	2d quarter, American, -	66,191 95	490 47	
	2d quarter, Foreign, -	81,456 70	6,975 76	
	3d quarter, American, -	72,368 40	401 28	
	3d quarter, Foreign, -	139,630 37	13,326 03	
	4th quarter, American, -	55,420 80	462 24	
	4th quarter, Foreign, -	3,228 02	243 04	
1819, - - -	American, -	276,783 83	1,815 81	5,561 81
1819, - - -	Foreign, -	15,397 50	1,131 64	
1820, - - -	American, -	172,951 19	1,489 68	8,439 32
1820, - - -	Foreign, -	9,010 94	252 91	
1821, to 30th September, -	American, -	78,314 52	1,058 02	2,517 39
1821, to 30th September, -	Foreign, -	1,828 86	134 57	

*Statement of registered and enrolled and licensed tonnage belonging to the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth at the periods stated below.*

Date.		Tons.
1818, June 30,	Registered tonnage belonging to the port, as per return to the Treasury of this date,	14,766
1821, June 30,	Registered tonnage belonging to the port, as per return to the Treasury of this date,	10,397
1818, June 30,	Enrolled and licensed tonnage, as per return to the Treasury of this date,	12,594
1821, June 30,	Enrolled and licensed tonnage, as per return to the Treasury of this date,	12,635

*Statement of domestic produce and foreign merchandise exported from the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth for the period commencing the 1st of January, 1816, and ending the 30th of September, 1821; also, amount of foreign merchandise entitled to drawback.*

Year.	Quarter.	Description of exports.	Value.	Total amount.	Am't entitled to drawback.	Total amount.
1816	1st	Domestic produce,	\$541,568			
	1st	Foreign merchandise,	21,499	-	\$11,699	
	2d	Domestic produce,	799,314			
	2d	Foreign merchandise,	14,555	-	13,075	
	3d	Domestic produce,	595,325			
	3d	Foreign merchandise,	54,496	-	48,870	
	4th	Domestic produce,	317,205			
	4th	Foreign merchandise,	9,589	-	6,975	
				\$2,353,551		\$80,619
1817	1st	Domestic produce,	612,886			
	1st	Foreign merchandise,	7,365	-	3,116	
	2d	Domestic produce,	921,589			
	2d	Foreign merchandise,	8,883	-	6,286	
	3d	Domestic produce,	630,393			
	3d	Foreign merchandise. None.				
	4th	Domestic produce,	351,623			
	4th	Foreign merchandise,	45,050	-		
				2,577,779		9,402
1818	1st	Domestic produce,	721,181			
	1st	Foreign merchandise,	12,066	-	9,924	
	2d	Domestic produce,	643,974			
	2d	Foreign merchandise,	1,690	-	769	
	3d	Domestic produce,	765,628			
	3d	Foreign merchandise,	5,585	-	5,285	
	4th	Domestic produce,	520,104			
	4th	Foreign merchandise,	28,883	-	25,227	
				2,699,111		41,205
1819	1st	Domestic produce,	427,076			
	1st	Foreign merchandise,	2,551	-	175	
	2d	Domestic produce,	285,863			
	2d	Foreign merchandise,	3,447	-	170	
	3d	Domestic produce,	202,972			
	3d	Foreign merchandise,	1,654	-	300	
	4th	Domestic produce,	227,389			
	4th	Foreign merchandise,	1,609	-	366	
				1,152,561		1,011
1820	1st	Domestic produce,	226,404			
	1st	Foreign merchandise,	1,040	-	413	
	2d	Domestic produce,	209,462			
	2d	Foreign merchandise,	5,465	-	5,039	
	3d	Domestic produce,	127,174			
	3d	Foreign merchandise,	703	-	319	
	4th	Domestic produce,	75,844			
	4th	Foreign merchandise,	17,084	-	16,045	
				663,176		21,816
1821	1st	Domestic produce,	146,160			
	1st	Foreign merchandise,	6,375	-	493	
	2d	Domestic produce,	138,888			
	2d	Foreign merchandise,	199	-		
	3d	Domestic produce,	7,062			
	3d	Foreign merchandise. None.		-		
				298,684		493

#### RECAPITULATION.

1816, Domestic and foreign produce exported,	-	-	-	\$2,353,551
1817, Domestic and foreign produce exported,	-	-	-	2,577,779
1818, Domestic and foreign produce exported,	-	-	-	2,699,111
1819, Domestic and foreign produce exported,	-	-	-	1,152,561
1820, Domestic and foreign produce exported,	-	-	-	663,176
1821, Domestic and foreign produce exported, three quarters, to 30th September,	-	-	-	298,684



17th CONGRESS.]

No. 244.

[1st Session.]

## FURTHER RELIEF TO SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 14, 1822.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully sheweth:*

That, by an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, passed the 16th July, 1798, a duty of twenty cents per month was imposed on the wages of all seamen arriving in the United States on board any vessel of the same, the proceeds of which duty were appropriated for the temporary relief of sick and disabled seamen in the hospitals and other proper institutions established in the several ports of the United States under the direction of the President of the United States; but the moneys collected in any one district were to be expended within the same. That, by an act passed the 2d March, 1799, the former act was extended to officers, seamen, and marines of the navy. That, by another act passed the 3d May, 1802, the moneys collected in pursuance of the former acts were declared to constitute a general fund, to be used and employed by the President, as circumstances should require, for the benefit and convenience of sick and disabled American seamen. That the collector of the port of New York has been the agent of the Government in executing the said several acts at that place; and that soon after the passing of the first of those acts the then collector made an arrangement with the governors of the New York hospital, by which they agreed to receive and take care of sick and disabled seamen at the rate of three dollars a week, being less than is paid for the same purpose at any other principal port in the Union, and one dollar and twenty-five cents a week less than is charged by law for the relief of foreign seamen in the hospitals of the United States. That although the prices of all the necessities of life have at times, and particularly during the last war, been greatly enhanced, yet the governors of the New York hospital have never demanded a greater compensation than that agreed on more than twenty years ago.

That, by the determination of the collector of the port, not more than sixty seamen are to be relieved at any one time. No relief is afforded to seamen afflicted with mental insanity; to any seaman laboring under an incurable disease, or syphilis; nor to any seaman under any circumstances, for more than four months; at the end of which period, however sick or infirm he may be, he is to be dismissed from the hospital, and transported to the place of his nativity or domicil. That extreme suffering must in many cases have resulted to unfortunate seamen from the execution of these directions, if the governors of the hospital had not continued to take charge of those who were thus abandoned by the Government, in confident expectation that Congress would afford them a reasonable compensation for doing so.

On this state of facts your memorialists beg leave, with the utmost respect, to make a few observations. The port of New York possessing more foreign commerce than any other in the Union, there is always at that place a great body of American seamen, and experience has fully proved that the sick and disabled among them at all times considerably exceed the number limited in the directions of the collector. Of these, most having no domicil in the city are not entitled to admission into the alms-house, and must therefore perish unless relieved by the hand of charity. Of all the afflicted, none surely are more in need of protection than the insane; and however culpable those may have been who have contracted syphilitic complaints, yet death is too severe a punishment for indiscretion, and in those complaints death is inevitable without medical assistance. Your memorialists humbly submit whether it comports with the honor of the nation to say to an individual of that meritorious class of citizens who have contributed so largely to its prosperity and glory, and on whom a tax has been levied for the express purpose of relieving them when sick, You have paid your tax for a long course of years, you are now sick, but yet you shall have no relief because you are insane; or because your wounds, though not mortal, have not healed; or your disorder, though not incurable, has not been removed in the course of four months; or because sixty other seamen are now receiving relief, and you must wait (if you do not die in the mean time) until they are cured and discharged.

The only reason your memorialists can imagine for the directions they have alluded to must be, that the fund produced by the tax is insufficient to accomplish its object. Should this be the fact, your memorialists humbly submit the propriety of increasing the tax to thirty cents a month. The receipt of ten cents more or less per month is a matter of small moment to the sailor; he will neither feel it nor complain of it. But it is of infinite importance to him that, when far from home, in the midst of strangers, sick, and disabled even from begging, he should not be left to perish unpitied and unknown.

Whether we consider the value of our seamen to their country, their claims upon its gratitude, or our duty to them as suffering individuals, sound policy and philanthropy alike recommend that the provision made for them when sick and disabled should be rendered effectual.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that the Congress will be pleased to take this subject into their serious consideration, and, in such manner as their wisdom shall direct, render the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen adequate to the purposes for which it was designed.

WILLIAM BAYARD, *President.*JOHN PINTARD, *Secretary.*

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 245.

[1st Session.

## SHIP DIANA RESTORED TO THE PRIVILEGES OF A SEA-LETTERED VESSEL.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 15, 1822.

Mr. NEWTON made the following report:

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of John C. and Thomas Vowel, merchants, of Alexandria, respectfully submit the following report:

That the memorialists state that they are the owners of a ship, foreign built, called the *Diana*, which they purchased at Cayenne; that she arrived at the port of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, in May, 1806, and that she has from that time to the present been wholly owned by citizens of the United States. That the said ship has, from the period above mentioned to the present time, been in possession of a document denominated a sea-letter, by authority of which she has been navigated; that she has been subjected to the payment of foreign tonnage duties to the amount of more than two thousand dollars, and also of discriminating duties on the merchandise imported by her from foreign countries. That her repairs, not long since made, cost upwards of four thousand dollars, and her disbursements and expenditures made for repairs, including the last-mentioned sum, have, since 1806, amounted to the sum of fifty thousand dollars. That since the act concerning the navigation of the United States, which passed the 3d of March, 1817, the said ship, not being considered, under the provisions of that act, a vessel of the United States, is prohibited from importing into the United States any foreign merchandise, and, from the high duties which she will be compelled to pay if employed in the coasting trade, has become useless to them.

The memorialists pray that an act may pass to make her a vessel of the United States, and, if that cannot be granted, to restore the said ship *Diana* to the privileges she possessed prior to the passage of the last-mentioned act.

Previous to directing their attention to the case of the ship *Diana*, the committee consider a classification of ships and vessels according to "the act concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels,"\* which passed the 31st of December, 1792; and also "the act for enrolling and licensing ships and vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same,"† which passed the 18th of February, 1793, indispensably necessary to a right understanding of that case. The first class of vessels the first recited act requires should be registered, and that each ship or vessel belonging to it should have a certificate of registry. When a ship or vessel is duly registered, she is denominated by the said act "a ship or vessel of the United States," and is then qualified to be employed in the foreign trade. The second class, according to the second recited act, should be regularly enrolled, and each ship or vessel belonging to it is required by its provisions to have an enrolment and license; these documents or muniments are made necessary for every ship or vessel above twenty tons employed in the coasting trade and fisheries; and each vessel of the third class, of less than twenty tons, and not less than five tons, is required to take out a license only.

The owner or owners of each ship or vessel of the second and third classes, according to a fixed ratio of tonnage, is or are bound to give bond in a penalty, also fixed by law, that such ship or vessel shall not be employed in any manner to defraud the revenue. Each ship or vessel of the first class is subjected to pay for every voyage she performs six cents per ton as a tonnage duty. Each ship or vessel of the second class is compelled annually to renew her enrolment and license, on renewing which six cents per ton for the year are paid as a tonnage duty; and each vessel of the third class, of less than twenty tons, and not less than five, is also compelled annually to renew her license, on doing which six cents per ton for the year are paid as a tonnage duty. Having endeavored to designate, in as plain and succinct a manner as possible, the different classes of ships and vessels, the committee proceed to notice the case of the ship *Diana*, the subject of this report. This ship belongs to a class not comprehended under either of the classes above mentioned. Soon after the war in Europe, produced by the French Revolution, sea-letters were issued to registered vessels, with the design of giving every possible security to the navigation of the United States engaged in the foreign trade. The document called a sea-letter originates either in treaty stipulations, or derives its origin, force, and effect from the maritime law. The war which then prevailed was one of an anomalous character. A distinction between a neutral and belligerent flag was scarcely regarded.

The principles of national law were openly and wantonly violated, and American vessels were captured, condemned, and sold in the ports of the belligerents. The value of the cargo, if great, was the strongest proof that the trade in which a vessel was employed was fraudulent and illicit; and a participation in the spoils not unfrequently the most cogent argument for condemnation. American vessels that were sold by virtue of a sentence of a foreign court of admiralty lost their privileges unless purchased by the owner or owners at the time of the capture.‡ The vessels that were condemned were frequently sold for one-third of their value. Citizens of the United States became the purchasers of many of them, and also of some, foreign built, that had been captured and condemned. To such as were purchased by citizens of the United States sea-letters were granted by the Government of the United States, which were the title to and evidence of their American character. Such vessels were, in all other respects, treated as foreign bottoms. They were subjected to the payment of foreign tonnage duties, and to the ten per centum discriminating duties.

In the year 1810 an act passed, the 26th March, entitled "An act to prevent the issuing of sea-letters, except to certain vessels."§ This act had three objects in view: The first was to prevent the issuing of sea-letters except in the particular instances within the purview of its provisions; the second was to encourage American naval architecture, to give employment to shipwrights, and all the mechanic arts connected therewith; and the third was to reserve and confirm to vessels having sea-letters all the privileges which the Government of the United States had conferred by granting to them sea-letters.

From 1806 to the present time the ship *Diana* has continued to be solely owned by citizens of the United States. She possessed and used those privileges until the act of the 3d March, 1817, passed, concerning the navigation of the United States.|| Even after the passage of that act she performed one or two voyages to foreign countries, and imported into the United States merchandise therefrom.

\* 2d volume Laws of the United States, page 313.

† 2d volume Laws of the United States, page 332.

‡ 3d volume Laws of the United States, page 4.

§ 4th volume Laws of the United States, page 261, chap. 244.

|| 6th volume Laws of the United States, page 180, chap. 31, sec. 1.



The collector of Alexandria being nowise apprized that the first section of that act had divested her of her privileges, the first intimation he had of it came from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, as will appear by his letter addressed to that officer of the customs. The committee, on a full and impartial investigation of this case, are persuaded that the divestiture of the privileges of that class of vessels to which the *Diana* belonged, by the first section of the act of navigation above referred to, was never deliberately intended. The injury inflicted is to be attributed to an omission through inadvertence. The reservation of the privileges of that class of vessels escaped observation. From the letter and spirit of the act of 26th March, 1810, the committee are under the strongest conviction that it was the intention and design of Congress to permit the owners to dispose of those vessels as to them should seem fit; or, if they should choose to continue those vessels in service, to suffer them to decline and decay in their owners' employ. The ship *Diana* has been so often repaired that few, if any, of her original timbers now compose any part of her frame. She has lately cost four thousand dollars for repairs, and is now a good seaworthy vessel, but useless to her owners. In restoring the ship *Diana* to her privileges, no injury can arise to navigation. The tonnage of that class, according to a statement from the Register of the Treasury, is small, is rapidly declining, and will soon become extinct. The committee, being fully convinced that the ship *Diana* is in justice entitled to her former privileges, have directed their chairman to report a bill to reinvest her with the privileges of which she has been divested by the first section of the act of the 3d March, 1817.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 246.

[1st SESSION.]

## COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1821.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 24, 1822.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1822.*

In conformity with the provisions of the act of the 10th of February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to submit the following statements, showing the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending the 30th of September, 1821, viz:

- 1st. A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandise imported into the United States.
- 2d. A summary statement of the same.
- 3d. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic articles exported.
- 4th. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign articles exported.
- 5th and 6th. Summary statements of the value of domestic and foreign articles exported.
- 7th. A general statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States; and
- 8th. A general statement of the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States.

From the foregoing statements, it appears that the imports have amounted to \$62,585,724, of which amount \$58,025,899 were imported in American vessels, and \$4,559,825 in foreign vessels; that the exports have amounted to \$64,974,382, of which \$43,671,894 were domestic, and \$21,302,488 foreign articles; that \$34,465,272 were exported in American, and \$9,206,622 in foreign vessels. That 765,098 American tonnage entered the ports of the United States, and 804,947 cleared from them; and that 81,526 foreign tonnage entered, and 83,073 cleared from the ports of the United States.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT of the Senate.



## No. 1.

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1820, and ending the 30th day of September, 1821.*

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.						
	Copper, brass, and tin, in pigs or bars.	Bullion.	Gold and silver coin.	Dye- woods.	Raw hides.	Brim- stone and sulphur.	Furs, undressed.
	Dollars.						
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,148	-	10,754
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	2,451	-	10,139	-	844	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	609	346	292,392	-	9,029	-	6
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	5,819	120	509,444	2,064	48,154	-	82
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	4,164	-	1,352,167	-	63	-	3,540
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,746	44,236	61,340	15,587	228,618	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	177,888	-	645,529	244	-	810	12,903
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	2,683	-	-	-	205
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	603,360	-	65	200	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	28,574	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	180	-	801,139	141	308	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	63	-	89,417	-	4,553	-	70,857
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	15,299	174,866	-	452	-	28,850
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	617,264	-	-	-	1,019
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	247,384	-	-	1,114	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	36,363	405	7,157	-	582
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	362	-	504,409	4,424	16,118	-	32
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	21,200	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	5,002	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	287	-	-
Florida, - - - - -	-	-	27,254	-	3,839	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	125	-	80,590	33,358	859	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	917	2,935	1,160,318	8,811	64,967	3,463	1,553
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	593	-	12,787	736	15,223	-	6
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	44,534	1,931	127,531	5,955	298,990	1,070	13,720
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	140,775	-	983	-	130
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	10,236	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	30	-	1,070	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	32,000	200	7,942	118	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil, and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	5,527	60	19,440	250	142,172	-	7,059
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	355,211	-	38	11,092	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	1,283	-	98,139	-	-	11,579	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	91,378	-	-	-	2,739
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,110
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	38	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	27	18,363	49,173	207	112	-	10
South Seas, - - - - -	10	-	-	-	12,000	-	22,000
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Total, - - - - -	246,328	84,890	7,980,000	76,020	892,550	29,446	224,192

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.			VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.		
	Plaster of Paris.	Burr stones, unwrought.	All other free articles.	MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.		
				Piece goods.		Blankets and rugs.
				Cloths and cassimeres.	Worsted and stuff goods.	
Dollars.						
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	1,624			
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-				
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	1,754	313		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	2,426	30		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-				
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	24,485	1,887		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	4,847	54,873	2,442	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	22,631	340	20	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	80			
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	176,740	4,907,611	1,610,083	406,507
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	371	7,744	11,534	921
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	1,689	639	5,351	13
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	176	18		
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	202			
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-				
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	380	726	33,552	
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	327			
British American colonies, - - - - -	138,451	-	6,617	10,284	5,213	3,701
Other British colonies, - - - - -		-				
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	174	-	6,893	15,801	65,260	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	2,722	2,567	7,338	35,798	32,138	20,800
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	188	599	-	110
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	22	-	2,444	227		
French East Indies, - - - - -		-				
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -		-				
Other French African ports, - - - - -		-				
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	42,715	625		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	891			
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	600			
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	2,927			
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	31			
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	23,571	25		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	20,816			
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	3,463	394	665	2,192
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	6,980			
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	5,326			
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	843			
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	340			
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	228			
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	528			
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-				
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	108			
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	21,513			
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	7,223			
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	5,185			
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-				
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-				
China, - - - - -	-	-				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-				
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-				
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	450	159		
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-				
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-				
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	21	162	185	12
Total, -	141,369	2,567	404,971	5,038,255	1,766,443	434,256

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.						
	MANUFACTURES OF						
	Cotton, piece goods.			Woollen and cot- ton hose.	Cotton twist, yarn, and thread.	Linen, bleached & unbleached.	Silk goods.
	Printed and colored.	White.	Nan- keens.				
	Dollars.						
Russia, - - - - -	331	-	-	-	-	25,597	12
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	361	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	16	984	12
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	1,803	371
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	19,472	17,314	5,214	21	-	809	52,588
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	3,106	6,751	186	-	14,629	25,517
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,035	32	795	-	-	90	2,544
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	122	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	3,788,018	2,096,554	13,704	384,518	139,402	1,278,176	186,475
Scotland, - - - - -	380,638	242,748	-	3,619	8,526	269,254	-
Ireland, - - - - -	4,793	11,899	-	1,105	2,860	560,388	60
Gibraltar, - - - - -	8,433	1,179	-	196	-	5,601	93,580
British African ports, - - - - -	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	87,416	75,033	970	-	-	-	322,665
British West Indies, - - - - -	780	-	525	-	-	265	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	4,215	853	-	1,515	-	2,902	480
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	10,238	23,644	3,323	-	212,056	182,399
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	17,394	22,035	1,320	1,902	85	166,766	2,068,038
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	552	-	-	-	-	4,018	23,367
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	20	11,514	-	-	-	16	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	20,202	5,531	7,299	-	249	1,802	23,169
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	1,659	-	29	-	-	8,312	10,269
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	310	-	-	-	-	-	492
Cuba, - - - - -	21,649	2,221	903	1	-	1,407	29,851
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	2,981	-	258	-	-	-	3,065
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	3,263	-	-	-	-	293	4,488
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	587	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	53	18
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	313	2,169	2,100	-	-	-	3,328
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	7,315	-	-	-	191	153,380
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	1,867	-	-	-	-	6,760	1,214
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,621
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	247	16	298,079	-	-	703	1,317,846
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	643	-	185	-	-	-	39
South Seas, - - - - -	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	1,648	80	1,200	-	186	16
Total, -	4,366,407	2,511,405	361,978	397,586	151,138	2,564,159	4,486,924



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.						
	MANUFACTURES OF						
	Hemp goods.	Brass.	Copper.	Iron and steel.	Wares.		
					Glass.	China.	Earthen and stone.
Dollars.							
Russia, - - - - -	13,447	6	14	-	744		
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -	91	-	-	977	198	13	184
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	452	30		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,541	190	16	67
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Holland, - - - - -	-	3,393	-	36,326	9,616	67	1,004
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	26		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	75,153	212,782	150,571	1,548,521	121,458	14,965	618,592
Scotland, - - - - -	127,677	32	16	2,555	11,741	34	2,667
Ireland, - - - - -	401	-	3,890	2,156	6,794	-	629
Gibraltar, - - - - -	88	150	-	820	330	45	13
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	12	14		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-				
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6		
British American colonies, - - - - -	10	54	1,889	1,724	272	203	1,873
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	9,307	820	478	10,656	54,704	1,819	716
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	7,121	4,379	20,783	9,502	3,773	2,064
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	7	76	194	174	719
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	55		
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Hayti, - - - - -	-	34	-	1,532	215	-	27
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	80			
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	39	1,112	115	150	404
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	90	-	194	-	-	1
Cuba, - - - - -	-	423	34	31	27	-	3
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	11	-	8
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	12	-	277	62	25
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	317			
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	169	243	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	91	21	-	376	-	36
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	151	22,936		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	13,273	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	5	113			
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-			
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	5	-			
Total, -	226,174	224,996	161,360	1,630,129	240,001	34,851	629,032

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.						
	MANUFACTURES OF				UNMANUFACTURED.		All other articles paying ad valorem rates of duty.
	Pewter and tin.	Paper, writing and wrapping.	Gold, silver, and precious stones.	Hats, caps, and bonnets.	Copper.	Tin, in sheets or plates.	
	Dollars.						
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	240	-	-	37,080
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	16	-	-	9,580
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	100	5	-	-	26,184
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	607
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	137	560	54	-	-	22,206
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	178	791	18	-	-	98,492
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,030
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	470
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	18,848	15,114	74,657	10,195	62,289	149,096	2,398,667
Scotland, - - - - -	239	424	83	832	-	27	83,866
Ireland, - - - - -	-	321	-	-	21	-	25,611
Gibraltar, - - - - -	119	1,280	-	48,033	-	-	86,619
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,522
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,835
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	439	-	-	6,404
British American colonies, - - - - -	2	194	1,306	250	-	227	22,496
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	75	10,805	14,915	-	-	83,636
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	1,096	33,655	26,797	54,258	136	30	639,795
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	1,553	1,839	8,544	-	-	65,589
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	46	-	-	-	-	12,355
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	1,434	1,676	-	-	-	60,738
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,584
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	108	3,562	-	-	4,322
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,313
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	555	-	-	8,979
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	63	1,047	-	-	27,199
Cuba, - - - - -	38	2,308	332	2,695	537	-	209,884
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	14	-	-	8,048
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	18	-	-	91,764
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	46	13	-	-	24,479
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	543
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,465
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	381
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	1	-	-	29	-	-	14,513
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	300	160	205,726	-	-	89,772
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	1,013	-	738	-	-	30,568
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	260,537
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	105	752	-	-	-	38,467
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	487
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,287
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Total, -	20,343	58,137	120,075	352,196	62,983	149,380	4,906,709

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	DUCK.			SHEETINGS, RUSSIA.		Value of duck and sheetings.	WINE.
	Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.		
	Pieces.					Dollars.	Gallons.
Russia, - - - - -	21,393	18,859	-	36,201	664	818,850	
Prussia, - - - - -	-	28	-	-	-	294	
Sweden, - - - - -	201	364	12	576	-	11,875	2,663
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	14	-	-	-	-	196	4,984
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	140	-	1,120	-	-	23,355	36
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	56	-	-	-	-	840	201
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,773
Scotland, - - - - -	-	40	-	-	-	315	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	4	-	-	56	20
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,156
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	32	3	-	6	4	573	77
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	113	29	8	-	-	1,611	8
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	58	-	-	40	-	936	1,045
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	1,852	-	-	-	-	31,611	953
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	143
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	200	-	-	-	-	2,400	79
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,426
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,131
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	18	-	-	-	-	247	20
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	86	-	-	-	-	1,117	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	742
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	24,143	19,323	1,144	36,823	668	894,276	120,499



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	WINES.						
	Bur- gundy Champ- paign.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Claret, in bottles or cases.	All other, in casks.	Value.
	Gallons.						Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	107	12	-	-	105
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	39	-	-	40
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,976	219	25,078	15,801
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	37	-	285	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	2,968	11,279	22,241	84,239	62,518
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	180	121	-	132	43	770	1,063
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	4	-	83	488	31	1,532	1,499
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	2	125	3,962	22,710	499	18,758	50,288
Scotland, - - - - -	-	27	52	2,361	-	1,184	4,245
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	135	-	-	305
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	17	2,995	2,855	1,168	481,261	246,787
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	26	18
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	-	37,234
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	52	196	396	790
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	20	115	112	-	292	924
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	34	-	-	19	105	247	692
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	2,289	-	63	-	19,907	478,876	181,424
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	170	-	646	-	13,324	388,992	98,969
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	682	-	34	241	22,128	154,173	76,681
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	473	16	165	-	998	28,478	13,337
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	18,428	-	-	-	12,598	24,254
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	364,943	204,108
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	326,974	-	-	8,707	258,475
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	22	3,465	608
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	60	-	141	193	3,736	30,272	46,841
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	756	1,987	67	681	3,848
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	369	-	-	1,118	831
Portugal, - - - - -	-	4,540	-	109,939	-	767	114,494
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	83	71	-	-	177,958
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	77,757	-	14,373	21,889	119,345
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	2,067	-	-	-	3,200
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	151	230
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	145,009	92	88,788	110,052
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	124	-	44,589	7,867
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,537
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	5,334	75	-	228	6,096
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	3,931	23,294	424,956	300,809	99,155	2,242,498	1,873,464

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	SPIRITS.				MOLASSES.	
	From grain.	Value.	From other materials.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	2	2	-	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	41	17	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	222,076	93,249	113,011	24,755
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	478	140	1,645,814	720,561	69,041	16,358
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	468,689	190,439	3,450	1,473	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	3	3	107,787	48,779	943,379	211,907
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	4,812	2,572	137,234	100,615	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	118	69	14,907	8,020	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	8,851	5,348	5,789	4,190	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	7,576	3,482	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	105	58	155	50
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	17,924	10,474	12,230	3,191
British American colonies, - - - - -	460	376	93,489	49,987	14,339	3,333
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	2,070	924	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	1,185	1,208	110	113	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	749,213	464,644	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	30,103	17,604	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	15	15	65,218	33,794	2,642,638	623,685
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	946	454	35,992	6,860
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	227	100	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	6,350	3,137	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	85	12
Florida, - - - - -	706	494	11,354	13,171	2,310	452
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	17	3
Cuba, - - - - -	1,597	1,283	17,569	13,376	4,738,156	745,262
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	97	54	23,522	10,737	158,501	39,983
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	2,757	1,409	85,365	10,371
Portugal, - - - - -	4,627	1,642	25	36	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	35	18	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	302	468	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	462	180	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	262,247	31,123
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	29	67	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	26	16	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	9,516	1,902
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	492,176	203,858	3,165,974	1,600,940	9,086,982	1,719,227

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	BEER, ALE, &c.		OIL.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign fishing.		Olive.	Value.
			Spermaceti.	Whale, &c.		
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.			Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	1,360	958				
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -					1,564	932
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -						
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -	4	2				
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	67,135	56,853				
Scotland, - - - - -	2,664	1,450				
Ireland, - - - - -	1,171	569				
Gibraltar, - - - - -				55	6,755	6,225
British African ports, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	48	82		335		159
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -			7,000		1,021	6,603
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -					7,210	6,917
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						6
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -				28		
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -					4,853	3,931
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -					5,483	4,802
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Floridas, - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -					393	440
Cuba, - - - - -	31	36			48	38
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -					946	1,200
Portugal, - - - - -					1,331	1,121
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -					4,489	4,510
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -					15,437	14,796
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -						
Total, -	72,413	59,950	7,000	418	49,530	51,680



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	TEAS.					
	Bohea.	Souchong and other black.	Imperial, gunpowder, &c.	Hyson and young hyson.	Hyson skin and other green.	Value.
	Pounds.					Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	121	-	50
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	63	30
British African ports, - - - - -	-	69	-	-	-	30
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	38	79	139
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	31	-	26	-	26
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	838	-	800
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	18	-	20	-	20
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	27	-	-	-	17
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	635	-	356
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	216	-	237
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	191,953	1,185,195	251,600	1,638,020	1,706,695	1,320,929
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	191,953	1,185,542	251,600	1,639,914	1,706,837	1,322,636

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	COFFEE.		COCOA.		CHOCOLATE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	72,730	16,064	2,350	236	320	65
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	955,746	214,359	310,922	60,312	32	7
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -	258	30				
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	298,931	76,877	95,381	18,003		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	251,391	55,866				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	526	93				
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	43	19
British African ports, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	141,457	17,173				
British West Indies, - - - - -	16,744	3,458	5,673	218		
British American colonies, - - - - -	1,473	365	95	8	10	3
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	1,033	171				
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	93	20				
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	140,208	30,050	133,284	13,762	29	14
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	7,143,453	1,490,425	118,449	10,182	53	13
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	62	5	18	10
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	206	20		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	5,495	738				
Floridas, - - - - -	5,955	1,577				
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	266	23	159	20		
Cuba, - - - - -	9,113,866	1,927,580	7,041	641	574	177
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	1,109,603	229,064	29,206	4,203		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,023,770	226,908	1,069,136	110,815	247	111
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -	2,570	920				
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	201	40				
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	691,536	159,287	148,552	12,749		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -						
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -	218,323	28,667				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	6,146	1,300				
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -	71,885	8,915				
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -						
Total, -	21,273,659	4,489,970	1,920,516	231,174	1,326	419

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	SUGARS.					FRUITS.
	Brown.	White, clay- ed, or pow- dered.	Value.	Candy, loaf, &c.	Value.	Almonds.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	961,927	33,756	57,909	-	-	12,880
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	5,900,856	29,992	348,782	-	-	1,958
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -	791	-	38			
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,063,302	-	62,485			
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	633,965	-	38,194			
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	49,602	-	4,413			
Scotland, - - - - -	252	-	18			
Ireland, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	3,323	-	222	-	-	74,557
British African ports, - - - - -	228	-	12			
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	3,705,411	-	208,753	39	6	
British West Indies, - - - - -	57,642	-	3,118			
British American colonies, - - - - -	276,989	-	18,002	271	56	
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	112	15	57	6	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	28,669
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	20,522
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	661,011	1,566	46,756			
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	250,552	-	10,022			
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	251,483	21,372	17,052			
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	15,669
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	32,990
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	183
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	1,896,802	40	95,885			
Floridas, - - - - -	128,571	32,059	7,968	-	-	888
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -						
Cuba, - - - - -	29,651,810	6,165,645	2,149,954			
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	4,821,125	50,391	280,775	-	-	1,464
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	218,896	-	16,858			
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	15,981
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	2,423,102	2,048	171,239			
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	29,124
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	29,933
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	19,649	1,572			
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -	187,724	10,551	13,510	2,499	245	
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	290	-	30			
Total, - - - - -	53,145,654	6,367,181	3,553,582	2,866	313	264,818



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					Value.
	FRUITS.					
	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins.		
				In jars, &c.	All other.	
	Pounds.					Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,320	-	90
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	74	213	1,255
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,028	-	441
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	24	-	1
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	3,739	-	-	-	-	408
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	6,975	621,248	303,460	68,178
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	262	-	16
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	139	132	33
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	27	-	3
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	115,493	633	1,981	1,009	10,288
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	2,528	699	5,351	-	2,573
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	1,681	39,071	-	4,494
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	2,241	3,885	308,418	643,792	59,776
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	25
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida, - - - - -	-	4,268	-	1,290	-	869
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	37	27	31,455	1,250	2,480
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	96	107	247	-	301
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	42	-	10
Portugal, - - - - -	-	22	1,695	392	-	2,198
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	338	39	-	24
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	615	-	5,113	-	366
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	1,340	-	1,009	282	5,735	1,604
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	19,597	-	-	-	-	5,682
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	12	-	242,568	9,105	218,619	19,860
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	1,332	-	60
Total, -	24,688	125,300	259,617	1,030,240	1,174,210	181,035

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Value.	SPICE.
	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.					Mace.
	Pounds.						Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	536,001	902	-	4,821	1,384,149	185,109	
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,810	13,569	1,564	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	55	-	-	2,119	26,836	2,772	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	29,425	-	-	2,811	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	133	-	-	25	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	983
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	31,258	21,373	673,512	75,702	99
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	636	-	-	121	
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	107	-	-	28	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	411	4,084	-	721	
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	6,782	-	750	
British American colonies, - - - - -	274	-	13	255	-	74	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	64	990	55	37,699	4,080	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	1,757	-	23,227	31	-	4,045	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	2,880	-	1,988	72,452	-	6,685	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	148	-	-	95	465	56	
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,593	-	205	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	126	-	16	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,715	2,855	685	
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	885	394	125,525	16,649	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	66	-	-	53	
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,650	973,771	105,080	
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	55	-	-	8	
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	232,158	27,345	
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	93	-	118	38,917	4,199	4,253	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	32,903	-	-	78,623	184,232	25,671	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	621	-	106	
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	90	30	-	-	-	5	
Total, -	574,201	996	89,312	242,516	3,658,970	464,619	1,082

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	SPICES.						
	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.	Value.
	Pounds.						Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	312	1,652	180	-	588
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	19,158	1,562	744	11,899	-	29,638
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	29	-	-	-	21
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	445	-	-	471,224	-	176	39,581
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	17,629	1,092	-	45,973	181,888	-	50,337
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	18,776	-	2,798
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	55,536	-	-	7,736
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	58,242	-	-	4,659
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	12,057	-	2,716
British American colonies, - - - - -	1	1	2	6,434	4,478	-	2,155
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	2,300	39,027	-	-	7,515
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	16	-	1,017	-	-	-	732
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	454	261
Cuba, - - - - -	396	-	-	-	41,045	-	6,754
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	3,056	-	8,513	-	3,161
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	6	84	-	-	-	27
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	329,687	57,076
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,299,996	-	-	94,526
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	18,487	20,257	8,362	1,978,828	278,836	330,317	310,281



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	INDIGO.		COTTON.		Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -							
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	1,127	1,475	118,424	24,451			
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	20,948	29,437	4,325	604	-	52	34
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -	7,265	7,290	-	-	-	6	5
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	17,781	33,317	13,549	3,390			
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -							
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	859	550
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
Gibraltar, - - - - -							
British African ports, - - - - -							
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -	469,317	555,001	-	-	30	-	30
British West Indies, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -	4	6	-	-	10	10	5
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	16	6
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	298	41			
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	4,275	4,702	40,562	5,022			
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -							
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	5,474	3,165	17,973	2,372			
Floridas, - - - - -			292,221	74,983			
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	43,661	46,905					
Cuba, - - - - -	2,667	4,243	40,975	6,146	-	1,364	10
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	95	150					
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	10,537	16,621	137,126	18,377			
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -							
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -							
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -							
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	25,582	5,230			
Italy and Malta, - - - - -							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	1,644	2,100					
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -							
Asia, generally, - - - - -							
West Indies, generally, - - - - -							
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -							
South Seas, - - - - -							
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -							
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -							
Total, -	584,805	704,412	691,039	140,616	40	2,310	647

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.				
	GUNPOWDER.		Bristles.	Glue.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.			
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	27,042	2,240	9,036
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	71,487	11,699	57,825	861	13,958
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	35,086	6,105
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	2,485	716	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	317	39
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	120	17
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Florida, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	2	1	-	-	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	73,974	12,416	84,867	38,624	29,155

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.							
	PAINTS.					LEAD.		
	Ochre.		White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Value.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Shot.	Value.
	Dry.	In oil.						
	Pounds.				Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	16,077	-	1,120	7,103	-	315
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	4,651	3,210	385	3,735	-	86
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	177,611	512	24,361	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,133	-	116
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	251,833	57,091	3,710,972	26,083	290,769	2,143,854	2,241,361	232,560
Scotland, - - - - -	-	242	53,063	-	3,884	42,161	44,406	3,497
Ireland, - - - - -	1,635	-	7,000	-	512	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	753,958	-	37,246
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	2,742	50	315	741	4,814	425
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	3,619	-	380	237,320	-	10,226
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	49,821	-	-	-	649	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,428	-	125
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	828	-	28
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	539	-	25
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	386	461	-	49	-	15	2
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	1,782	-	87	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	254	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	397	-	30	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	274	-	22	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	609	-	50
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	303,543	57,719	3,978,649	29,855	322,568	3,197,409	2,290,596	284,701



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	CORDAGE.				COPPER AND COMPOSITION		
	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread, &c.	Value.	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Value.
	Pounds.			Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	313,478	224,351	2,232	28,281			
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	7,726	-	-	269			
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	4,732	-	985	721			
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -	-	2,910	9,107	4,272	-	1,331	230
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -							
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -							
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	1,443	3,091	150,741	48,228	29,260	7,301	8,820
Scotland, - - - - -	1,961	670	14,946	3,901			
Ireland, - - - - -	556	-	862	272			
Gibraltar, - - - - -	4,718	-	-	750			
British African ports, - - - - -							
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	56,717	6,791			
British West Indies, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	334	264	201			
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	1,194	226			
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -		43,530	20,137	8,694			
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	9,428	961	253	1,112			
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	10,366	-	-	656			
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -							
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	633	-	38			
Floridas, - - - - -	18,310	126	1,583	1,634			
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -		20,209	1,490	1,668			
Cuba, - - - - -	1,452	195	-	151			
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -							
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -							
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -							
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -							
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -							
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -							
Italy and Malta, - - - - -							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -							
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -							
Asia, generally, - - - - -							
West Indies, generally, - - - - -							
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -							
South Seas, - - - - -							
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -							
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	6	2			
Total, -	374,170	297,010	260,517	107,867	29,260	8,632	9,050

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	WIRE.		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.				
	Quantity.	Value.	Tacks, brads, and sprigs.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.			Cwt.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	783
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,597
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	170	3,505	-	121
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	500	6,613	542
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	775	644	4,605	146
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	798	408	-	156
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13,506	-	368
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	305,007	35,783	47,908	664,872	69,235	40,579	23,201
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	40	51	-	120	-	-	13
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,264	70
British American colonies, - - - - -	303	48	-	7,010	-	1,647	90
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,377
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	80
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	9	2	-	291	-	-	43
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,296	-	12,768	963
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	30
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	242	-	2,984	125
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	305,359	35,884	47,908	678,554	87,798	72,580	24,122
							145,711

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	MANUFACTURES OF IRON.			IRON.		
	In bars and bolts.			In pigs.	Castings.	Value.
	Rolled.	Hammered.	Value.			
	Cwt.		Dollars.	Cwt.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	84,461	274,593			
Prussia, - - - - -	-	6	54			
Sweden, - - - - -	195	220,260	710,392	52	-	80
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	3,695	9,559			
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	4,667	15,364			
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	503	-	700	-	23	69
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Holland, - - - - -	997	6,276	28,022			
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	45	131			
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	41,004	16,255	142,266	10,217	6,138	38,979
Scotland, - - - - -	109	-	516	7,869	599	14,820
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-			
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-			
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
British American colonies, - - - - -	420	113	2,343	218	176	2,341
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	398	6,222	24,860			
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	101	516
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-			
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Hayti, - - - - -	-	102	350			
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	377	1,461			
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Cuba, - - - - -	1	615	2,250			
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	57	-	180			
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-			
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-			
China, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-			
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-			
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-			
Total, -	43,684	343,094	1,213,041	18,356	7,037	56,805



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	STEEL.		HEMP.		ALUM.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	75,629	441,114		
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -	1,524	14,242	-	-	1,361	3,732
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	101	422	1,649	9,141		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -						
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -	2,257	25,179	828	6,705		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	8	50				
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	6,565	80,472	8,086	53,529	1	4
Scotland, - - - - -	1	14				
Ireland, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -						
British African ports, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	26	307	-	-	2	5
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	853	8,340				
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Floridas, - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -						
Cuba, - - - - -	107	292				
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	128	1,973				
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -						
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -						
Total, -	11,570	131,291	86,192	510,489	1,364	3,741

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	COPPERAS.		SALT.		COAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	14,027	2,982	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	12,284	2,482	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	74,329	13,033	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	1,209	1,210	1,717,534	306,929	433,910	61,188
Scotland, - - - - -	547	333	-	-	93,529	11,591
Ireland, - - - - -	72	32	147,573	27,380	49,715	9,816
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	109,559	12,470	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	299	50	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	505,649	91,986	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	1	6	47,041	15,595	50,223	3,697
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	16,299	1,522	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	265	142	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	49,426	4,706	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	7,775	1,556	360	60
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	10,632	1,809	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	181,054	23,095	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	35,774	2,835	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	410	206	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	3,853	371	-	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	13,733	2,647	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	5,065	416	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	746,776	67,877	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	3,191	178	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	122,441	19,130	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	2,090	200	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	96,011	7,435	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	19,562	1,704	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	1,075	285	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	1,829	1,581	3,943,727	609,021	627,737	91,352

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	FISH.				GLASS.		
	Dried.	Pickled.			Value.	Black quart bottles.	Window.
		Salmon.	Mackerel.	All other.			
	Quintals.	Barrels.			Dollars.	Gross.	100 sq. ft.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10	700
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	4	28	33	194
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	4	-	20	493	6,908	5,290
Scotland, - - - - -	21	-	-	29	357	930	1,491
Ireland, - - - - -	7	-	-	-	13	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	16	-	-	192	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	318	1,019	7	63	12,031	28	5
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	728	976
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	857	85
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	280	4
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	9	-	-	72	294	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	11	6
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	16	18
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	40
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	346	1,048	7	116	13,186	10,147	8,824
							107,354



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	Boots.	Shoes and slippers.	Value.	SEGARS.		PLAYING CARDS.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pairs.		Dollars.	1,000.	Dollars.	Packs.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	157	40	511				
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	287	1,650		
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	53	473		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	48	40				
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Holland, - - - - -	4	6	21	-	-	72	7
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	4	40		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	38	773	1,219	12	144	432	117
Scotland, - - - - -	-	296	222				
Ireland, - - - - -	-	6	5				
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	7	.6				
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-				
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	20	45		
British American colonies, - - - - -	5	147	225	-	-	10	2
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	129	54	26	167		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	2	5,861	3,645	-	-	72	10
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	3	175	177				
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	73	73				
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	65	412		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	2	2				
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	204	1,662		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	184	673		
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	9,939	106,330		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	96	485		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	122	122	110	1,520		
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	72	-	105				
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-				
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-				
China, - - - - -	-	29	18				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-				
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-				
Total, - - - - -	281	7,714	6,445	11,000.	113,601	586	136

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.					TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTATIONS.	
	Free of duty.	Paying ad valorem rates of duty.	Paying specific rates of duty.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	From each country.	From the dominions of each Power.
Dollars.							
Russia, - - - - -	13,526	77,471	1,761,202	1,852,199	-	-	1,852,199
Prussia, - - - - -	-	387	1,012	-	1,399	-	1,399
Sweden, - - - - -	15,188	12,384	732,181	658,335	101,418	759,753	1,369,869
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	304,808	28,980	276,328	601,706	8,410	610,116	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	35	757	15,364	16,156	-	16,156	1,999,730
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	390,168	102,076	1,491,330	1,958,738	24,836	1,983,574	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	1,364,781	257,389	316,783	1,788,754	150,199	1,938,953	2,934,272
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	374,158	15,890	470,902	833,757	27,193	860,950	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	110	618	133,641	134,369	-	134,369	2,934,272
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	1,014,114	20,281,956	1,884,792	21,691,813	1,489,049	23,180,862	
Scotland, - - - - -	371	1,155,177	64,544	865,173	354,919	1,220,092	2,934,272
Ireland, - - - - -	4,577	626,931	54,646	533,756	152,398	686,154	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	603,801	246,504	383,958	1,032,564	201,699	1,234,263	29,277,938
British African ports, - - - - -	1,802	4,581	198	6,581	-	6,581	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	21	192	213	-	213	29,277,938
British East Indies, - - - - -	28,954	672,197	829,648	1,530,799	-	1,530,799	
British West Indies, - - - - -	802,095	8,419	116,832	646,395	280,951	927,346	990,165
British American colonies, - - - - -	309,958	59,663	121,083	459,490	31,214	490,704	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	924	-	924	924	990,165
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	226,534	700,652	62,979	763,869	226,296	-	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	630,910	3,169,685	693,322	4,079,330	414,587	4,493,917	5,900,581
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	248,686	107,341	139,996	434,311	61,712	496,023	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	46,973	24,233	829,413	900,619	-	900,619	5,900,581
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	10,022	10,022	-	10,022	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,246,257
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hayti, - - - - -	568,060	124,533	1,553,664	2,207,559	38,698	-	2,246,257
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	22,091	174,584	57,350	242,057	11,968	254,025	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	5,602	8,072	274,694	280,376	7,992	288,368	9,653,728
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	6,527	60	258,502	265,089	-	265,089	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	318	12,313	102,230	114,861	-	114,861	9,653,728
Florida, - - - - -	54,664	31,648	103,418	174,860	14,870	189,730	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	135,748	29,396	50,931	210,673	5,402	216,075	1,353,549
Cuba, - - - - -	1,246,427	275,595	5,062,827	5,661,979	922,870	6,584,849	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	36,325	14,385	575,904	620,898	5,716	626,614	1,353,549
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	499,057	99,826	515,234	1,106,259	7,858	1,114,117	
Portugal, - - - - -	142,731	25,501	187,884	351,701	4,415	356,116	1,353,549
Madeira, - - - - -	10,576	615	179,098	187,701	2,588	190,289	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	1,328	16,475	120,179	137,982	-	137,982	973,463
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	40,788	698	22,550	63,612	424	64,036	
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	973,463
Coast of Brazil & other Portuguese Am. col. - - - - -	174,616	22,870	407,640	605,126	-	605,126	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	387,854	457,368	128,241	973,463	-	-	229,792
Trieste & other Austrian ports on Adriatic, - - - - -	118,224	65,247	46,321	229,792	-	-	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	99,302	262,158	34,220	389,692	5,988	-	395,680
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	48,110	1,669,488	1,394,353	3,111,951	-	-	3,111,951
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	28	123,193	123,221	-	-	123,221
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	38	487	3,202	3,727	-	-	3,727
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	68,342	46,431	15,170	129,943	-	-	129,943
South Seas, - - - - -	34,010	133	285	34,428	-	-	34,428
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	26	3,694	112	-	3,832	-	3,832
Total, - - - - -	10,082,313	30,894,917	21,608,494	58,025,899	4,559,825	-	62,585,724

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 23, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 2.

*A summary statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1820, and ending the 30th day of September, 1821.*

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
	Value in dollars.		
Copper, brass, and tin, in pigs or bars, - - - - -	237,798	8,530	246,328
Bullion, - - - - -	84,660	230	84,890
Gold and silver coin, - - - - -	6,039,917	1,940,083	7,980,000
Dye woods, - - - - -	71,538	4,482	76,020
Raw hides, - - - - -	882,350	10,180	892,530
Brimstone and sulphur, - - - - -	28,917	529	29,446
Furs, undressed, - - - - -	221,419	2,773	224,192
Plaster of Paris, - - - - -	141,028	341	141,369
Burr-stones, unwrought, - - - - -	1,318	1,249	2,567
All other articles free of duty, - - - - -	386,173	18,798	404,971
Total, - - - - -	8,095,118	1,987,195	10,082,313
SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
	Value in dollars.		
Manufactures of woollen, piece goods, cloths, and cassimeres, - - - - -	4,855,402	182,853	5,038,255
worsted and stuff, - - - - -	1,717,134	49,309	1,766,443
blankets and rugs, - - - - -	407,084	27,172	434,256
cotton, piece goods, printed and colored, - - - - -	4,225,662	140,745	4,366,407
white, - - - - -	2,425,647	85,758	2,511,405
nankeens, - - - - -	361,898	80	361,978
woollen and cotton hose, - - - - -	372,439	25,147	397,586
cotton twist, yarn, and thread, - - - - -	144,587	6,551	151,138
linens, bleached and unbleached, - - - - -	2,159,664	404,495	2,564,159
silk goods, - - - - -	4,396,334	90,590	4,486,924
hempen goods, - - - - -	125,811	100,363	226,174
brass, - - - - -	210,084	14,912	224,996
copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value, - - - - -	147,763	13,597	161,360
iron and steel, other than that paying a specific rate of duty, - - - - -	1,507,803	122,326	1,630,129
wares, glass, other than that paying a specific rate of duty, - - - - -	179,147	60,854	240,001
china, - - - - -	34,117	734	34,851
earthen and stone, - - - - -	467,526	161,506	629,032
tin and pewter, - - - - -	17,335	3,008	20,343
paper, writing and wrapping, - - - - -	55,360	2,777	58,137
gold, silver, and precious stones, - - - - -	114,051	6,024	120,075
hats, caps, and bonnets, - - - - -	346,770	5,426	352,196
Unmanufactured copper, subject to a duty of 15 per cent. - - - - -	43,934	19,049	62,983
tin, in sheets or plates, - - - - -	133,088	16,292	149,380
All other articles paying an ad valorem rate of duty, - - - - -	4,669,673	237,036	4,906,709
Total, - - - - -	29,118,313	1,776,604	30,894,917



## STATEMENT—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.				QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
				In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Duck and sheeting, - - -	pieces,	82,069	893,901	34	375	82,103	894,276		
Wines, - - -	gallons,	2,868,477	1,769,032	346,665	104,432	3,215,142	1,873,464		
Spirits, from grain, - - -	do.	441,557	175,802	50,619	28,056	492,176	203,858		
other materials, - - -	do.	3,124,747	1,572,174	41,227	28,766	3,165,974	1,600,940		
Molasses, - - -	do.	9,067,922	1,716,634	19,060	2,593	9,086,982	1,719,227		
Beer, ale, and porter, - - -	do.	35,780	30,027	36,633	29,923	72,413	59,950		
Oil, fish and olive, in casks, - - -	do.	56,920	51,632	28	48	56,948	51,680		
Teas, - - -	pounds,	4,975,534	1,322,501	112	135	4,975,646	1,322,636		
Coffee, - - -	do.	21,094,934	4,452,506	178,725	37,464	21,273,659	4,489,970		
Cocoa, - - -	do.	1,920,516	231,174	-	-	1,920,516	231,174		
Chocolate, - - -	do.	1,316	416	10	3	1,326	419		
Sugar, brown and white, - - -	do.	58,715,219	3,509,714	797,616	43,868	59,512,835	3,553,582		
candy, loaf, and lump, - - -	do.	2,810	301	56	12	2,866	313		
Fruits, - - -	do.	2,757,028	173,125	121,845	7,910	2,878,873	181,035		
Candles, cheese, soap, and tallow, - - -	do.	4,488,880	455,317	77,115	9,302	4,565,995	464,619		
Spices, - - -	do.	2,624,182	307,575	11,987	2,706	2,636,169	310,281		
Indigo, - - -	do.	577,316	696,795	7,489	7,617	584,805	704,412		
Cotton, - - -	do.	664,883	135,530	26,156	5,086	691,039	140,616		
Tobacco and snuff, - - -	do.	1,583	253	767	394	2,350	647		
Gunpowder, - - -	do.	68,046	11,100	5,928	1,316	73,974	12,416		
Bristles and glue, - - -	do.	107,949	26,644	15,542	2,511	123,491	29,155		
Paints, ochre, &c. - - -	do.	2,779,355	217,269	1,590,411	105,299	4,369,766	322,568		
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet, - - -	do.	4,606,779	237,357	881,226	47,344	5,488,005	284,701		
Cordage, - - -	do.	872,695	96,517	59,002	11,350	931,697	107,867		
Copper and composition rods and spikes, - - -	do.	36,706	8,707	1,186	343	37,892	9,050		
Iron and steel wire, - - -	do.	283,737	34,214	21,622	1,670	305,359	35,884		
Iron, tacks, nails, anchors, and sheet, - - -	do.	3,169,196	129,843	419,308	15,868	3,588,504	145,711		
in bars and bolts, rolled, - - -	cwt.	31,853	1,096,486	11,831	116,555	43,684	1,213,041		
do. do. hammered, - - -	do.	521,558	21,536	21,536	343,094	18,356			
in pigs, - - -	do.	14,259	43,348	4,097	13,457	18,356	56,805		
castings, - - -	do.	5,145	1,892	1,892	7,037	131,291			
Steel, - - -	do.	9,955	120,736	1,615	10,555	11,570	510,489		
Hemp, - - -	do.	86,192	510,489	-	-	86,192	3,741		
Alum, - - -	do.	975	2,619	389	1,122	1,364	1,581		
Copperas, - - -	do.	1,145	1,091	684	490	1,829	609,021		
Salt, - - -	bushels,	3,447,428	530,374	496,299	78,647	3,943,727	91,352		
Coal, - - -	do.	410,489	64,222	217,248	27,130	627,737	346		
Fish, dried, - - -	quintals,	326	12,809	20	377	1,171	13,186		
pickled, - - -	barrels,	1,141	30	30	10,147	8,824			
Glass, black quart bottles, - - -	gross,	3,544	56,064	6,603	51,290	10,747			
window, - - -	100 sq. feet,	6,006	5,321	2,818	1,124	7,995	6,445		
Boots and shoes, - - -	pairs,	6,690	112,715	1,305	886	11,000	113,601		
Segars, - - -	1,000,	10,884	134	116	2	586	136		
Playing cards, - - -	packs,	576		10					
Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty, - - -	-	-	20,812,468	-	796,026	-	21,608,494		
free of duty, - - -	-	-	8,095,118	-	1,987,195	-	10,082,313		
paying ad valorem rates of duty, - - -	-	-	29,118,313	-	1,776,604	-	30,894,917		
Total value in dollars, - - -	-	-	58,025,899	-	4,559,825	-	62,585,724		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 23, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 3.

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1820, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1821.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	FISH.				OIL.	
	Dried or smoked.	Value.	Pickled.		Value.	Sperma-ceti.
	Quintals.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Gallons.
Russia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	8,305	20,591	4,425	224	14,223	300
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	15,437	40,199	11,021	187	37,739	1,447
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	23,636	46,374	5,988	79	21,864	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,681	4,490	645	100	3,132	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -						
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	12,530	28,849	235	183	1,650	12
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	85	303	229	800	2,544	
British West Indies, - - - - -	485	1,277	102	-	333	202
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	491	1,054	204	-	728	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	59	236	15	30	277	
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	58,731	185,802	10,819	176	37,588	150
French East Indies, - - - - -	1,016	3,720	50	-	175	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	623	1,957	182	-	1,076	
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	27,928	75,334	17,908	13	60,530	193
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	4,204	9,590	7	12	76	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	1,990	5,030	19	-	79	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	933	2,718	75	-	236	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	57	142	-	317	317	
Floridas, - - - - -	187	448	283	-	842	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	762	1,770	472	10	1,733	
Cuba, - - - - -	41,614	97,549	8,120	111	25,610	4,613
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	5,477	13,076	3,531	67	11,747	
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	3,475	10,216	1,460	226	4,011	
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -	384	1,039	50	-	150	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	283	804	5	11	28	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	90	267	90	-	296	
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	19,048	58,596	2,326	220	8,820	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	14,420	32,908	56	75	266	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	15	38	50	-	135	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	10	30				
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -	224	793	64	182	500	
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	22,405	61,288	7,826	940	26,636	333
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -	206	594	100	99	668	
South Seas, - - - - -	41	126	15	-	38	
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	473	1,570	55	100	750	
Total, -	267,305	708,778	76,429	4,162	264,813	7,250
						5,340

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	OIL.		WHALEBONE.		SPERMACEI CANDLES.		WOOD.
	Whale and other fish.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Staves & heading.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	1,000.
Russia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -	66,689	20,990					
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	3,061	1,180	-	-	5,729	2,304	584
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	26,984	9,194	-	-	-	-	10
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	5,667	2,418	-	-	30,912	12,414	994
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -	162,966	51,388	7,122	508	-	-	109
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	23,195	8,848	-	-	12,047	4,778	282
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,117	722	-	-	3,602	1,412	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,446
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	5,171	1,903	-	-	55,073	20,043	990
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	735	288	
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,885
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,038
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,423	554	10
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	377,235	114,062	4,232	323	-	-	6
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	796	336	-	-	-	-	223
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	1,285	470	-	-	-	-	42
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	44,224	16,500	-	-	12,129	5,038	2,872
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	802	354	
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Haiti, - - - - -	11,827	4,403	-	-	45,022	21,265	40
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	100,688	34,873	-	-	2,023	775	888
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,567	635	132
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	11,137	3,827	-	-	836	326	382
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida, - - - - -	461	329	-	-	1,562	711	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	541	185	-	-	1,612	703	
Cuba, - - - - -	72,906	26,165	-	-	135,604	53,167	260
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	1,816	646	-	-	1,238	488	40
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	10,040	3,049	-	-	26,176	10,417	4
Portugal, - - - - -	35,220	11,184	-	-	-	-	660
Madeira, - - - - -	15,698	4,984	-	-	8,039	3,140	491
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	13,084	4,234	-	-	1,985	761	225
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	659	255	
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	54,312	19,395	-	-	52,463	20,907	17
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	14,349	4,831	4,995	658	6,541	2,544	43
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	1,810	689	-	-	386	155	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,790	1,060	
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,243	897	
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	5,746	2,186	-	-	5,888	2,039	511
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,866	2,347	
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, -	1,068,025	348,991	16,349	1,489	424,952	169,777	22,506



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	WOOD.							
	Shingles.	Boards, plank,&c.	Hewn timber.	Value.	Other lumber.	Masts & spars.	Oak bark and other dye.	All manu- fact'rs of.
	1,000.	1,000 ft.	Tons.	Dollars.				
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,072	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	4,820	3,175	32	44,559	956	947	-	2,004
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	5,241	3,647	71	59,878	7,117	791	42	8,134
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	177	-	4,870	59	-	10,713	78
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,428	2,583	-	31,468	4,805	661	-	9,865
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	60	-	702	115	584	-	457
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	45	255	30,328	5,941	8,544	64,833	1,014
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	842	-	-	1,321	22
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	29,100	621	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	284	-	42,258	25	239	2,456	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	60	-	904	385	1,780	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	4,483	3,600	182	97,970	5,873	551	-	699
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	4,568	13,846	13,792	308,503	7,562	23,920	-	1,532
Other British colonies, - - - - -	28	5	-	383	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	136	277	-	36,716	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	8,320	52	-	10,818	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,461	-	-	604	23
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	15,816	11,555	581	162,708	16,178	1,301	-	24,838
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	8,704	5,094	251	69,409	4,626	146	-	4,515
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	2	-	38,545	31	-	716	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,052	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	44	335	-	20,203	88	225	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida, - - - - -	82	321	-	4,604	1,731	-	-	664
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	1,897	1,191	-	15,023	-	245	-	534
Cuba, - - - - -	3,751	23,301	-	253,090	24,605	5,099	1,397	74,241
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	1,139	2,298	-	22,337	1,515	-	-	2,429
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	13	523	-	6,377	177	2,464	-	2,991
Portugal, - - - - -	-	6	-	29,355	4	22	-	222
Madeira, - - - - -	4	568	-	18,799	508	870	-	69
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	198	-	11,919	-	113	-	135
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	138	161	-	2,017	-	-	-	276
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	490	-	6,018	980	77	-	13,200
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	12	9	906	-	192	3,846	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,937	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	5	-	55	-	-	-	565
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	1,377	2,422	47	35,171	5,723	5,856	-	3,276
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	215	-	2,395	12	-	-	2,636
South Seas, - - - - -	-	2	-	106	555	-	-	12,488
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	50	63	-	802	-	-	-	2,784
Total, -	53,583	76,244	15,220	1,367,660	90,521	54,627	139,534	169,715

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	NAVAL STORES.			ASHES, POT & PEARL.		Skins and furs.	GINSENG.	
	Tar and pitch.	Rosin & turpentine.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	Barrels.		Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	2	211			
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	400		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	447	251	1,218	-	-	4,168		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	125	312	-	-	2,141		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	942	307	2,433	18	2,160	4,931		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Holland, - - - - -	-	100	255	975	112,036	330,019		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,056	116	2,501	-	-	-		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,351	535	4,412	-	-	-		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	41,673	70,964	237,146	2,563	283,578	5,774		
Scotland, - - - - -	887	483	2,661	20	2,255	14		
Ireland, - - - - -	2,905	1,051	8,302	599	70,046	71,263		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	545	657	2,377	-	-	156,042		
British African ports, - - - - -	10	-	27	-	-	17,520		
British East Indies, - - - - -	2,718	380	6,492	-	-	1,932		
British West Indies, - - - - -	581	51	936	-	-	1,935		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	312		
British American colonies, - - - - -	6,081	589	13,987	3,682	340,327	30	70	6
Other British colonies, - - - - -	75	25	208	-	-	16,711		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	1,500	215	3,562	36	4,312	51		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	644	72,891	1,048		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	50	-	131	-	-	-		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,247	104	2,080	-	-	-		
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hayti, - - - - -	489	186	1,194	-	-	-		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	76	56	235	-	-	-		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	25	-	59	-	-	-		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Florida, - - - - -	7	-	14	-	-	-		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	1,039	-	2,155	-	-	-		
Cuba, - - - - -	1,737	227	3,806	-	-	-		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	253	20	583	-	-	-		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	2,157	595	5,989	-	-	-		
Portugal, - - - - -	410	234	1,274	-	-	-		
Madeira, - - - - -	110	25	277	-	-	-		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	20	100	216	-	-	-		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	35	-	88	-	-	-		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	1,456	1,327	5,419	14	1,532	458		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	240	320	1,085	-	-	2,712		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	125	222	-	-	-		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	50	-	100	-	-	5,850		
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
China, - - - - -	136	-	291	-	-	142,399	332,922	171,780
Asia, generally, - - - - -	508	18	1,451	-	-	495		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	240	17	591	-	-	-		
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	51	-	120	-	-	-		
South Seas, - - - - -	20	-	50	-	-	-		
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	169	10	401	-	-	-		
Total, - - - - -	71,196	79,213	314,660	8,553	889,348	766,205	352,992	171,786

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Beef.	Tallow.	Hides.	Horned cattle.	Value.	Butter.	Cheese.	Value.
	Barrels.	Pounds.	Number of.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	10	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	4,579	-	-	81	37,083	55,252	29,947	8,660
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	5,208	2,064	-	1	40,281	69,384	64,341	12,477
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	8	-	136	-	753	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	3,279	8,844	-	35	26,455	64,311	24,044	10,127
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	2,104	-	-	-	18,441	32,123	5,133	5,565
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	79	-	9,515	-	30,254	-	4,699	330
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	2,191	700	718	-	21,217	11,859	23,124	5,078
British African ports, - - - - -	75	-	-	-	900	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	83	-	-	-	928	-	17,394	1,729
British West Indies, - - - - -	26	-	-	307	7,903	219	319	52
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	2,063	39,587	509	4,105	122,281	342,607	176,349	56,373
Other British colonies, - - - - -	90	-	-	-	1,024	-	1,458	157
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	875	-	939	-	7,260	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	45	-	1,591	-	3,717	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	9,865	-	-	333	85,488	16,330	2,162	2,257
French East Indies, - - - - -	30	-	-	-	360	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	208	-	-	-	1,900	2,222	2,857	640
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	9,944	4,449	-	-	77,702	105,823	153,162	23,761
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	282	-	-	-	2,032	240	-	24
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	37	-	-	-	314	3,779	7,404	1,085
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	79	-	150	-	1,334	5,519	120	803
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	46	-	-	-	588	-	446	44
Floridas, - - - - -	432	251	-	-	3,589	11,900	9,108	3,031
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	214	-	-	-	1,779	8,304	5,806	1,666
Cuba, - - - - -	12,364	14,880	-	50	96,834	218,344	121,989	34,068
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	832	-	-	-	6,945	19,498	19,195	3,985
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,158	-	-	-	10,751	37,837	23,679	6,081
Portugal, - - - - -	1,659	-	-	-	9,897	1,030	-	98
Madeira, - - - - -	671	-	-	-	4,595	1,236	1,237	267
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	332	-	-	-	1,901	-	479	42
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	98	-	-	-	859	1,408	-	208
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	1,874	-	-	-	14,452	5,141	19,115	2,339
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	73	-	-	-	719	-	4,816	485
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	20	-	-	-	207	-	2,090	167
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	331	-	-	-	2,609	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	1,060	-	-	-	10,112	3,181	-	491
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	3,118	1,013	-	106	27,905	32,370	41,405	7,137
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	224	-	-	-	2,239	4,416	2,398	873
South Seas, - - - - -	529	-	-	-	5,483	1,210	304	204
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	692	9,903	-	-	9,132	13,481	1,851	1,983
Total, -	66,887	81,691	13,558	5,018	698,323	1,069,024	766,431	190,287



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Pork.	Hams and bacon.	Lard.	Hogs.	Value.	Horses	Mules.	Value.
	Barrels.	Pounds.		No. of.	Dollars.	No. of.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	10	-	-	-	120			
Sweden, - - - - -	-	144	-	-	14			
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	3,181	74,582	85,287	120	49,940	28	-	1,374
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	3	-	-	-	33			
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	4,447	95,506	256,035	583	97,416	132	-	9,350
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Holland, - - - - -	47	-	-	-	593			
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,080	39,896	65,799	80	32,168	28	-	1,590
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,112	44,324	-	-	17,368			
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	1,011	-	-	88	4	-	1,200
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Gibraltar, - - - - -	1,868	6,447	3,625	-	20,739			
British African ports, - - - - -	150	-	-	-	1,800			
British East Indies, - - - - -	85	31,951	-	-	4,804			
British West Indies, - - - - -	41	570	5,990	163	2,333	16	-	1,620
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
British American colonies, - - - - -	12,000	13,193	56,490	2,968	162,928	175	21	11,669
Other British colonies, - - - - -	75	1,124	-	-	823	1	-	90
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	5	-	-	-	35			
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	160	-	3,007	-	1,527			
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	30	266	-	-	332			
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,379	75,501	69,979	862	41,222	294	26	16,939
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	1,308	-	-	157			
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	170	11,999	10,556	-	4,995			
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Hayti, - - - - -	19,408	176,740	576,206	-	287,121	5	-	470
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	403	-	5,233	-	4,303			
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	7	-	-	-	98			
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	58	7,455	12,977	-	2,824			
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	1,183	-	-	98			
Floridas, - - - - -	1,141	101,400	53,340	24	21,505			
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	376	9,817	27,262	-	6,798			
Cuba, - - - - -	8,509	581,154	2,398,259	2,970	419,330	87	47	11,317
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	754	28,364	71,102	-	19,555			
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,984	88,921	122,868	-	44,782			
Portugal, - - - - -	517	-	1,720	-	4,895			
Madeira, - - - - -	361	9,870	2,190	-	4,776			
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	104	367	275	-	1,056	1	-	150
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	37	1,202	-	-	557			
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	1,566	86,230	13,365	-	28,874			
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	46	-	-	-	556			
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	20	574	-	-	252			
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
China, - - - - -	240	18,800	-	-	4,380			
Asia, generally, - - - - -	178	6,900	-	-	2,702			
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	2,251	83,148	154,996	100	49,279	82	-	4,061
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Africa, generally, - - - - -	117	4,951	-	-	1,914			
South Seas, - - - - -	394	164	-	15	4,489			
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	333	2,444	-	-	4,537			
Total, -	66,647	1,607,506	3,996,561	7,885	1,354,116	853	94	59,830

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	SHEEP.		WHEAT.		FLOUR.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No. of.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	7	35
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	37,336	155,846
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	160	310	-	-	56	328
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	110,597	464,943
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	55	110	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	544	2,275
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	30,307	133,762
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	43	78	-	-	7,840	35,514
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	2,423	2,095	94,061	343,789
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	480	2,000
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	56,396	230,207
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	175	700
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	250	1,072
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13,357	54,857
British West Indies, - - - - -	776	1,730	2	2	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	8,294	16,518	6,590	4,667	130,795	499,250
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	240	1,198
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,980	7,432
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,003	2,508
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	172	621
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	776	1,352	-	-	14,523	60,723
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	255	1,275
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,270	5,302
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	152,206	587,910
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	372	1,580
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	920	3,750
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	427	1,921
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	34	170
Florida, - - - - -	50	150	-	-	3,443	11,874
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	40	80	-	-	6,978	27,279
Cuba, - - - - -	674	1,518	-	-	156,071	675,952
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,413	34,877
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	34,453	151,474
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	14,870	12,612	14,270	58,678
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	26,572	99,628
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	263	976
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	518	2,508
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	1,936	1,549	119,697	502,994
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6,487	28,086
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	470	2,101
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	500	2,020
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,008	4,848
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	249	329	-	-	18,165	80,646
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	470	2,220
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	240	1,104
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,498	11,810
Total, -	11,117	22,175	25,821	20,925	1,056,119	4,298,043

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	INDIAN CORN.		MEAL.				Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse.
	Quantity.	Value.	Indian.	Value.	Rye.	Value.	
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	57,803	23,247	16,401	44,378	639	1,494	2,682
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	39,481	16,714	63,867	165,287	1,983	5,077	4,451
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	48,865	25,276	14,837	40,807	5,012	12,099	4,746
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	14,590	6,189	-	-	-	-	521
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	100	250	-	-	75
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	80,908	28,863	5,028	11,163	563	1,352	3,445
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	130,115	56,950	12,730	32,853	12,918	29,283	6,673
Other British colonies, - - - - -	1,000	540	200	700	26	72	84
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	19	52	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	82,368	32,370	4,107	11,207	428	1,065	8,186
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	6,358	2,636	148	380	104	238	2,735
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	920	2,070	116
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	500	218	-	-	10	21	174
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	9,914	9,178	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	10,017	5,904	90	210	-	-	555
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Cuba, - - - - -	18,339	7,391	4,123	9,953	6	16	5,992
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	300	162	1,411	3,570	12	39	406
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	3,363	1,402	3,470	8,013	100	275	1,970
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	364
Madeira, - - - - -	81,568	33,985	-	-	327	799	483
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	1,052	612	39	131	21	68	636
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	20,171	9,094	5,112	16,260	435	1,206	2,312
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	3	8	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	220	127	3	10	-	-	173
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	345	241	-	-	-	-	150
Total, - - - - -	607,277	261,099	131,669	345,180	23,523	55,226	47,137



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	BISCUIT, OR SHIP BREAD.			POTATOES.		APPLES.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	25	-	75				
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	2,806	1,621	8,217	4,101	1,573	2,180	1,226
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	20	-	56				
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	4,198	2,400	11,532	6,514	2,319	3,335	2,193
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -	30	-	88				
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,780	1,032	5,598	4,330	1,653	727	393
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,440	283	5,120				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	15,638	8,178
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,166	1,068
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,566	826
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	2,555	1,106	7,956	-	-	107	106
British African ports, - - - - -	100	-	250				
British East Indies, - - - - -	289	-	1,345	-	-	267	583
British West Indies, - - - - -	6,543	6,862	25,630	5,948	1,517	1,708	884
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	592	154	37	10
British American colonies, - - - - -	4,011	2,095	11,703	4,622	1,137	21,352	10,703
Other British colonies, - - - - -	801	140	2,261	60	15		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	853	376	2,758	6,906	2,279	734	469
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	547	2,003	2,366	2,514	957	2,768	1,465
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	1,030	-	2,575				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	1,145	298	3,602				
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	55	325	360	-	-	25	31
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Floridas, - - - - -	132	60	415	1,217	465	669	442
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	263	260	949	730	243	296	196
Cuba, - - - - -	4,074	3,976	14,853	45,575	15,562	12,915	9,071
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	508	450	1,487	1,198	453	691	523
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	2,123	2,419	7,419	155	70	95	99
Portugal, - - - - -	200	-	487				
Madeira, - - - - -	625	450	1,720				
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	25	98	131	-	-	27	50
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	1,006	160	2,104				
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	3,988	3,539	14,182	744	235	100	224
Italy and Malta, - - - - -							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -	400	-	1,092				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	471	30	1,353	-	-	100	205
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	1,491	1,132	4,751	4,723	1,452	1,105	998
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	595	265	1,788	670	312	20	11
South Seas, - - - - -	1,799	-	6,096	290	104	15	12
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	1,581	-	6,070				
Total, -	47,509	31,370	157,389	90,889	30,500	68,643	39,966

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	RICE.		INDIGO.		COTTON.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Sea Island.	Other.	Value.
	Tierces.	Dollars.	P'nds.	Dolls.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	1,775	31,089	-	-	-	304,680	44,405
Sweden, - - - - -	634	11,095	-	-	-	105,190	15,393
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	362	6,036	-	-	-	300	40
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	2,527	42,531	-	-	-	128,941	20,226
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	3,792	63,780	9	21	-	5,464	874
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	7,192	121,175	-	-	-	4,186,096	639,913
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	631	11,165	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	16,173	277,045	950	648	9,184,839	69,168,885	12,578,839
Scotland, - - - - -	635	9,971	-	-	1,544,007	5,961,258	1,257,984
Ireland, - - - - -	1,063	18,520	-	-	118,587	1,741,230	304,753
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	1,174	20,963	-	-	-	178,986	27,973
British African ports, - - - - -	2	50	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	290	4,363	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	520	7,744	45	45	-	80	12
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	13,918	230,300	-	-	900	747,210	113,648
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	6,773	118,056	-	-	495,733	26,729,194	4,497,497
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	214,081	34,364
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,777	31,211	-	-	-	342	51
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	7,874	136,900	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	810	13,121	-	-	-	284,832	48,286
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	120	2,331	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	35	656	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	969	16,941	-	-	-	916,029	145,071
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	24	339	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	10,047	166,475	-	-	-	772,296	121,966
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	438	7,009	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	305	5,644	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	107	1,783	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	403	6,905	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	66	677	-	-	-	1,200	150
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	2	37	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	56	1,057	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	26	424	-	-	-	897,804	137,911
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	34,976	5,805
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10,828	1,998
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	479,479	53,593
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	4,189	71,936	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	3,310	52,121	-	-	-	679,938	106,732
Africa, generally, - - - - -	10	148	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	25	524	-	-	-	-	-
North-west coast of America, - - - - -	167	4,185	-	-	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	88,221	1,494,307	1,004	714	11,344,066	113,549,339	20,157,484

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	TOBACCO.		FLAX SEED.		HOPS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Hogsheads.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	36	3,864	-	-	17,127	1,884
Sweden, - - - - -	1,296	103,182	-	-	12,321	493
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	147	9,687	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	461	37,792	-	-	28,276	2,907
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	718	47,765	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	13,216	968,760	-	-	2,545	115
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	426	24,755	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	47	3,191	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	19,695	1,995,667	51,531	76,819	111,546	1,804
Scotland, - - - - -	899	116,362	6,582	9,413	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	884	113,050	203,369	329,973	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	7,042	438,345	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	30	1,500	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	75	5,348	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	542	40,160	-	-	19,104	2,030
Other British colonies, - - - - -	25	1,493	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	10,472	766,222	2,828	3,997	127,903	9,215
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	3,186	353,030	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	292	28,018	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,000	61,681	-	-	500	32
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	25	2,072	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	763	45,062	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	2,420	154,059	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	30	2,222	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	61	3,600	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	27	1,714	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	61	3,491	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	660	35,562	-	-	179	18
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	93	6,130	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	187	13,848	-	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	260	15,960	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	46	2,843	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	27	1,950	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	1,491	150,850	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	210	20,623	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	92	6,181	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	4	400	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	264	16,565	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	362	24,457	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	182	13,501	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	3	282	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	101	7,718	-	-	-	-
Total, -	66,858	5,648,962	264,310	420,202	319,501	18,498



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WEATHER EXPORTED.	WAX.		Household furniture.	Coaches and other car- riages.	Hats.	Saddlery.
	Quantity.	Value.				
	Pounds.	Dollars.				
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	5,747	270	1,453	60
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	132	79	12,723	1,929	4,807	1,766
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	2,485	205	1,493	105
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	573	1,066	-	100
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	88,923	30,691	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	2,266	816	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	33,848	12,345	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	11,036	3,742	1,144	350	84	748
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	100	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	833	-	67	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	413	151	1,233	4,060	1,006	474
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	6,495	1,965	150	400	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	50	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	1,143	500	603	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	31,631	1,877	17,461	9,530
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	1,343	438	72	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	238	83	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	15,820	5,847	78	-	489	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	2,876	575	1,143	522
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	5,797	150	1,103	-
Cuba, - - - - -	3,200	992	63,610	4,846	27,520	26,031
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	3,883	-	544	212
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	3,456	1,694	29,139	2,103	1,665	1,259
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	53	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	11,262	4,388	1,662	-	275	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	900	254	224	150	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	1,667	-	151	100
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	55,889	19,588	9,877	1,279	502	155
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	5,414	1,880	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	130	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	2,151	800	1,907	90
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	367	-	664	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	124	-	85	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	1,274	701	1,914	-	341	20
Total, -	241,909	85,654	179,436	20,360	63,363	41,172

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	BEER, PORTER, &C.		Spirits from grain.	Value.	Leather.	Boots.	Leather shoes.	Value.
	In casks.	Bottled.						
	Gallons.	Dozens.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pairs.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	100	-	250				
Sweden, - - - - -								
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	3,750	211	3,434	2,221	-	336	4,381	5,204
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -								
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	2,515	1,159	3,935	4,596	2,889	72	17,483	15,720
Danish East Indies, - - - - -								
Holland, - - - - -								
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	460	140	1,385	763	897	41	3,381	3,880
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	7,900	50	26,458	11,943				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	90	20	-	66				
Scotland, - - - - -								
Ireland, - - - - -								
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -								
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	150	5,822	2,413	603	-	36	170
British African ports, - - - - -								
British East Indies, - - - - -	13,340	522	1,603	4,578				
British West Indies, - - - - -	30	12	250	102	27	4	280	218
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -								
British American colonies, - - - - -	32,816	-	17,210	8,440	141,476	64	255	35,269
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	78	32				
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	432	108	7,717	-	-	872
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-						
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	166	52				
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	177	797	738	-	6	1,224	817
French East Indies, - - - - -								
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -								
Other French African ports, - - - - -								
Hayti, - - - - -	4,030	1,527	3,135	5,055	785	208	21,861	19,510
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	11	8,273	3,383				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	11,200	48	562	3,118
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-				
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -								
Floridas, - - - - -	4,979	263	21,761	8,829	880	111	4,020	4,091
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	300	278	3,773	2,062	-	-	611	610
Cuba, - - - - -	9,586	7,272	26,832	29,914	70,209	705	105,090	135,860
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	18	451	188	-	68	2,030	2,003
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	4,580	1,273	9	15,937	2,684	685	804	9,414
Portugal, - - - - -								
Madeira, - - - - -	100	-	1,127	426				
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	3,019	1,061				
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,162	1,064
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -								
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	2,720	280	22,785	9,454	1,640	831	3,970	7,445
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	314
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	586	200				
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -								
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -								
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -								
China, - - - - -	-	123	-	271				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	2,967	1,232				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	156	30	3,145	1,308	-	-	19,958	16,128
Europe, generally, - - - - -								
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	20	1,258	630	-	-	100	105
South Seas, - - - - -	240	-	1,161	513	-	-	125	120
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	820	5,570	3,796	548	213	556	1,326
Total, -	87,592	14,456	167,422	120,561	243,555	3,392	187,889	263,258

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Tallow candles.	Soap.	Value.	Snuff.	Tobacco, manufactured.	Value.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,079	109
Sweden, - - - - -	-	8,250	743	-	1,715	189
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	55,094	193,284	30,024	13	32,949	2,777
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	4,708	449	-	24,517	2,433
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	148,750	638,283	87,301	2,368	151,040	13,367
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	35,245	7,193
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	172,743	17,696
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	65,509	123,346	23,850	-	6,187	702
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,688	47,374	5,428	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	4,260	-	1,106	5,344	377,566	37,490
British African ports, - - - - -	-	1,200	96	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,583	375
British West Indies, - - - - -	180	1,767	217	-	2,995	227
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	290	354	143	235	117,941	16,657
Other British colonies, - - - - -	578	2,132	290	-	5,350	792
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	110	14,869	1,718
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	466	73
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	27,329	38,587	8,648	383	55,656	5,776
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	1,623	97	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	890	3,300	531	-	3,952	315
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	127,519	1,083,150	142,374	5,197	28,381	4,019
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	259	-	79	-	56,221	3,964
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	26,700	31,563	7,980	20,652	16,364	4,945
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	27,773	19,417	7,852	150	10,907	1,934
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	8,251	16,832	3,309	600	11,316	1,368
Cuba, - - - - -	718,066	528,857	179,733	3,799	31,901	4,769
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	50,943	68,056	13,760	-	50,212	6,318
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	51,784	343,790	43,856	1,442	17,382	2,902
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	3,993	13,628	2,132	4,003	-	420
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	820	32	152	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	143	1,628	220	-	5,386	640
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	72,790	558,439	70,703	28	6,856	1,130
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	11,360	923
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,948	396
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	27,516	2,779
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	400	40	-	9,887	785
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	3,573	286	-	7,756	780
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	59,133	174,563	29,092	84	26,708	2,811
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	755	5,686	718	144	-	38
South Seas, - - - - -	31	133	19	-	1,025	120
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	100	1,317	181	-	970	153
Total, -	1,453,628	3,915,272	661,409	44,552	1,332,949	149,083



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Linseed oil.	Spirits of turpentine.	Value.	BROWN SUGAR.		CABLES AND CORDAGE.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	550	711	734	-	-	46	616
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,152	879	1,356	-	-	34	500
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -							
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	313	160	97	-	-	331	3,739
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	803	344	-	-	180	1,802
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -							
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -						265	2,969
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -	881	3,221	1,973				
British West Indies, - - - - -							
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -	304	71	430	10,087	728	28	295
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,494	363		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	720	182	-	-	4	73
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	675	1,397	1,075	-	-	82	1,088
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	251	-	219				
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Floridas, - - - - -	116	-	116	8,121	721	21	252
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	745	30	761	700	49	1	15
Cuba, - - - - -	2,136	2,174	2,355	-	-	310	3,702
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	101	-	101	-	-	2	22
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	3,331	3,394	3,984	-	-	371	4,315
Portugal, - - - - -		550	215				
Madeira, - - - - -		190	67				
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						83	345
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -							
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	5,570	3,939	5,947	1,190	114	257	2,453
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	300	120				
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -	46	-	64				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	317	158	-	-	114	1,150
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	67	160	107				
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	69	-	69	-	-	12	124
South Seas, - - - - -	63	-	58	-	-	114	1,094
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	179	2,108
Total, - - - - -	16,370	19,016	20,532	24,592	1,975	2,384	26,662

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	LEAD.		IRON.				
	Quantity.	Value.	Bar.	Nails.	Value.	Castings.	All manu- fact'rs of.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Tons.	Pounds.	Dollars.		
Russia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	285	28	-	13,068	1,050	396	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	11,475	844	450	1,085
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -							
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	500	50	-	598
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	530	53	-	1,008
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -							
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	15,174	3,138		
British African ports, - - - - -	500	45	-	100	80		
British East Indies, - - - - -							
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,821	146	-	200
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -	238	28	-	4,154	439	1,303	962
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	30,025	1,936	-	-	-	-	56
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	5,010	399	-	450
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	330	17	-	100,255	8,295	660	1,831
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							375
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,184	160	-	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	505	38		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Floridas, - - - - -	112	8	-	13,871	1,320	48	159
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -				1,208	107	477	50
Cuba, - - - - -	6,000	405	3	692,916	48,237	5,988	7,760
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -				11,435	888	-	177
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	17,773	1,201	292	1,474
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -				17,585	1,267		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -				3,746	294		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	11,518	838	-	781
Italy and Malta, - - - - -							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -	16,702	880	-	-	-	-	4,056
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	822	82	250	1,600
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	11,190	976	-	56
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	2,000	165	-	-	-	-	153
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,692	177	-	1,083
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,548	191	1,257	2,598
Total, -	56,192	3,512	3	941,080	70,270	11,121	26,692

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPIRITS, FROM MOLASSES.		SUGAR REFINED.		CHOCOLATE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	125,816	39,654				
Sweden, - - - - -	6,546	2,029				
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	260	95	364	62		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	130,704	42,389	-	-	3,568	816
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	788	272	1,341	245	288	84
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -	35,226	11,921				
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	154	46				
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	2,249	720				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -						
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	25,493	8,590	23,981	3,281	2,500	500
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	848	280				
British West Indies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	40	10
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	111,059	35,391				
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	5,102	1,721	200	32	1,650	326
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	687	275				
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	1,603	598	4,500	749	498	80
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	5,296	1,870				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	809	267				
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	682	291				
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Florida, - - - - -	3,585	1,656	2,092	445	100	21
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	2,836	1,558	1,711	237		
Cuba, - - - - -	2,971	1,537				
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	545	248	792	154		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	72,551	27,468	67,900	11,021	500	63
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	300	50		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	4,994	1,683				
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	20,448	7,044	2,234	414	400	86
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	104,708	34,659	15,526	2,330		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	7,271	2,517	8,091	971		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	24,001	7,751	15,451	2,323		
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -	1,074	373				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	66	26				
Europe, generally, - - - - -	180	90				
Africa, generally, - - - - -	117,173	39,704	5,668	928	475	95
South Seas, - - - - -	1,809	633	-	-	50	10
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	23,227	7,292	6,376	809	300	75
Total, -	840,761	280,648	156,527	24,051	10,369	2,166



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	GUNPOWDER.		Copper, and brass and copper, manufact'd.	Medicinal drugs.	Articles not enumerated.	
	Quantity.	Value.			Manufac- tured.	Raw produce.
	Pounds.				Dollars.	
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	50	56
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	50	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	1,075	199	150	1,274	9,798	4,479
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,619	165
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	10,275	2,146	537	1,356	32,351	11,510
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,148	1,821	12,904
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,200	453	-	1,262	11,229	3,472
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,794	2,157
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	8,430	8,280	15,578
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	25	708
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	363	1,678
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6,401	1,102
British African ports, - - - - -	625	140	-	-	3,830	110
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,141	585
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	351	3,354
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	96
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	400	289	66,045	29,120
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	487	398
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,585	3,568	43,932
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	154	2,448	1,483
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	12	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	5,550	813	-	90	4,212	6,669
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	34	54
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	11,755	2,495	2,987	7,356	58,284	9,261
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	480	1,038
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	104	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,940	1,182
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	2,907	743	-	-	32,268	13,624
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	18,750	4,036	12,000	641	1,654	693
Cuba, - - - - -	95,697	18,726	7,728	17,386	123,676	28,692
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	250	83	168	112	5,122	3,221
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	11,100	2,220	523	453	46,182	2,444
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	203	420
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	275	545
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14	27
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,915	64
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	17,225	3,524	-	206	36,661	2,442
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	66	900	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	60	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	150	1,632	556
Asia, generally, - - - - -	5,500	1,000	-	-	935	119
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	8,850	1,867	-	-	8,137	10,258
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	454
Africa, generally, - - - - -	42,200	6,716	-	-	2,637	163
South Seas, - - - - -	5,000	1,300	-	10	2,170	841
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	51,600	10,458	2,201	-	6,851	88
Total, - - - - -	289,559	56,919	26,694	44,998	492,009	215,742

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE.		TOTAL VALUE.	
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To the dominions of each Power.
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Russia, - - - - -	127,939	- - -	- - -	127,939
Sweden, - - - - -	106,219	47,994	154,213	661,290
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	497,267	9,810	507,077	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	165,568	- - -	165,568	1,481,864
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,299,466	16,830	1,316,296	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,620,782
Holland, - - - - -	1,873,873	80,640	1,954,513	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	520,285	12,974	533,259	16,339,109
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	133,010	- - -	133,010	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	13,895,527	2 443,582	16,339,109	1,405,448
Scotland, - - - - -	448,459	956,989	1,405,448	
Ireland, - - - - -	715,006	174,571	889,577	21,918,628
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	956,111	- - -	956,111	264,632
British African ports, - - - - -	9,953	- - -	9,953	
British East Indies, - - - - -	32,089	- - -	32,089	260
British West Indies, - - - - -	264,632	- - -	264,632	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	260	- - -	260	2,009,336
British American colonies, - - - - -	1,959,271	50,065	2,009,336	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	12,113	- - -	12,113	1,535,506
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	1,331,179	204,327	- - -	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	44,933	5,053,910	5,098,843	69,855
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	29,868	39,987	69,855	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	846,597	- - -	846,597	7,781,062
French East Indies, - - - - -	5,784	- - -	5,784	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	19,600	- - -	19,600	1,740,383
Other French African ports, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hayti, - - - - -	1,721,839	18,544	1,740,383	324,706
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	324,706	- - -	324,706	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	24,225	- - -	24,225	1,359
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	74,828	- - -	74,828	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	1,359	- - -	1,359	300,248
Floridas, - - - - -	292,805	7,443	300,248	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	96,553	3,342	99,895	2,950,055
Cuba, - - - - -	2,878,373	71,682	2,950,055	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	174,782	435	175,217	508,176
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	506,683	1,493	508,176	
Portugal, - - - - -	147,726	- - -	147,726	193,414
Madeira, - - - - -	193,414	- - -	193,414	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	26,837	- - -	26,837	22,176
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	22,176	- - -	22,176	
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	885,348
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	874,223	11,125	885,348	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	410,171	- - -	- - -	31,781
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	31,781	- - -	- - -	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	30,883	- - -	- - -	388,535
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32,467
China, - - - - -	388,535	- - -	- - -	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	32,467	- - -	- - -	879
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	512,160	879	- - -	
Europe, generally, - - - - -	183,854	- - -	- - -	85,062
Africa, generally, - - - - -	85,062	- - -	- - -	
South Seas, - - - - -	40,328	- - -	- - -	94,493
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	94,493	- - -	- - -	
Total, - - - - -	34,465,272	9,206,622	- - -	43,671,894

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 23, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 4.

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st of October, 1820, and ending on the 30th September, 1821.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.				
	Copper, brass, and tin, in pigs or bars.	Bullion.	Gold and silver coin.	Dyewoods.	Raw hides.
	Dollars.				
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	10,395	
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	6,881	
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	375	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	7,617	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	24	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	197	-	14,681		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	132	14,959	42,917
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	34,360		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	2,240	-	1,257,995		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	1,933,665	2,575	5,243
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	193		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	580	-	32,190	5,788	1,859
British African ports, - - - - -	40	-	-		
British East Indies, - - - - -	2,961	-	1,884,949	1,929	
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-		
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	8	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	13,406	5,994
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	6,403	-	12,000	14,420	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	902	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	21,000		
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	60,164		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,511	290
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	7,284		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	190,000		
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	4,000		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Cuba, - - - - -	9,305	-	265,162		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	90	54,803		
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	66	
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	2,000		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	156,999		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	199	-	-	20,823	4,171
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	6,641	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,265	1,447
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-		
China, - - - - -	-	-	3,391,487		
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	1,154,505		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	270	
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-		
South Seas, - - - - -	897	-	400		
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Total, - - - - -	22,822	90	10,477,969	112,855	61,921
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	22,822	90	10,477,969	112,855	61,921



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.				
	Brimstone and sulphur.	Furs, undressed.	Plaster of Paris.	Burr-stones, unwrought.	All other free articles.
	Dollars.				
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,427
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,344
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	190
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	19,696
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	13	-	-	-	1,003
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,166
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	502
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	7,705
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,231
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14,248
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	1,293	-	-	2,231
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14,248
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	101	-	-	-	619
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,249
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	88	42	4,295
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	134	-	-	-	495
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	205
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	160
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,802
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,761
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	900	-	-	362
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	5,646	-	-	893
Asia, generally, - - - - -	687	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	111	605
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	9,117
Total, - - - - -	935	7,839	88	153	80,085
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	935	7,839	88	153	80,085

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
	MANUFACTURES OF					
	Wool.			Cotton piece goods.		
	Piece goods.		Blankets and rugs.	Printed and colored.	White.	Nankeens.
	Cloths and cassimeres.	Worsted and stuff goods.				
	Dollars.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,304
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	800
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	12,202	7,041	3,899
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,070
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	85,972
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	3,881	777	-	68,673	19,433	32,416
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	33,235
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,192	-	335	5,368	12,720	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	498	2,320	-	487	1,787	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,505	38,302	150,546
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	420
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	400	-	-	140	22,280
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,763	25,210	7,098
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	5,565	4,208	-	156,275	18,898	58,445
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	2,314	6,078	7,071	10,908
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,996	3,798	-
Floridas, - - - - -	933	50	961	1,226	2,826	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	741	-	-	5,908	1,104	11,450
Cuba, - - - - -	38,312	8,537	2,644	24,856	34,645	127,989
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	407	5,588	3,344	8,683
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	7,715	6,047	-	26,326	22,902	41,986
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	10	133	738	5,877
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	4,540	-	-	-	100	530
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	596	-	395	200	581	2,624
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	541	-	-	7,270	12,936	60,918
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	7,931	-	9,375	25,953	134,429
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	185	12,506	21,437
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,062	37,351	35,132
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	103,040	70,763	-	1,697	2,088	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	827	-	-	2,200	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	764	-	-	10,139	6,520	8,705
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	83	-	187	10,182	8,575	640
South Seas, - - - - -	4,429	-	4,807	280	2,980	1,900
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	56,128	1,539	34,835	10,727	10,753	1,915
Total, -	229,785	102,572	46,895	379,701	320,302	874,608
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	195,397	97,299	36,094	351,196	303,426	825,817
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	34,388	5,273	10,801	28,505	16,876	48,791

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
	MANUFACTURES OF					
	Woollen & cotton hose.	Cotton twist, yarn, and thread.	Linens, bleached and unbleached.	Silk goods.	Hempen goods.	Brass.
	Dollars.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,396		
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	2,135	4,265		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,642		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	109,691		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	20	443	7,312			
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	7,938		
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	14,877	769	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	166	664	2,546		996	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	2,050	910		
England, Man, and P. rwick, - - - - -	-	4,242	3,013			197
Scotland, - - - - -	-	384	-			
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	11,247		
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-			
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-			
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	9,332		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	35,143		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-			
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,816		
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Hayti, - - - - -	708	571	61,524	76,188	492	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,795		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	250		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	189	-	200	2,781		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	1,704			
Florida, - - - - -	106	-	4,130	841	17	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	32,483	9,353	1,050	
Cuba, - - - - -	386	228	91,900	373,759	14,332	774
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	536	-	1,035	7,432		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	15,049	175,371	7,367	
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	825		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	1,270	103		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	672	19		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	612	152,997		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	25,662		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,394		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	11,222		
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-			
China, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	979	300	1,328	
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	126	1,957	165	
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-			
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-			
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	219	-	17,108	8,727		
Total, - - - - -	2,330	6,532	245,848	1,057,233	26,516	971
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	834	1,812	137,467	937,758	21,998	223
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	1,496	4,720	108,381	117,475	4,518	748



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
	MANUFACTURES OF					
	Copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value.	Iron and steel, other than those paying specific rates of duty.	Glass ware, other than that paying a specific rate of duty.	China ware.	Earthen and stone ware.	Tin and pewter.
	Dollars.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	400	54	1,297	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	997	5,651	289	735	1,806	822
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	80	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	727	218	330	1,261	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	447	1,112	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	9,553	859	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	528	129	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	12,130	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	100	25	-	48	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	80	1,404	296	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	899	-	-	111	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	5,948	1,652	1,084	4,507	199
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	37	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	700	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	2,446	367	23	1,331	32
Floridas, - - - - -	-	2,842	1,476	271	977	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	39,828	9,568	1,038	9,940	1,780
Cuba, - - - - -	3,985	-	74	33	763	70
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	31,586	2,766	2,250	3,606	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	124	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	218	100	-	20	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	400	-	-	691	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	2,101	661	987	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	350	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	886	13,529	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	3,270	8,020	-	200	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	60	-	-	186	4	450
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	1,099	1,391	-	751	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	5,358	-	-	189	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	72	35,755	2,614	689	3,547	665
Total, - - - - -	5,194	164,306	45,583	7,804	31,049	4,018
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	1,057	100,037	26,283	3,688	17,432	2,227
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	4,137	64,269	21,300	4,116	13,617	1,791

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
	MANUFACTURES OF			Copper, un- manufactured, subject to a duty of 15 per cent.	Tin, in sheets or plates.	All other arti- cles paying an ad valorem rate of duty.
	Paper, writing and wrapping.	Gold, sil- ver, and precious stones.	Hats, caps, and bon- nets.			
	Dollars.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,867
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,008
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	12	-	-	2,672
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	27,930
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	20,080
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	152	3,010	1,114	-	1,102	31,259
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,922
Holland, - - - - -	100	-	-	-	-	226,383
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	54	-	39	1,073	-	29,479
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	10,500	-	-	-	1,116
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	323	40,255	600	-	-	4,000
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6,481
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	4,787	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	47
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	454
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	1,000	-	-	-	17,274
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	200	-	-	-	21,434
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	24	1,453
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	99	1,441	-	-	1,103	27,779
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	570
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	348
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	1,053	-	30	-	630	184
Floridas, - - - - -	31	8	424	-	38	19,279
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	187	427	2,369	-	-	12,473
Cuba, - - - - -	5,553	1,864	3,398	3,591	2,992	88,493
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,636
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	596	-	401	1,421	1,969	30,904
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	844
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	123
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	1,641	793	200	-	-	17,127
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	8,879
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,023
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,764
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	1,500	-	-	-	289,627
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,290
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	80	-	450	5,486
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,733
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	923
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	400	1,600	1,300	-	1,983	17,572
Total, -	10,189	67,395	9,967	6,085	10,291	939,916
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	7,847	19,613	5,442	5,841	6,627	723,057
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	2,342	47,782	4,525	244	3,664	216,859

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	Not exceeding 52 archeens each piece.				Value of duck and sheetings.	WINES.	
	DUCK.		RUSSIA SHEETINGS.			Madeira.	Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish, and Tokay.
	Russia.	Ravens.	Brown.	White.			
	Pieces.				Dollars.	Gallons.	
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6,438	
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,615	
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	577	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	150	750	380	-	8,860	1,073	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,432	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	449	558	1,817	60	39,022	850	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,323	
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,429	140
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	230	100	50	460	12,546	371	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	196	806	660	50	21,745		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	262	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	60	
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,055	
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Other British colonies, - - - - -	20	10	-	-	431		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	227	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	274	20
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	40	-	640	303	
French East Indies, - - - - -	60	-	40	-	1,350		
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	32	-	-	-	448		
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Hayti, - - - - -	40	70	196	110	6,289	2,806	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	25	-	-	-	500		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Floridas, - - - - -	1	-	-	8	139	238	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	120	200	138	-	6,232	96	25
Cuba, - - - - -	136	341	18,837	20	265,081	7,203	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	221	
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	134	1,260	1,311	620	35,365	133	
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	740	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	26	-	-	-	452		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	173	540	250	-	11,620		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	108	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
China, - - - - -	60	30	10	-	1,345	1,731	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	50	-	-	600		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	48	38	-	-	1,070	1,362	
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	40	-	580		
South Seas, - - - - -	18	9	-	-	435		
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	330	190	91	-	9,200	80	50
Total, - - - - -	2,248	4,952	23,860	1,328	423,950	42,007	235
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	2,112	4,865	23,824	1,320	420,284	40,738	50
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	136	87	26	8	3,666	1,269	185



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	WINES.					
	Sherry and St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, and other wines of Portugal and Sicily.	Teneriffe, Fayal, and other wines of the Western islands.	Claret, &c. not enumerated when imported in bottles or cases.	All other wines when imported otherwise than in cases or bottles.	Value.
Russia, - - - - -	-	4,409	3,346	-	863	23,286
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,240
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	911	100	1,741	3,849
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,983
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	19,783
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	63	-	1,438	-	37,341	1,140
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	8,567
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	23,420
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	431	4,824	1,390	5,013	981
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	758	-	8	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	4	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	217	178	12	-	2,311
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	150
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	112	-	645	1,500	9,106
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	3	573	203
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	509
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	30	-	-	-	1,062
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	345	-	-	-	1,000
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	389	2,058	633	31,853	19,281
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	520	186	-	-	665
Floridas, - - - - -	30	-	366	682	7,157	6,018
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	109	64	253	4,390	2,622
Cuba, - - - - -	1,821	2,447	514	836	67,667	46,957
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	796	732
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	3,480	230	888	23,921	18,498
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,400
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	303	-	2,027	-	28,733	14,449
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	108
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	137	-	-	-	308
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	125	-	-	-	5,162
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	118	-	685	-	520
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	480	11,709	8,073
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	996	148	608	1,265
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	173	-	-	216
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	151	527	1,910	2,218	18,897	14,065
Total, - - - - -	2,368	14,158	19,221	8,981	242,762	240,929
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	1,972	13,662	18,560	7,783	196,429	211,726
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	396	496	661	1,198	46,333	29,203

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	SPIRITS.				MOLASSES.	
	From grain.	Value.	From other materials than grain.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	1,263	796		
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-				
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	3,065	1,191	3,256	735
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	215	265	670	670		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	15,857	6,736	4,526	1,062
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	2,925	1,796	6,287	5,471		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Holland, - - - - -	118	80	943	471	75	9
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	726	736		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	7,838	4,856	2,379	1,823		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	26,358	16,289		
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	525	350	750	300
British East Indies, - - - - -	3,194	1,498	8,403	10,426		
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Other British colonies, - - - - -	1,186	538	933	731		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	33	45	2,055	556
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	2,034	851	263	257		
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Haiti, - - - - -	446	294	1,477	1,268		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	869	393	500	160
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	245	206	400	117		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	694	291	262	210		
Floridas, - - - - -	677	753	944	1,206		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	1,036	722	857	636	485	134
Cuba, - - - - -	9,008	6,965	7,909	6,432		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	839	660	122	92		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	4,189	2,394	12,546	7,570		
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Madeira, - - - - -	1,300	650	7,062	6,612		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	461	203	1,131	924	100	35
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	343	301	-	-	129	40
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	5,683	3,590	17,600	10,547	1,941	567
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	37,464	22,068		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	6,134	4,250		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	10,938	7,799	187	57
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
China, - - - - -	229	200	573	547		
Asia, generally, - - - - -	485	382	2,694	2,909		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	358	670		
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	443	322	19,202	8,190	364	112
South Seas, - - - - -	231	196	434	370	5,941	1,864
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	4,160	2,124	10,156	6,221	19,112	5,601
Total, - - - - -	47,979	30,137	206,837	135,023	39,421	11,232
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	46,237	28,879	200,885	130,769	30,847	7,907
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	1,742	1,258	5,952	4,254	8,574	3,325

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	BEER, ALE, &C.		OIL.		TEAS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Olive, in casks.	Value.	Bohea.	Souchong and other black.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,804
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	898
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,180
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	18,625
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	82	6,185
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	46,514
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	232
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,972
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	17,541
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,459
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	1,162	756	-	-	-	8,823
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	13,481
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,205
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,176
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	263	105	-	758
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,078
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida, - - - - -	155	195	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	450	504	-	-	-	544
Cuba, - - - - -	3,399	2,626	-	-	-	2,441
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	72
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	1,492	1,941	-	2,123
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,671
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	160
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	658
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	396
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	293
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	132
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,601
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	174
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,793
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,753
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	37
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	180
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	720
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	72
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,410
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	508	534	-	-	-	2,200
Total, - - - - -	5,674	4,615	1,755	2,046	82	121,905
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	5,391	4,258	1,492	1,941	-	115,975
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	283	357	263	105	82	5,930
						48,331
						3,334



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	TEAS.			COFFEE.		COCOA.	
	Hyson & young hyson.	Hyson skin and other green.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	257,946	58,424		
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	1,285	122,845	30,265	23,313	2,324
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	230	242	1,816				
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	1,169	-	507	508,154	119,146	12,390	1,380
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	7,906	12,464	24,252				
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Holland, - - - - -	-	15,915	34,990	4,009,010	847,498	239	72
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	7,266	975	7,529				
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	19,132	5,184		
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Gibraltar, - - - - -	36,733	1,523	36,395	476,092	115,299	45,017	5,400
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-				
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	60	40				
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-				
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	577	393				
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	20,780	-	18,789	1,186,419	274,230		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	40,493	4,711	37,950	641,708	141,028	164,501	21,199
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	19,101	5,107		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	506	-	3,264	1,480	413		
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Hayti, - - - - -	4,440	-	3,575				
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	1,471	-	1,006	7,529	1,956	1,003,894	166,317
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	224	-	112				
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	663	-	1,265	-	-	33,690	4,375
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Floridas, - - - - -	478	-	452	952	265		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	1,078	-	1,440	306	92		
Cuba, - - - - -	5,657	262	9,044	-	-	83,388	11,521
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	40				
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	7,193	946	9,391	14,404	3,697		
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Madeira, - - - - -	750	-	1,166	15,543	3,740		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	245	112	30		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	700	-	767				
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	21,520	1,441	21,061				
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	5,123	-	7,863	531,837	121,653	65,522	7,038
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	1,332	2,019	1,362	656,965	151,209	72,774	8,571
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	5,296	-	9,355	901,627	203,984		
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-				
China, - - - - -	1,840	59	1,478				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	698	-	349				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	30	-	35				
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	13,325	3,582		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	291	324	1,155				
South Seas, - - - - -	60	10	783	552	138	144	22
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	1,189	127	3,220	2,557	539		
Total, - - - - -	174,116	41,655	242,372	9,387,596	2,087,479	1,504,872	228,219
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	171,005	36,773	230,171	9,005,394	2,004,634	1,496,494	226,845
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	3,111	4,882	12,201	382,202	82,845	8,378	1,374

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.				
	SUGAR.				
	Brown.	White, clayed, or powdered.	Value.	Candy, loaf, and lump.	Value.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	1,380,011	1,468,570	252,521		
Prussia, - - - - -					
Sweden, - - - - -	235,071	- -	13,131		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -					
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	1,240,640	372,674	123,707		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -					
Danish East Indies, - - - - -					
Holland, - - - - -	7,361,553	1,075,001	612,215		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -					
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -					
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	236,102	- -	16,009		
Scotland, - - - - -					
Ireland, - - - - -					
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -					
Gibraltar, - - - - -	277,119	368,848	47,500		
British African ports, - - - - -					
British East Indies, - - - - -					
British West Indies, - - - - -					
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -					
British American colonies, - - - - -					
Other British colonies, - - - - -					
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	2,566,205	246,488	193,192		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	- -	34,359	3,160		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	80,241	- -	4,842		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,788	- -	248		
French East Indies, - - - - -					
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -					
Other French African ports, - - - - -					
Hayti, - - - - -	672	- -	115		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -					
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -					
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -					
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -					
Floridas, - - - - -	- -	45	4		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	1,216	- -	220		
Cuba, - - - - -					
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -					
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	25,005	- -	2,509		
Portugal, - - - - -					
Madeira, - - - - -	19,028	- -	1,523		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	- -	444	82		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -					
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -					
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	560	- -	50		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	1,589,131	420,351	179,763		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	285,688	411,543	68,475		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	139,098	107,636	21,024		
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -					
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -					
China, - - - - -					
Asia, generally, - - - - -					
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	713	143
Europe, generally, - - - - -	88,566	- -	6,325		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	7,380	1,567	705		
South Seas, - - - - -	3,600	3,595	800		
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	8,908	1,309	1,065		
Total, - - - - -	15,548,582	4,512,430	1,549,185	713	143
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	15,301,985	4,427,417	1,524,875	713	143
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	246,597	85,013	24,310		

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	FRUITS.						
	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes & plums.	Figs.	Raisins.		Value.
					In jars and boxes.	All other.	
	Pounds.						
Russia, - - - - -	2,632	-	-	-	3,847	-	728
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	100	-	-	150	3,776	228
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	249	-	-	-	8,164	-	894
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	6,778	-	-	5,725	1,300	70,358	5,532
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	3,373	-	288	-	1,775	1,450	744
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	366	-	-	2,157	1,243	-	277
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	50	-	-	-	4,500	-	552
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	75	-	10
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	191	-	-	-	-	-	21
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	800	-	-	750	9,992	3,000	1,711
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,200	-	352
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	50	-	200	297	248	-	109
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	1,167	-	4,158	334	1,100	672	809
Cuba, - - - - -	9,463	-	-	-	583	262	1,085
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,028	-	257
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,415	-	-	-	2,599	-	471
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	25	-	4
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	672	57
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	11,503	-	-	-	-	-	1,093
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	150	-	24
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	762	-	-	-	-	-	113
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	115	-	-	-	1,826	-	269
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	100	100	17
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	224	16
Total, - - - - -	38,914	100	4,646	9,263	41,905	80,514	15,373
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	35,677	-	3,558	7,121	31,382	78,068	13,020
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	3,237	100	1,088	2,142	10,523	2,446	2,353



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	Tallow candles.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Value.	SPICES.	
						Mace.	Nut- megs.
	Pounds.				Dollars.	Pounds.	
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	606	
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	579	-	110		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	19,237	-	6,482	1,117	4,013	-	201
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,827	-	-	5,659	961	-	101
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	13,142	1,390	-	1,820		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Hayti, - - - - -	3,940	-	-	-	626	-	299
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Florida, - - - - -	-	-	352	-	88		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	160	3,090	-	-	919		
Cuba, - - - - -	59,466	1,065	25,088	65,227	18,957	-	60
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	2,250	-	9,899	8,209	2,928		
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	2,276	781	1,789	-	755		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	728	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,073	
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	5,156	-	-	-	667	-	25
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	896	-	2,688	-	537	-	2
Total, - - - - -	95,208	18,078	48,267	80,212	32,381	2,407	694
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	94,899	18,026	44,748	74,615	31,462	606	564
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	309	52	3,519	5,597	919	1,801	130

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	SPICES.					Value.
	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.	
	Pounds.					Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	240	678
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,507	407
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	9,622	-	102	1,510
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	43,001	12,522
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,149	33,097
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	18,810	25	29,738	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	157,543	2,503	15,024	21,019
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	60	2,924	-	338	851
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	12,600	1,272	-	-	9,770	19,924
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	106,725	33,017
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	5,886	-	-	16,006	5,074
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	1,018	-	85	229
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	30	658	9,948	-	3,697	3,761
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	273	8,000	-	967	2,122
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	511	-	2,655	1,084
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	174	-	-	44
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	230	15	17,033	-	-	3,008
Cuba, - - - - -	3,264	1,784	54,545	-	8,329	19,681
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	858	-	155	211
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	565	4,323	-	1,513	1,450
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	915	320
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	69	-	-	21
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	472	3,318	-	-	1,061
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	4,500	1,132	266,791	-	10,753	42,797
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	110,372	-	30,296	25,416
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	2,532	-	-	3,986	5,583
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	1,791	-	190	569
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	1,531	-	-	90
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	1	2	316	6	1,591	526
Total, - - - - -	39,435	14,676	680,425	2,509	259,994	236,072
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	39,065	13,812	599,730	2,509	256,969	220,173
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	370	864	80,695	-	3,025	15,899

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	INDIGO.		COTTON.		Snuff.	Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	74,031	135,412	4,957	608		
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -						
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	29,882	47,639	22,922	4,293	102	39
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -	43,283	66,621	5,840	548		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	1,440	1,113	284,808	63,010		
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	50,624	12,183		
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	14,667	2,053		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	6,392	10,856	9,672	1,625	1,806	500
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -						
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	501	886	9,215	1,392		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	14,287	17,775	75,510	17,164		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -			1,800	144	255	106
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	8,240	8,084				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	1,951	3,141				
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Floridas, - - - - -	2	4				
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -						
Cuba, - - - - -						
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	175	137
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	39,223	66,055	3,738	935		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	34,911	59,382				
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -	-	-	3,000	300		
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Total, -	254,143	416,968	486,753	104,255	2,338	782
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	253,567	416,406	481,953	103,811	1,881	537
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	576	562	4,800	444	457	245



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	GUNPOWDER.		Bristles.	Glue.	Value.	PAINTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.				Ochre, dry.	Ochre, in oil.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	
Russia, - - - - -							
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -							
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -							
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -							
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -							
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	6,053	2,045	14,381	
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -							
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -							
British West Indies, - - - - -							
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -							
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -							
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,620	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,640	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Florida, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	1,250	400					
Cuba, - - - - -			30	-	67		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	3,750	752					
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,000	280	-	-	-	112	
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -							
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -							
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -							
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -							
Italy and Malta, - - - - -							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -							
Asia, generally, - - - - -							
West Indies, generally, - - - - -							
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -							
South Seas, - - - - -							
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	21,250	5,276					
Total, - - - - -	27,250	6,708	30	6,053	2,112	21,753	671
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	18,750	4,696	-	6,053	2,045	19,021	
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	8,500	2,012	30	-	67	2,732	671

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	PAINTS.			LEAD.		
	White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Value.	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Shot.	Value.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	952	-	120			
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	3,544	-	423			
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	10,248	-	1,090			
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	214			
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -						
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	128	7			
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	500	-	184	5,770	9,800	1,153
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	105			
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Floridas, - - - - -			12	636	805	190
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	2,128	-	266	-	3,696	280
Cuba, - - - - -	45,128	-	4,556	-	1,452	84
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	2,100	-	207	-	4,096	275
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -	2,016	-	270			
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	342	-	69			
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -						
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -				84,668	-	5,292
Asia, generally, - - - - -	2,240	-	300			
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	3,823	-	414			
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	397	-	100
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	1,628	-	207	11,523	43,652	3,902
Total, - - - - -	74,649	128	8,444	102,994	63,501	11,276
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	53,689	-	6,101	97,986	47,048	9,785
Exported, not entitled to drawback - - - - -	20,960	128	2,343	5,008	16,453	1,491

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	CORDAGE.				COPPER AND COMPOSITION	
	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, pack-thread, and seines.	Value.	Nails and spikes.	Value.
	Pounds.		Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -						
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	82,898	-	940	6,171	1,827	588
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,806	-	600	383	800	196
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -					2,240	672
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -						
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -						
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	22,400	-	-	1,400		
British West Indies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -						
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	133	52		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Floridas, - - - - -		94	100	43		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	9,342	-	1,071	1,455		
Cuba, - - - - -	27,560	241	415	1,963	3,729	1,211
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	12,770	-	-	894	1,200	314
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	13,471	-	-	1,036		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -						
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	400	-	216	158		
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -	2,952	-	-	277		
South Seas, - - - - -					2,317	635
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	21,332	530	321	2,814		
Total, - - - - -	194,931	865	3,796	16,646	12,113	3,616
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	190,738	691	2,198	15,768	3,983	1,185
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	4,193	174	1,598	878	8,130	2,431



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.							
	IRON & STEEL WIRE.		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Tacks, brads, & sprigs.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.				Cwt.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -								
Prussia, - - - - -								
Sweden, - - - - -								
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -								
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -								
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	830	-	1,006	20	339
Danish East Indies, - - - - -								
Holland, - - - - -								
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,507	1,500	-	-	749
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -								
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -								
Scotland, - - - - -								
Ireland, - - - - -								
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -								
Gibraltar, - - - - -								
British African ports, - - - - -								
British East Indies, - - - - -								
British West Indies, - - - - -								
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -								
British American colonies, - - - - -								
Other British colonies, - - - - -								
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -								
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -								
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -								
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -								
French East Indies, - - - - -								
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -								
Other French African ports, - - - - -								
Hayti, - - - - -	225	25	-	5,287	-	-	2	547
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -								
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -								
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -								
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	12,805	-	896
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	300	-	379	-	93
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	320
Cuba, - - - - -	200	90	961	53,785	3,696	-	26	4,727
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -								
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10,720	96	1,470
Portugal, - - - - -								
Madeira, - - - - -								
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -								
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -								
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -								
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -								
Italy and Malta, - - - - -								
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -								
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -								
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -								
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -								
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	352	1,885
Asia, generally, - - - - -								
West Indies, generally, - - - - -								
Europe, generally, - - - - -								
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	1,067
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	520
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	758	325	-	1,682	-	1,794	206	1,678
Total, - - - - -	1,183	440	961	66,391	5,196	26,704	1,010	14,291
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	758	325	-	59,535	5,196	25,319	851	12,119
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	425	115	961	6,856	-	1,385	159	2,172

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	MANUFACTURES OF IRON.					STEEL.	
	In bars and bolts.			Castings.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Manufactured by rolling.	Otherwise.	Value.				
	Cwt.		Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -							
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -							
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	81	-	324	-	-	197	1,200
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -							
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -							
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,238	4,715	22,253				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	4	21		
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -							
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	148	461				
British West Indies, - - - - -							
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -							
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -							
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	102	434				
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	639	-	1,468				
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	102	360				
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	991	-	4,455				
Florida, - - - - -	3	-	16				
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	267	388	2,554	38	277	55	421
Cuba, - - - - -	1,492	956	9,068	10	53	979	7,757
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -							
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	316	381	2,345	-	-	16	128
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	53	421
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	203	308	2,091				
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	20	-	100				
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	49	2,207	10,076	-	-	8	52
Italy and Malta, - - - - -							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -	200	-	500	-	-	343	3,731
Asia, generally, - - - - -	41	-	170				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -							
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	51	60	386				
South Seas, - - - - -	27	-	134				
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	741	199	3,957	-	-	146	2,378
Total, - - - - -	6,359	9,566	61,152	52	351	1,797	16,088
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	5,995	9,344	59,486	-	-	944	8,673
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	364	222	1,666	52	351	853	7,415

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.							
	ALUM.		COPPERAS.		SALT.		COAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	5	34	10	28	984	661	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	1	7	-	-	30	25	-	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,665	953	7,098	2,081
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	250	125	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,041	1,384	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,732	779	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,080	450	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	347	172	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,295	2,697	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	333	147	680	230
Total, - - - - -	6	41	10	28	31,440	15,321	8,318	2,450
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	29,220	14,001	6,768	1,949
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	6	41	10	28	2,220	1,320	1,550	501



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	FISH.			Value.	GLASS.		
	Foreign caught, dried.	Pickled.			Black quart bottles.	Window.	Value.
		Salmon.	All other.				
	Quintals.	Barrels.		Dollars.	Gross.	100 sq. ft.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	36	-	130	15	-	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	76	-	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	38	-	562	-	-	
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	10	-	155	-	-	
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	125	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	750	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	16	48	-	-	
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	27	-	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	319	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	24	-	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	38	-	
Cuba, - - - - -	14	5	-	179	3	-	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	-	
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	76	
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	180	-	1,992	-	-	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14	-	
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	118	
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	-	
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	40	
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	41	-	
Total, - - - - -	14	269	16	3,066	249	125	
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	191	-	
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	14	269	16	3,066	58	125	

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	Boots.	Shoes and slippers.	Value.	SEGARS.		PLAYING CARDS.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				1000.	Dollars.	Packs.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	160	2,113		
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	25	357		
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	118	1,369		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	110	1,301		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	2	20		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	55	265	297				
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -							
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -							
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	13	63		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -							
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	130	1,325		
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -							
British West Indies, - - - - -							
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -							
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	55	917		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -							
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	157	360	1,302	30	323		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	13	276		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -							
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Floridas, - - - - -							
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	216	30
Cuba, - - - - -	72	-	144	4	40		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -							
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	122	122	131	1,573	44	490
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	1	10		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	1	10		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -							
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	263	3,733		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	29	405		
Asia, generally, - - - - -							
West Indies, generally, - - - - -							
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	10	100		
Africa, generally, - - - - -							
South Seas, - - - - -							
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -		379	379				
Total, - - - - -	284	1,126	2,244	1,095	13,935	260	520
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	284	766	1,884	724	9,759	44	490
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	360	360	371	4,176	216	30

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF					TOTAL VALUE.	
	Goods free of duty.	Goods paying duty ad valorem.	Goods paying specific rates of duty.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To the dominions of each Power.
	Dollars.						
Russia, - - - - -	14,822	11,567	474,566	500,955	-	-	500,955
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	8,225	1,808	52,935	16,526	46,442	62,968	116,117
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	375	33,977	18,797	47,344	5,805	53,149	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	7,617	32,642	320,276	360,535	-	360,535	846,018
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	15,092	331,960	138,431	485,483	-	485,483	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	77,704	71,793	1,590,195	1,706,593	33,099	1,739,692	3,471,279
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	34,373	180,496	34,915	147,861	1,923	149,784	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,260,235	241,488	80,080	1,581,803	-	1,581,803	2,125,594
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	1,942,486	94,523	88,585	2,056,408	69,186	2,125,594	
Scotland, - - - - -	-	1,500	12,183	858	12,825	13,683	4,603,944
Ireland, - - - - -	1,359	657	2,053	850	3,219	4,069	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	40,919	214,730	257,986	513,635	-	513,635	597,038
British African ports, - - - - -	40	4,173	800	5,013	-	5,013	
British East Indies, - - - - -	1,897,544	13,048	23,598	1,934,190	-	1,934,190	964,257
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	420	50	470	-	470	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	4,478	4,478	-	4,478	541,959
British American colonies, - - - - -	8	47	400	227	228	455	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	454	1,903	2,357	-	2,357	2,750,566
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	22,924	50,426	523,688	542,321	54,717	-	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	47,071	56,777	245,162	-	349,010	349,010	964,257
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	902	-	9,949	6,073	4,778	10,851	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	43,374	6,464	49,838	-	49,838	541,959
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	1,784	1,784	-	1,784	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	21,000	-	1,556	22,556	-	22,556	541,959
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hayti, - - - - -	60,884	426,686	42,648	529,579	639	530,218	541,959
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	7,050	3,365	179,485	189,900	-	189,900	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	250	665	915	-	915	541,959
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	7,284	29,926	11,427	48,637	-	48,637	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	190,000	13,095	6,869	209,964	-	209,964	541,959
Floridas, - - - - -	4,010	35,069	10,443	43,589	5,933	49,522	
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	83,121	23,709	106,091	739	106,830	541,959
Cuba, - - - - -	278,892	890,392	421,341	1,590,173	452	1,590,625	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	134	30,601	2,869	33,604	-	33,604	541,959
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	55,388	378,262	95,909	528,055	1,504	529,559	
Portugal, - - - - -	66	-	-	66	-	66	541,959
Madeira, - - - - -	2,000	8,551	16,116	26,667	-	26,667	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	205	6,881	4,072	11,158	-	11,158	541,959
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	6,301	1,355	7,656	-	7,656	
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	541,959
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. col. - - - - -	157,159	258,784	80,469	496,412	-	496,412	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	26,995	212,229	450,272	689,496	-	-	689,496
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	11,402	37,895	259,283	308,580	-	-	308,580
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	5,974	93,531	307,492	406,997	-	-	406,997
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	3,398,026	483,130	20,869	3,902,025	-	-	3,902,025
Asia, generally, - - - - -	1,155,192	19,807	5,798	1,180,797	-	-	1,180,797
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	111	35,451	11,912	47,474	-	-	47,474
Europe, generally, - - - - -	875	-	9,907	10,782	-	-	10,782
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	26,889	14,740	41,629	-	-	41,629
South Seas, - - - - -	1,297	20,866	8,917	29,791	1,289	-	31,080
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	9,117	208,148	65,240	282,505	-	-	282,505
Total, - - - - -	10,764,757	4,595,090	5,942,641	20,710,700	591,788	-	21,502,488
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	3,828,472	5,727,536	9,049,689	506,319	-	9,556,008
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	10,764,757	766,618	215,105	11,661,011	85,469	-	11,746,480

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 23, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



## No. 5.

Summary statement of the value of exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1821.

THE SEA, - - - - -		1,499,188			
Fisheries—					
Dried fish, or cod fishery, - - - - -		- - -	708,778		
Pickled fish, or river fishery, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,) - - - - -		- - -	264,813		
Whale, (common,) oil and bone, - - - - -		350,480			
Spermaceti oil and candles, - - - - -		175,117			
			525,597		
THE FOREST, - - - - -		3,794,341			1,499,188
Skins and furs, - - - - -		- - -	766,205		
Ginseng, - - - - -		- - -	171,786		
Product of wood—					
Lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, &c.) - - - - -		1,512,808			
Oak bark and other dye, - - - - -		139,534			
Naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine,) - - - - -		314,660			
Ashes, pot and pearl, - - - - -		889,348			
			2,856,350		
AGRICULTURE, - - - - -		35,407,992			3,794,341
Product of animals—					
Beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, - - - - -		698,323			
Butter and cheese, - - - - -		190,287			
			888,610		
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs, - - - - -		1,354,116			
Horses and mules, - - - - -		59,830			
Sheep, - - - - -		22,175			
			1,436,121		
Vegetable food—					
Wheat, flour, and biscuit, - - - - -		- - -	4,476,357		
Indian corn and meal, - - - - -		- - -	606,279		
Rice, - - - - -		- - -	1,494,307		
All other, (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, apples, &c.) - - - - -		- - -	173,543		
					9,075,217
Tobacco, - - - - -		- - -	- - -		5,648,962
Cotton, - - - - -		- - -	- - -		20,157,484
All other agricultural products—					
Flaxseed, - - - - -		- - -	420,202		
Hops, - - - - -		- - -	18,498		
Wax, - - - - -		- - -	85,654		
Brown sugar, - - - - -		- - -	1,975		
					526,329
MANUFACTURES, - - - - -		2,262,622			
Domestic materials—					
Soap and tallow candles, - - - - -		661,409			
Leather, boots, shoes, saddlery, - - - - -		304,430			
Hats, - - - - -		63,363			
Grain, beer, spirits, - - - - -		120,561			
Wood, (including coaches and other carriages,) - - - - -		369,511			
Cordage, - - - - -		26,662			
Iron, - - - - -		108,083			
Snuff and tobacco, - - - - -		149,083			
Various items, (lead, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, &c.) - - - - -		24,044			
			1,827,146		
Foreign materials—					
Spirits from molasses, - - - - -		280,648			
Sugar, refined, - - - - -		24,051			
Chocolate, - - - - -		2,166			
Gunpowder, - - - - -		56,919			
Brass and copper, - - - - -		26,694			
Medicinal drugs, - - - - -		44,998			
			435,476		
UNCERTAIN, - - - - -		707,751			2,262,622
Articles not distinguished in returns—					
Manufactured, - - - - -		- - -	492,009		
Raw produce, - - - - -		- - -	215,742		
					707,751
Total dollars, - - - - -		- - -	- - -		43,671,894

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 23, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 6.

*Summary statement of the value of exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1821.*

Value of merchandise free of duty, viz:		Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty, viz:	
Copper, brass, and tin, in pigs or bars, -	22,822	Duck and sheetings, -	423,950
Bullion, -	90	Wines, -	240,929
Gold and silver coin, -	10,477,969	Spirits from grain, -	30,137
Dyewoods, -	112,855	Spirits from other materials, -	135,023
Raw hides, -	61,921	Beer, ale, and porter, -	4,615
Brimstone and sulphur, -	935	Oil, olive, in casks, -	2,046
Furs, undressed, -	7,839	Molasses, -	11,232
Plaster of Paris, -	88	Teas, -	242,372
Burr-stones, unwrought, -	153	Coffee, -	2,087,479
All other articles free of duty, -	80,085	Cocoa, -	228,219
		Sugar, brown and white, -	1,549,185
		Sugar, candy, loaf and lump, -	143
		Fruits, -	15,373
		Candles, cheese, soap, and tallow, -	32,381
		Spices, -	236,072
		Indigo, -	416,968
		Cotton, -	104,255
		Snuff, -	782
		Gunpowder, -	6,708
		Bristles and glue, -	2,112
		Paints, -	8,444
		Lead, pig, bar, and sheet, -	11,276
		Cordage, -	16,646
		Copper and composition nails and spikes, -	3,616
		Iron and steel wire, -	440
		Iron tacks, nails, anchors, and sheet, -	14,291
		Iron, in bars and bolts, rolled, -	61,152
		Iron, in bars and bolts, hammered, -	351
		Iron castings, -	16,088
		Steel, -	41
		Alum, -	28
		Copperas, -	2,450
		Coal, -	15,321
		Salt, -	3,066
		Fish, dried and pickled, -	2,751
		Glass, black quart bottles, and window, -	2,244
		Boots and shoes, -	13,935
		Segars, -	520
		Playing cards, -	
		Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty, -	5,942,641
		Value of merchandise free of duty, -	10,764,757
		Value of merchandise paying ad valorem rates of duty, -	4,595,090
		Total value of foreign produce, -	21,302,488
		Total value of domestic produce, -	43,671,894
		Total value of domestic and foreign produce, -	\$64,974,382

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 23, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 7.

*Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of articles of every description of imports from, and the value of articles of every description of exports to, each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each foreign country, and the tonnage belonging to each foreign Power employed in the commerce of the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1821.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	COMMERCE.					
	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
Russia, - - - - -	\$1,852,199	-	\$1,852,199	\$127,939	-	\$127,939
Prussia, - - - - -	-	\$1,399	1,399	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	658,335	101,418	759,753	106,219	\$47,994	154,213
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	601,706	8,410	610,116	497,267	9,810	507,077
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	16,156	-	16,156	165,568	-	165,568
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,958,738	24,836	1,983,574	1,299,466	16,830	1,316,296
Holland, - - - - -	1,788,754	150,199	1,938,953	1,873,873	80,640	1,954,513
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	833,757	27,193	860,950	520,285	12,974	533,259
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	134,369	-	134,369	133,010	-	133,010
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	21,691,813	1,489,049	23,180,862	13,895,527	2,443,582	16,339,109
Scotland, - - - - -	855,173	354,919	1,220,092	448,459	956,989	1,405,448
Ireland, - - - - -	533,756	152,398	686,154	715,006	174,571	889,577
Gibraltar, - - - - -	1,032,564	201,699	1,234,263	956,111	-	956,111
British African ports, - - - - -	6,581	-	6,581	9,953	-	9,953
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	213	-	213	260	-	260
British East Indies, - - - - -	1,530,799	-	1,530,799	32,089	-	32,089
British West Indies, - - - - -	646,395	280,951	927,346	264,632	-	264,632
British American colonies, - - - - -	459,490	31,214	490,704	1,959,271	50,065	2,009,336
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	924	924	12,113	-	12,113
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	763,869	226,296	990,165	1,331,179	204,327	1,535,506
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	4,079,330	414,587	4,493,917	44,933	5,053,910	5,098,843
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	434,311	61,712	496,023	29,868	39,987	69,855
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	900,619	-	900,619	846,597	-	846,597
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	5,784	-	5,784
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	10,022	-	10,022	19,600	-	19,600
Hayti, - - - - -	2,207,559	38,698	2,246,257	1,721,839	18,544	1,740,383
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	242,057	11,968	254,025	324,706	-	324,706
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	280,376	7,992	288,368	24,225	-	24,225
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	265,089	-	265,089	74,828	-	74,828
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	114,861	-	114,861	1,359	-	1,359
Florida, - - - - -	174,860	14,870	189,730	292,805	7,443	300,248
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - - - -	210,673	5,402	216,075	96,553	3,342	99,895
Cuba, - - - - -	5,661,979	922,870	6,584,849	2,878,373	71,682	2,950,055
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	620,898	5,716	626,614	174,782	435	175,217
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,106,259	7,858	1,114,117	506,683	1,493	508,176
Portugal, - - - - -	351,701	4,415	356,116	147,726	-	147,726
Madeira, - - - - -	187,701	2,588	190,289	193,414	-	193,414
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	137,982	-	137,982	26,837	-	26,837
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	63,612	424	64,036	22,176	-	22,176
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	605,126	-	605,126	874,223	11,125	885,348
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	973,463	-	973,463	410,171	-	410,171
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	229,792	-	229,792	31,781	-	31,781
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	389,692	5,988	395,680	30,883	-	30,883
China, - - - - -	3,111,951	-	3,111,951	388,535	-	388,535
Asia, generally, - - - - -	123,221	-	123,221	32,467	-	32,467
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	3,727	-	3,727	513,160	879	513,039
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	183,854	-	183,854
Africa, generally, - - - - -	129,943	-	129,943	85,062	-	85,062
South Seas, - - - - -	34,428	-	34,428	40,328	-	40,328
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	94,493	-	94,493
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	3,832	3,832	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	58,025,899	4,559,825	62,585,724	34,465,272	9,206,622	43,671,894



## STATEMENT—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	COMMERCE.			Total value of domestic and foreign produce exported.
	VALUE OF FOREIGN EXPORTS.			
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	
Russia, - - - - -	\$500,955	-	\$500,955	\$628,894
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	16,526	\$46,442	62,968	217,181
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	47,344	5,805	53,149	560,226
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	360,535	-	360,535	526,103
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	485,483	-	485,483	1,801,779
Holland, - - - - -	1,706,593	33,099	1,739,692	3,694,205
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	147,861	1,923	149,784	683,043
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,581,803	-	1,581,803	1,714,813
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	2,056,408	69,186	2,125,594	18,464,703
Scotland, - - - - -	858	12,825	13,683	1,419,131
Ireland, - - - - -	850	3,219	4,069	893,646
Gibraltar, - - - - -	513,635	-	513,635	1,469,746
British African ports, - - - - -	5,013	-	5,013	14,966
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	4,478	-	4,478	4,738
British East Indies, - - - - -	1,934,190	-	1,934,190	1,966,279
British West Indies, - - - - -	470	-	470	265,102
British American colonies, - - - - -	227	228	455	2,009,791
Other British colonies, - - - - -	2,357	-	2,357	14,470
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	542,321	54,717	597,038	2,132,544
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	349,010	349,010	5,447,853
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	6,073	4,778	10,851	80,706
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	49,838	-	49,838	896,435
French East Indies, - - - - -	1,784	-	1,784	7,568
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	22,556	-	22,556	42,156
Hayti, - - - - -	529,579	639	530,218	2,270,601
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	189,900	-	189,900	514,606
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	915	-	915	25,140
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	48,637	-	48,637	123,465
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	209,964	-	209,964	211,323
Floridas, - - - - -	43,589	5,933	49,522	349,770
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - - - -	106,091	739	106,830	206,725
Cuba, - - - - -	1,590,173	452	1,590,625	4,540,680
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	33,604	-	33,604	208,821
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	528,055	1,504	529,559	1,037,735
Portugal, - - - - -	66	-	66	147,792
Madeira, - - - - -	26,667	-	26,667	220,081
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	11,158	-	11,158	37,995
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	7,656	-	7,656	29,832
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	496,412	-	496,412	1,381,760
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	689,496	-	689,496	1,099,667
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	308,580	-	308,580	340,361
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	406,997	-	406,997	437,880
China, - - - - -	3,902,025	-	3,902,025	4,290,560
Asia, generally, - - - - -	1,180,797	-	1,180,797	1,213,264
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	47,474	-	47,474	560,513
Europe, generally, - - - - -	10,782	-	10,782	194,636
Africa, generally, - - - - -	41,629	-	41,629	126,691
South Seas, - - - - -	29,791	1,289	31,080	71,408
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	282,505	-	282,505	376,998
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Total, -	20,710,700	591,788	21,302,488	64,974,382

## STATEMENT—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	NAVIGATION.					
	AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.		Foreign tonnage entered into the United States, belonging to each Power.	Foreign tonnage departing from the United States, belonging to each Power.
	Entered into the U. States.	Departing from the U. States.	Entered into the U. States.	Departing from the United States.		
Russia, - - - - -	13,827	4,521				
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	726	-	931	931 Prussian.
Sweden, - - - - -	10,772	1,616	1,188	964		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	13,083	20,774	863	888	5,386	5,602 Swedish.
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	1,421	4,142				
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	39,407	46,299	1,689	633	4,037	3,931 Danish.
Holland, - - - - -	25,851	26,048	1,403	2,063		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	16,468	18,228	422	823		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,597	5,610	-	-	2,466	4,530 Dutch.
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	112,053	128,729	39,024	19,546		
Scotland, - - - - -	4,737	4,015	7,232	6,220		
Ireland, - - - - -	9,479	12,812	3,018	2,201		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	11,231	20,954	435			
British African ports, - - - - -	376	200				
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	448	501				
British East Indies, - - - - -	4,548	3,027				
British West Indies, - - - - -	32,631	22,083				
British American colonies, - - - - -	110,821	112,223	405	3,169		
Other British colonies, - - - - -	796	874	-	-	55,188	55,686 British.
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	14,524	17,308	4,180	4,091	6,024	4,749 Hanse T.
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	11,431	798	11,273	36,392		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	3,700	316	838	593		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	41,729	43,366				
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	144				
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	194	337	-	-	1,916	2,872 French.
Hayti, - - - - -	49,139	46,171	980	547	370	470 Haytien.
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	6,585	8,664				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	4,747	1,174	563			
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	2,329	3,003	-	92		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	742	632				
Floridas, - - - - -	9,032	9,341	450	320		
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. - - - - -	5,111	6,009	246	303		
Cuba, - - - - -	106,826	103,822	4,478	3,632		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	14,320	11,134	63			
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	13,838	13,208	603	282	4,580	4,154 Spanish.
Portugal, - - - - -	19,678	5,106	1,015			
Madeira, - - - - -	4,140	8,082	148			
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	2,287	2,638				
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	5,038	825	92			
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	10,599	22,264	-	314		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	6,573	8,802				
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	2,018	1,895				
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c. - - - - -	1,661	1,393	192			
China, - - - - -	5,622	6,040				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	1,532	5,423				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	216	17,623				
Europe, generally, - - - - -	261	2,294				
Africa, generally, - - - - -	1,037	2,109				
South Seas, - - - - -	10,643	17,968				
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	4,298				
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	104	-	-	628	148 uncertain.
Total tons, - - - - -	765,098	804,947	81,526	83,073	81,526	83,073

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 23, 1822.*JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

## No. 8.

*A general statement showing the quantity of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, commencing the 1st day of October, 1820, and ending the 30th day of September, 1821.*

FROM		TONNAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES.							
		AMERICAN.	FOREIGN.						
			British.	French.	Spanish.	Dutch.	Hanse Towns.	Swedish.	
		Tons.							
Russia, - - - - -	-	13,827							
Prussia, - - - - -	-								
Sweden, - - - - -	-	10,772	-	-	-	-	-		1,188
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	13,083	-	-	-	-	-		480
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	1,421							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	39,407	557						
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-								
Holland, - - - - -	-	25,851	-	-	-	1,043	360		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	16,468	-	-	-	422			
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	1,597							
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	112,053	38,691	-	-	333			
Scotland, - - - - -	-	4,737	7,232						
Ireland, - - - - -	-	9,479	3,018						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	11,231	435						
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	4,548							
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	32,631							
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	110,821	405						
British African ports, - - - - -	-	376							
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	448							
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	796							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	14,524	-	-	-	-	3,804		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	11,431	3,053	1,916	-	288	1,299		3,406
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	3,700	-	-	-	151			
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	41,729							
French East Indies, - - - - -	-								
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	194							
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-								
Hayti, - - - - -	-	49,139	319	-	44				
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	6,585							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	4,747	-	-	563				
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	2,329							
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	742							
Florida, - - - - -	-	9,032	-	-	450				
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	5,111	-	-	246				
Cuba, - - - - -	-	106,826	1,073	-	2,696	229			
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	14,320	-	-	-	-			63
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	13,838	405	-	172				
Portugal, - - - - -	-	19,678	-	-	-	-	561		249
Madeira, - - - - -	-	4,140							
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	2,287							
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	5,038							
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-								
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	10,599							
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	6,573							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	2,018							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	1,661							
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-								
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-								
China, - - - - -	-	5,622							
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	1,532							
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	216							
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	261							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	1,037							
South Seas, - - - - -	-	10,643							
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-								
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-								
Total, -	-	765,098	55,188	1,916	4,171	2,466	6,024		5,386



## STATEMENT OF TONNAGE—Continued.

FROM	TONNAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES.					
	FOREIGN.					Total foreign.
	Danish.	Prussian.	Haytien.	Colombian.	Uncertain.	
	Tons.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	726
Prussia, - - - - -	-	726	-	-	-	1,188
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	863
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	383	-	1,689
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,403
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,132	-	-	-	-	422
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	39,024
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,232
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,018
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	435
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	405
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,180
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	11,273
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	838
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	376	-	-	-	-	4,180
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	1,311	-	-	-	-	11,273
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	687	-	-	-	-	838
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	247	-	370	-	-	980
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	563
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	450
Floridas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	246
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,478
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	480	63
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	603
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	26	-	1,015
Portugal, - - - - -	-	205	-	-	-	148
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	148	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	92	-	-	-	-	92
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	192	-	-	-	-	192
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	4,037	931	370	409	628	81,526

## STATEMENT OF TONNAGE—Continued.

		TONNAGE DEPARTING FROM THE UNITED STATES.					
TO		AMERICAN.	FOREIGN.				
			British.	French.	Spanish.	Dutch.	Hanse Towns.
		Tons.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	4,521					
Prussia, - - - - -	-	1,616					
Sweden, - - - - -	-	20,774					
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	4,142					
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	46,299	-	-	44	170	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	26,048	-	-	-	2,063	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	18,228	-	-	-	736	
Holland, - - - - -	-	5,610					
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	128,729	19,546				
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	4,015	6,220				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	12,812	2,201				
Scotland, - - - - -	-	20,954					
Ireland, - - - - -	-	3,027					
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	22,083					
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	112,223	3,169				
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	200					
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	501					
British African ports, - - - - -	-	874					
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	17,308	-	-	-	229	2,473
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	798	23,943	2,872	-	1,332	1,779
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	316	363				
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	43,366					
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	144					
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	337					
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	46,171					
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	8,664					
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	1,174					
Hayti, - - - - -	-	3,003					
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	632					
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	9,341	-	-	320		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	6,009	-	-	303		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	103,822	244	-	3,205	-	183
Floridas, - - - - -	-	11,134					
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	13,208	-	-	282		
Cuba, - - - - -	-	5,106					
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	8,082					
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	2,638					
Portugal, - - - - -	-	825					
Madeira, - - - - -	-	22,264	-	-	-	-	314
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	8,802					
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	1,895					
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	1,393					
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	6,040					
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	5,423					
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	17,623					
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	2,294					
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	2,109					
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	17,968					
China, - - - - -	-	4,298					
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	104					
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-						
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-						
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-						
South Seas, - - - - -	-						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-						
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-						
Total, -	-	804,947	55,686	2,872	4,154	4,530	4,749

## STATEMENT OF TONNAGE—Continued.

TO	TONNAGE DEPARTING FROM THE UNITED STATES.					
	FOREIGN.					Total foreign.
	Swedish.	Danish.	Russian.	Haytien.	Uncertain.	
	Tons.					
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -	964	-	-	-	-	964
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	740	-	-	-	148	888
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	419	-	-	-	633
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,063
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	87	-	-	-	823
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	19,546
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6,220
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,201
Gibraltar, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,169
British African ports, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	374	376	639	-	-	4,091
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	3,524	2,650	292	-	-	36,392
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	230	-	-	-	596
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	-	77	-	470	-	547
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	92	-	-	-	92
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Florida, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	320
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	303
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,632
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	282
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	314
Italy and Malta, - - - - -						
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -						
Total, -	5,602	3,931	931	470	148	83,073

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 23, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



*Statement exhibiting the quantity of tonnage entered and cleared in and from the respective States and Territories during the year ending on the 30th September, 1821.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TONNAGE.			
	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.	
	Tons.		Tons.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
Maine, - - - - -	71,700	111,854	883	520
New Hampshire, - - - - -	9,506	8,237		
Massachusetts, - - - - -	158,891	129,741	1,605	1,170
Vermont, - - - - -	1,019	901	80	40
Rhode Island, - - - - -	22,808	21,314	143	107
Connecticut, - - - - -	16,464	14,749		
New York, - - - - -	156,493	158,174	13,856	10,720
New Jersey, - - - - -	250	231		
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	70,679	69,436	4,162	3,641
Delaware, - - - - -	4,081	2,388		
Maryland, - - - - -	67,504	61,687	5,489	4,677
District of Columbia, - - - - -	12,546	15,035		
Virginia, - - - - -	27,004	33,545	4,598	6,483
North Carolina, - - - - -	29,904	37,343	293	109
South Carolina, - - - - -	30,524	45,342	18,745	19,525
Georgia, - - - - -	24,075	41,468	11,239	14,666
Mississippi, - - - - -	6,235	4,197	336	419
Louisiana, - - - - -	54,802	49,115	19,919	20,904
East Florida, - - - - -	272	190	178	92
West Florida, - - - - -	341			
Total, - - - - -	765,098	804,947	81,526	83,075

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 247.

[1st SESSION.]

### FURTHER RELIEF TO SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 28, 1822.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, respectfully represent the seamen of the port of New York:*

That, in the year 1798, a law was passed by the Congress of the United States to provide a general hospital fund for the purpose of relieving sick and disabled seamen employed in the merchant service of the country. Under this law, those who have followed the seas in merchant vessels have paid a heavy tax for more than twenty years.

It is believed by your memorialists that, when the Legislature of the nation passed this law, it was intended by them to provide a general hospital fund that should be sufficient to support all seamen navigating American vessels, and that it made no difference in what port they might be overtaken by sickness, disease, and disability. But your memorialists state, with regret, that in these expectations they, and those engaged in similar pursuits, have been cruelly disappointed. They will not go beyond the port of New York in their representations to your honorable body.

They are compelled to say that regulations have been made by the Government in relation to this port that have operated with great hardship and cruelty. The extent of her commerce, the tonnage employed in her merchant service, the great number of seamen embraced in her trade, must be well understood by those to whom your memorialists address themselves. The number of seamen who enter and depart from this harbor varies with the fluctuations of commerce: one year may show a list of one thousand sick and disabled seamen; another year may show two thousand; and yet a regulation has been made, and rigidly executed, by the agent of the Government, that no more than sixty seamen can be received into the New York hospital.

Whether the commerce of the place happens to require a greater or less number of men to navigate the seas, whether sickness is more or less prevalent, creates no difference: the number of sixty now fixes the limit, and national gratitude, humanity, and all the sympathies and regards common to our nature must give way.

What is the result of this system? Seamen, who have paid hospital money for twenty years and more; seamen, who have largely and constantly contributed out of their slender and humble earnings for their whole active lives; seamen, who have faced hardship and danger in a thousand forms, and promoted the prosperity and commercial glory of their nation, as instruments in the hands of others, are compelled, in the dark and desolating hour of sickness and misfortune, to ask for relief at the doors of the hospital, and to ask in vain. The haven of hope, the place of refuge, is barred against them. Seamen, who have ploughed the stormy wave, and braved the midnight tempest, for the space of a generation, who have been taxed year after year, and voyage after voyage, are told that others have their places; and perhaps many of the magic number of sixty may not have seen the service of a single year, nor paid five dollars to the hospital fund. Hundreds, in the course of a year, may be rejected, and driven from the place of relief under this unjust state of things.

But your memorialists cannot stop here; it has not been deemed sufficient to limit the number of patients to sixty. The Government have thought proper also to say, through their agent in New York, to the seamen who sail into her port, "You shall not be in our hospital more than four months, nor shall you be there at all if suffering under venereal diseases, or if afflicted with mania, or if there are no hopes of your recovery." In the frank and open language of American seamen, who have long felt for the pride and the glory of their country, we would approach the representatives of the American nation, and ask if such could have been the views of the Government of the nation when the law of 1798 was passed? In the name of that justice which the Government are bound to display towards every class of citizens; in the name of those equal rights which, more than once, the seamen of this Union have been called upon to defend, they ask if the rulers of the people can intend that such principles shall be enforced against your memorialists? Is this providing for sick and disabled seamen? Because more than four months seem requisite to restore lost health and activity; because, in an unguarded hour, fatal diseases have been contracted; because God, in the plenitude of his providence, has permitted the senses to be destroyed; because the hour of death and the termination of all human concerns appears nigh, are any reasons furnished why American seamen should be shut out from relief, from comfort, from humanity, from a pillow on which their weary heads can repose, an asylum where the last pulse of life shall beat? Such principles of public policy would disgrace the page of our nation's history, and tarnish the glory that has been spread through the world by the triumphs of her flag. Such benevolence should be reprehended in a Christian land as the offspring of neglect, or the result of cold, unfeeling, and sordid calculations, unbecoming a free and enlightened country.

But what shall be done? Your memorialists are told that funds are wanting. This is no consolation to those sick and disabled seamen who have either been left to perish by slow and fatal disease in the bosom of the nation in whose commercial service they have spent their days, or been driven to seek relief from the governors of the New York hospital.

If a fund is wanted, why should the Government hesitate to provide it? Two methods are suggested to meet this deficiency: first, to raise the rate of hospital money now paid by seamen from twenty cents to thirty cents per month; or, secondly, by laying an additional duty on the tonnage of American vessels.

Your memorialists conceive that a general ample hospital fund should be created, sufficient for the effectual relief of all sick and disabled American seamen—in the true sense of the words *sick and disabled*: they conceive that no discrimination should be made as to diseases; that no apprehension of death should be regarded in affording aid; that mania should not be viewed as out of the compass of God's judgments; and that the term of giving four months' assistance should be discountenanced forever.

No matter in what port a sailor may chance to be seized with sickness, aid and protection should be afforded sufficiently broad and comprehensive to include every case.

While your memorialists conceive that this great end should be effected, they cannot but believe that the Congress of the United States should create the necessary fund for its accomplishment by a small additional duty on the tonnage of vessels. One cent per ton would produce avails very important to the interests of your memorialists, and produce no hardship to any other class of citizens. The merchants of the country are wealthy, and the augmentation of tonnage duties would not be felt by them, or by the nation at large, if added to the profits of their commerce, and charged on the consumers of merchandise.

But as for the seamen of the United States, they are poor and needy. They lead a life of toil and hardship, and their wages are small. An additional duty of ten per cent. for hospital money would prove a great burden on their little resources, and reduce their slender means of livelihood. Some of your memorialists have families and children, and the new tax would operate on such with additional severity.

Your memorialists cannot believe that the merchants of the United States would object to the prayer of this petition, when they take into consideration the case of those who prefer it. But whatever may be the opinion of your honorable body as to the propriety of what is thus suggested, the undersigned do earnestly request that the evils of which they here complain, and by which they have felt deeply injured in their rights, may be immediately corrected. They also hope and trust that the Legislature of the nation will take their interests into candid and serious consideration, and do that which justice, which sound policy, which the prosperity of commerce, and the dictates of humanity require. Let not themselves and their companions be refused relief in the hour of distress; let them not be turned off upon the cold charity of an unfeeling world. They feel that they have claims on the consideration of the nation. They feel that, should an hour of war and danger come upon the American people; should their national rights and the sovereignty of the country be called in question; should our commerce be harassed and our ships plundered; should our flag be insulted, and our cities along the seaboard menaced with invasion, an appeal would go forth to the brave and hardy tars. This appeal would be heard. It was heard in the late war with the mistress of the seas. It was answered by the valor, the blood, and the lives of American seamen, who never deserted the ship of State, nor the proud banner that waves over her.

ISAAC WAITE, *Chairman.*

THOMAS B. VERMILYE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, *January, 1822.*

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 248.

[1st SESSION.]

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 30, 1822.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 28, 1822.*

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House "a statement showing the quantity of wool imported into the United States during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and the first three quarters of 1821, together with the aggregate value upon which, in each year, the duties have been charged; also, the quantity exported from the United States during the above-mentioned



periods, and the countries or places to which exported," I have the honor to submit the enclosed letter and statements from the Register of the Treasury, which contain all the information upon the subjects embraced by the resolution now in the possession of the Department.

It is my duty to state that, at the time the forms were prescribed under the act of 1820, it was not known that wool to any considerable extent was imported. That article will hereafter appear in the statements which will be annually rendered of the commerce and navigation of the United States.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

SIR: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 25, 1822.

The accompanying statements are in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives passed the 18th December, 1821, so far as the returns of the several collectors of the customs have enabled the Treasury to comply with the said resolution. The statements are, however, necessarily imperfect, from the following circumstance, communicated by the collector of New York: that it is considered impracticable to furnish the information required from that office; wool being subject to an ad valorem duty, the value is only required to ascertain the duty; the weight and price per pound are on the invoice, which is the property of the importer, and not retained as a custom-house document. A similar difficulty occurs in relation to the weight of wool exported.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

*A statement showing "the quantity of wool imported into the United States during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and the first three quarters of 1821, together with the aggregate value upon which, in each year, the duties have been charged."*

	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	To Sep. 30, 1821.
Angora goats', camels', Vicunia, red or other, free of duty, - - - - - pounds, value,	6,600 \$6,189	1,500 226	1,700 1,407	- -	2,622 2,250
Sheep or lambs', merino or common, washed or unwashed, duty 15 per cent. - - - - - pounds, value,	2,272 \$1,883	- -	1,192 479	106,788 24,965	384,333 93,829

*A statement showing the quantity of wool exported from the United States during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and the first three quarters of 1821, and the countries or places to which exported.*

	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	To Sep. 30, 1821.
Angora goats', &c. Smyrna, - - - - - pounds, value,	- -	- -	- -	- -	900 \$900
Sheep or lambs', &c. England, - - - - - pounds, France, - - - - - pounds,	2,881 4,200	18,542 318	3,465		
Total, Value,	7,081 \$3,540	18,860 11,242	3,465 1,386		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 25, 1822.

*The importations of wool for the first three quarters of 1821 are from the following countries, viz:*

Brazil,	-	-	-	-	132,961 pounds.
Spain,	-	-	-	-	109,388
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	53,000
Turkey,	-	-	-	-	34,227
England,	-	-	-	-	30,600
Denmark,	-	-	-	-	9,041
Hanse Towns,	-	-	-	-	7,917
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	7,199
					<u>384,333</u>



17th CONGRESS.]

No. 249.

[1st Session.]

## RELIEF TO SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN IN FOREIGN PORTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 31, 1822.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1822.

I transmit to the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, containing the information required by the resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, with the documents which accompanied that report.

JAMES MONROE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, January 28, 1822.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 3d instant, requesting the President to cause to be laid before the Senate copies of the rules and instructions given to the ministers, consuls, or other agents of the United States in foreign countries, concerning allowances to or on account of sick or disabled American seamen; and also accounts of the money so advanced in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820, and the number of seamen so annually relieved, has the honor of submitting to the President the documents required by the said resolution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to Mr. Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, dated*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 15, 1816.

You will direct advances, when necessary for the public service, on account of seamen or other purposes, to be made by our bankers at Amsterdam to our consuls in France and Italy, and an order will be given to the bankers to charge the same to the consuls, who will be held accountable. Notice of this will be given to the accounting officers in the Department of the Treasury.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, to Mr. Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to London, dated*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, November 6, 1817.

The expenditures for the relief of destitute American seamen are made by the consuls of the United States, under the direction and superintendence of the minister. They are of so serious amount that some such control upon the discretion of the consuls is indispensable. The accounts of the consuls at London and Liverpool for this object will be regularly transmitted to you, with their vouchers, from quarter to quarter; and their payment will be made by your orders upon the brothers Baring & Co., the bankers of the United States in London. These accounts have been hitherto kept with perfect regularity by Col. Aspinwall and Mr. Maury, the consuls at those two principal ports; and I am happy to have this opportunity of recommending both those persons to your particular kindness, and of assuring you that you will receive from them every assistance for the discharge of your duties for which you may have occasion to call upon them, and which it may be in their power to bestow. The expenditures of the other consuls upon the same object are of comparatively trifling amount, but you may find it necessary to repress, at least by declining the allowance of unusual charges, a perpetual tendency to increased expense, which you will soon discover in most of the consular accounts. You will be careful to transmit, at the end of every quarter, together with your own accounts, a statement of all the drafts you have made upon the bankers of the United States during the quarter, specifying the amount of each draft, the person in whose favor it is drawn, and the fund from which you will have directed it to be paid.

*Extract of a letter from the same to the same, of same date.*

But these payments in the accounts of the bankers will be charged to the respective consuls who receive the money, and your drafts on the bankers for these occasions will direct the charges to be made upon the seamen's fund.

Enclosed is a copy of a circular to the consuls of the United States within the British dominions, announcing your appointment, and referring them to you for the payment of their accounts.

In this letter your authority to allow their accounts is stated only as referring to expenditures for the relief of destitute seamen. It is not intended to limit your discretion altogether to expenses of this precise description. But the perpetual tendency which you will perceive in many of the consuls to make accounts against the public, and to crowd charges in them which have never been allowed, will require great caution and some severity on your part in rejecting them. The principle must especially not be admitted that the allowance of a charge in one consulate, such, for instance, as those of London and Liverpool, should operate as a precedent to warrant the like charges in a consulate like those of Leith and Hull, or even like those of Plymouth and Bristol.

*Copy of the circular letter referred to in the foregoing extract to the consuls of the United States in the British dominions.*

SIR:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, October, 1817.

Richard Rush, Esq. having been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, you will be pleased to correspond with him in that capacity upon the subjects falling within the compass of your consular duties, and to give him all the

information concerning the commercial or other interests of the United States, with which, without incurring any expense, or subjecting the public to any charge, you may think it useful for him to be acquainted.

Mr. Rush is authorized to examine, and provisionally to allow, so far as he thinks proper, your accounts and vouchers for disbursements for the relief of destitute American seamen, and to provide for the payment of the same by drafts upon the brothers Baring & Co., bankers of the United States at London. The accounts and vouchers must, however, ultimately be transmitted here for settlement at the Treasury.

I am, &c.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

*Extract from circular instructions of the Secretary of State to consuls and commercial agents of the United States.*

After the receipt of this letter, you will consider yourselves no longer authorized to expend moneys on account of the public without the special direction of a minister of the United States, except it be for the relief of seamen; in doing which, you are to use economy and discernment in distinguishing our own from foreign seamen, the profligate and idle from the meritorious in distress; and, in every case where you can, instead of paying their passages, you will find them births where they may work for them.

We have reason to believe that it too often happens that seamen engaged in the United States are discharged by masters of vessels in foreign countries, where they can procure new crews at lower wages. By these means, besides the inducement the seamen have to engage in foreign service, or even in privateering, they frequently fall a burden on the consuls. This evil cannot be completely cured without a legislative remedy, but you will take pains to rectify it whenever the usages of the place may admit of it, and give this Department advice of its extent, so that, should the matter be laid before Congress, it may be properly explained, and its existence verified.

In relation to the provision you are to make for destitute seamen, as enjoined in the fourth section of "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," I refer you to the circular of the 1st of August, 1801, the directions of which you will observe as far as they apply. If a quantity sufficient of American shipping, according to the prescribed ratio of tonnage, to carry away the seamen on your hands, be not in port, nothing in this section prevents your making a reasonable agreement, above the rate of ten dollars per man, to transport the whole number, provided that the proper number, according to the tonnage, be taken at a rate not exceeding that sum.

*Statement of the moneys advanced to, or on account of, sick, disabled, or destitute American seamen, in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820; distinguishing the nations in which, and the minister, consul, or agent by whom such advances were made, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the 3d of January, 1822.*

<b>THOMAS ASPINWALL, consul at London.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from the 1st January, 1818, to the 30th September, 1819, being for boarding and lodging, clothing, hospital charges, medical aid, funeral expenses, and passages to the United States of sundry sick, disabled, and destitute American seamen, including clerk hire, office rent, fuel, stationary, and postages.			
Sterling £6,764 6s. 1d., equal to	\$30,063 57		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels in pursuance of an act of Congress passed 28th February, 1803,	713 28	\$29,350 29	
For this amount disbursed by him from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1819, being for boarding and lodging, clothing, hospital charges, &c. &c., including clerk hire, office rent, fuel, postages, stationary, &c. as above,	3,556 35		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of the said act of Congress of 28th February, 1803,	187 07	3,369 28	
For this amount disbursed by him from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1820, being for boarding, lodging, clothing, hospital charges, medical aid, funeral expenses, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including clerk hire, office rent, &c., as above,	3,457 24		
Say sterling £777 15s. 7d., equal to			
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of said act of Congress of the 28th February, 1803, £21 12s. 2d.,	96 04	3,361 20	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st April to 31st December, 1820, on account of seamen in distress, as above, £2,371 16s.,	10,541 33		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of said act of 28th February, 1803, Sterling £55 8s. 8d., equal to	246 37	10,294 96	
			\$46,375 73
<b>JAMES MAURY, consul at Liverpool.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January to 30th September, 1818, for boarding, lodging, clothing, hospital charges, funeral expenses, and passages to the United States of 1,015 destitute American seamen, including his commission thereon, at five per cent.,	5,041 15		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of an act of Congress of 28th February, 1803,	404 94	4,636 21	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st July to 31st December, 1818, on account of 261 distressed American seamen, as above enumerated,	1,407 32		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above,	269 00	1,138 32	
For this amount disbursed by him on account of 496 distressed American seamen, from 1st January to 30th April, 1819,	2,728 13		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above,	18 22	2,709 91	



## STATEMENT—Continued.

For this amount disbursed by him on account of 487 distressed American seamen, from 1st April to 30th June, 1819, -	\$1,915 94		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	84 93		
		\$1,831 01	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st July to 31st December, 1819, on account of 346 distressed American seamen, -	2,735 89		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	213 46		
		2,522 43	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January to 30th April, 1820, on account of 515 distressed American seamen, -	1,104 66		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	98 78		
		1,005 88	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st April to 1st October, 1820, on account of 189 distressed American seamen, -	1,841 42		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	868 46		
		972 96	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st October to 31st December, 1820, on account of 237 distressed American seamen, -	1,069 72		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	109 83		
		959 89	
HERMAN VISGER, consul at <i>Bristol</i> .			\$15,776 61
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January, 1818, to 18th September, 1820, being for subsistence, clothing, travelling expenses, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including his commission thereon, at five per cent., -	-	-	1,308 17
NATHANIEL G. INGRAHAM, consul at <i>Plymouth</i> .			
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January, 1818, to 31st December, 1820, for boarding, lodging, clothing, medical aid, boat hire to convey seamen to and from vessels, passages to the United States, &c. of sundry destitute American seamen, including his commission of five per cent. for disbursing, -	-	-	425 50
ROBERT W. FOX, consul at <i>Falmouth</i> .			
For this amount disbursed at that consulate from 26th June, 1818, to 31st December, 1820, for boarding, lodging, clothing, hospital charges, medical aid, funeral expenses, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, £67 9s. 3d., equal to -	-	299 83	
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of the before-recited act of 28th Feb. 1803, £33 18s. 4d., equal to -	-	150 74	
			149 09
WILLIAM DAVY, consul at <i>Kingston-upon-Hull</i> .			
For this amount disbursed by him from 19th December, 1816, to 31st December, 1820, being for subsistence, clothing, and travelling expenses of sundry destitute American seamen, -	-	-	77 47
THOMAS AULDJO, consul at <i>Cowes</i> .			
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January, 1818, to 31st December, 1820, for boarding, lodging, clothing, medical aid, travelling expenses, &c. of sundry destitute American seamen, including five per cent. commission thereon, -	-	390 80	
Deduct therefrom this sum paid him by masters of vessels, as above stated, -	-	343 00	
			47 80
JOEL HART, consul at <i>Leith</i> .			
For this amount disbursed by him from 30th January to 31st December, 1819, being for boarding and lodging, travelling expenses, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including his commission at five per cent., -	-	-	25 18
THOMAS ENGLISH, consul at <i>Dublin</i> .			
For this amount disbursed by him to the 31st December, 1818, for boarding, clothing, medical aid, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including 5 per cent. commission, -	-	383 09	
And this sum disbursed by him from 1st January, 1819, to 30th October, 1820, on account of destitute American seamen, -	-	93 88	
			476 97
BERNARD HENRY, consul at <i>Gibraltar</i> .			
For this amount disbursed by him from 10th April to 24th December, 1818, being for board and lodging, hospital charges, medical aid, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including commission thereon at 5 per cent. -	215 77		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of the before-recited act of 28th February, 1803, -	101 00		
		114 77	
For this amount disbursed by him from 18th January, 1819, to 5th January, 1820, being for the relief of destitute American seamen, as above enumerated, -	321 68		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of the said act, -	107 00		
		214 68	
For this amount disbursed by him from 29th January to 14th July, 1820, being for the relief of destitute American seamen, as enumerated under the first item, -	158 02		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	39 00		
		119 02	
For this amount disbursed by him from 6th July to 31st December, 1820, being for the relief of destitute American seamen, as enumerated above, -	237 68		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	98 00		
		139 68	
			598 15



## STATEMENT—Continued.

<b>THOMAS WYMMES, consul at <i>Turk's Island</i>.</b>		
For this amount disbursed by him from the 17th March, 1818, to the 10th May, 1819, for boarding, lodging, subsistence, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, -	-	\$122 85
For this amount disbursed by him from 20th January to 20th May, 1820, for the relief of sundry destitute American seamen, as enumerated above, including his commission at 5 per cent. -	-	145 17
For this amount disbursed by him in August, 1820, for board and lodging, &c. of ten seamen, crew of the brig <i>Cashier</i> , of Bristol, shipwrecked at the Caicos, including his commission at 5 per cent. -	-	111 16
For this amount disbursed by him from 8th May to 23d August, 1820, for the relief of seamen, -	-	204 12
		\$583 30
<b>WILLIAM R. HIGGINBOTHAM, commercial agent at <i>Bermudas</i>.</b>		
For this amount disbursed by him in 1818, for provisions and clothing furnished to distressed American seamen, -	\$136 18	
And this amount disbursed by him in said year for relief of seamen, -	45 00	
		187 18
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January to 8th April, 1819, for boarding, clothing, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including his commission thereon, at 5 per cent. -	-	159 73
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st April to 31st May, 1819, for boarding, lodging, medical aid, &c. of sundry distressed American seamen, including his 5 per cent. commission thereon, -	-	54 05
For this amount disbursed by him from 5th June to 13th November, 1819, for relief of destitute American seamen, including his 5 per cent. commission thereon, -	-	172 67
For this amount disbursed by him from 5th December, 1819, to 14th February, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	-	268 92
For this amount disbursed by him from 15th February to 18th March, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	-	212 59
For this amount disbursed by him from 18th March to 17th May, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	-	77 95
For this amount disbursed by him from 17th May to 30th November, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	-	457 92
For this amount disbursed by him on 12th December, 1820, for the board and lodging of Benjamin W. Warner, including commission, -	-	25 98
		1,616 99
<b>HARVEY STRONG, consul at <i>Glasgow</i>.</b>		
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st July to 31st December, 1820, for the subsistence, clothing, and passages of sundry destitute American seamen, including 5 per cent. commission thereon, -	-	206 35
Whole amount disbursed in Great Britain and Ireland, and their dependencies, in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820, -	-	\$67,707 33
<b>ABRAHAM P. GIBSON, consul at <i>St. Petersburg</i>, Russia.</b>		
For this amount disbursed by him from — up to 29th September, 1820, being for board, lodging, clothing, medical aid, hospital charges, and passports, on account of sundry destitute American seamen, including 5 per cent. commission, -	-	169 70
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of an act of Congress of 28th February, 1803, -	-	11 71
		157 99
Whole amount disbursed in Russia, -	-	\$157 99
<b>DAVID ERSKINE, consul at <i>Stockholm</i>.</b>		
For this amount disbursed by him up to the 31st December, 1818, for boarding, lodging, clothing, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including 5 per cent. commission thereon, -	-	30 29
For this amount disbursed by him from — up to 31st December, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	-	48 70
		78 99
<b>C. A. MURRAY, consul at <i>Gottenburg</i>.</b>		
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January, 1818, to 31st December, 1819, for boarding, lodging, clothing, hospital charges, and passages to the United States, including commission thereon, at 5 per cent. -	-	316 15
Whole amount disbursed in Sweden and Norway in 1818, 1819, and 1820, -	-	\$395 14
<b>JOHN RAINALS, consul at <i>Copenhagen</i>.</b>		
For this amount disbursed by him from 12th July, 1819, to 1st July, 1820, for boarding, clothing, medical aid, funeral expenses, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including commission at 5 per cent. -	-	213 50
<b>ROBERT JAKUES, consul at the island of <i>St. Croix</i>.</b>		
For this amount disbursed by him from 25th July, 1818, to 1st July, 1820, for boarding, lodging, medical aid, and passages to the United States, including a commission thereon at 5 per cent. -	-	275 64
<b>NATHAN LEVY, consul at the island of <i>St. Thomas</i>.</b>		
For this amount disbursed by him from 17th December, 1818, to 8th April, 1819, for boarding, lodging, washing, clothing, medical aid, funeral ex-		

## STATEMENT—Continued.

penses, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including a commission thereon of 5 per cent.	\$627 84		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of said act,	273 00		
For this amount disbursed by him from 24th February to 2d May, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen,		\$354 84	
For this amount disbursed by him from 2d June to 1st August, 1820,	727 07	994 49	
Deduct therefrom, paid him by masters of vessels,	61 45		
For this amount disbursed by him from 22d August to 1st December, 1820,	-	665 62	
		695 80	\$2,710 75
Whole amount disbursed in Denmark and its dependencies,	-	-	\$3,199 89
<b>JOHN CUTHBERT, consul at <i>Hamburgh</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 25th October, 1819, to 25th April, 1820, for boarding, lodging, clothing, hospital charges, medical aid, funeral expenses, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including a commission thereon of 5 per cent.	-	844 09	
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of the act of Congress of 28th February, 1803,	-	119 19	724 90
<b>FREDERICK JACOB WICHELHAUSEN, consul at <i>Bremen</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January, 1818, to 30th June, 1819, for boarding, clothing, medical aid, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including 5 per cent. commission,	378 94		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above,	100 00		
For this amount disbursed by him from 17th August to 31st December, 1819, for relief of destitute American seamen,	-	278 94	
For this amount disbursed by him up to 5th September, 1820,	-	48 30	
		17 00	344 24
Whole amount disbursed in Germany, in 1818, 1819, and 1820,	-	-	\$1,069 14
<b>JOHN W. PARKER, consul at <i>Amsterdam</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January to 31st December, 1818, for boarding, clothing, medical aid, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including a commission thereon at 5 per cent.	-	808 33	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January to 30th June, 1819, for relief of destitute American seamen,	-	164 24	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st July to 31st December, 1819, for relief of destitute American seamen,	-	453 43	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January to 30th June, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen,	-	331 58	
For this sum disbursed by him from 1st July to 31st December, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen,	-	272 05	
		2,029 63	
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of said act,	427 00		
Do. do. from 1st July to 31st December, 1819,	610 20		
Do. do. from 1st January to 30th June, 1820,	28 00		
Do. do. from 1st July to 31st December, 1820,	112 00		
		1,177 20	852 43
<b>A. E. SOESMAN, consul at <i>Batavia</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st February to 19th March, 1819, for relief of destitute American seamen,	-	220 09	
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels,	-	29 00	191 09
Whole amount disbursed in the Netherlands in 1818, 1819, and 1820,	-	-	\$1,043 52
<b>DANIEL STROBEL, consul at <i>Bordeaux</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st July, 1818, to 30th June, 1819, for boarding, clothing, hospital charges, and passage to the United States of two destitute American seamen, including commission thereon at 5 per cent.	181 80		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of an act of Congress of 28th February, 1803,	30 00		
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st July, 1819, to 31st December, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen,	567 67	151 80	
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above,	80 00		
		507 67	659 47
<b>STEPHEN CATHALAN, late consul at <i>Marseilles</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him up to the 30th June, 1818, for boarding, clothing, hospital charges, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including a commission thereon of 5 per cent.	-	279 68	
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above mentioned,	-	167 00	112 68



## STATEMENT—Continued.

<b>JOSHUA DODGE, consul at <i>Marseilles</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 29th May to 31st December, 1819, for boarding, clothing, medical aid, and passage to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, &c.	\$229 17		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	114 07	\$115 10	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January to 31st December, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	324 24		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	238 63	85 61	
			\$200 71
<b>HENRY WILSON, consul at <i>Nantes</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January to 30th June, 1818, for boarding, lodging, travelling expenses, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including commission thereon at 5 per cent.	-	172 84	
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	-	105 18	
			67 66
<b>GERARD D. SMITH, consul at <i>La Rochelle</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 29th August to 20th November, 1820, for the relief and protection of destitute American seamen, including five per cent. commission thereon, -	-	-	6 87
<b>SILAS MAREAN, consul at <i>Martinique</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st July, 1819, to 20th March, 1820, for boarding, lodging, hospital charges, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including a commission thereon of five per cent., -	164 47		
For this amount disbursed by him from 20th March to 3d April, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	22 05		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of the act of Congress of 28th February, 1803, -	-	186 52	
		54 00	132 52
<b>REUBEN G. BEASLEY, consul at <i>Havre-de-Grace</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him up to 30th June, 1818, for boarding, lodging, travelling expenses, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including five per cent. commission, -	523 32		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	318 23	205 09	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st July, 1818, to 31st December, 1819, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	477 07		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	316 93	160 14	
For this amount disbursed by him, from 1st January to 31st December, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	612 59		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	126 11	486 48	
			851 71
Whole amount disbursed in France and its dependencies in 1818, 1819, and 1820, -	-	-	2,031 62
<b>ISRAEL P. HUTCHINSON, consul at <i>Lisbon</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January to 31st December, 1820, for boarding, clothing, hospital charges, jail fees, passports, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including a commission thereon at five per cent., -	-	463 75	
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	-	263 25	
			200 50
<b>JOHN HOWARD MARCH, consul at <i>Madeira</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 6th January to 30th June, 1818, for maintenance, medical aid, hospital charges, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including commission thereon at five per cent., -	-	815 37	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st July to 31st December, 1818, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	789 49		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of the act of Congress of 28th February, 1803, -	22 00	767 49	
For this amount disbursed by him from 13th March to 30th June, 1819, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	-	270 57	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st July to 31st December, 1819, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	192 84		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	12 00	180 84	
For this amount disbursed by him from 1st January to 31st December, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	262 31		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	57 20	205 11	
			2,239 38
<b>JOHN B. DABNEY, consul at <i>Fayal</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 24th May, 1818, to 1st June, 1820, for boarding, clothing, medical aid, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including five per cent. commission thereon, -	378 00		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	89 00	289 00	
For this amount disbursed by him, from 20th August to 31st December, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	-	353 76	
			642 76
<b>SAMUEL HODGES, jun., consul at <i>Cape de Verd islands</i>.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 5th January, 1819, to 31st December, 1820, for boarding, clothing, medical aid, and passages to the			



## STATEMENT—Continued.

United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including five per cent. commission, -	-	\$1,567 48	
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	-	330 00	\$1,237 48
Whole amount disbursed in Portugal and its dependencies in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820, -	-	-	\$4,320 12
<b>JOHN M. HALL, consul at Cadiz.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 4th July to 31st December, 1819, for boarding, lodging, clothing, hospital charges, medical aid, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including a commission thereon at five per cent., -	\$791 73		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of an act of Congress of 28th February, 1803, -	00 00		
		791 73	
For this amount disbursed by him from 27th January to 17th June, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	-	1,694 18	
For this amount disbursed by him from 20th September to 31st December, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	-	409 31	2,895 22
<b>GEORGE G. BARRELL, consul at Malaga.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 31st December, 1818, to 31st December, 1820, for boarding, clothing, hospital charges, medical aid, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including thereon a commission of five per cent., -	-	-	766 55
<b>MICHAEL HOGAN, agent for commerce and seamen at the Havana.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 19th December, 1819, to 5th February, 1820, for hospital charges, boat hire, funeral expenses, &c. of sundry destitute American seamen, including commission thereon at five per cent., -	-	52 75	
For this amount disbursed by him from 25th August to 31st December, 1820, for medical aid, hospital charges, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including five per cent. commission, -	119 17		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	56 70		
		62 47	115 22
Whole amount disbursed in Spain, &c. in 1818, 1819, and 1820, -	-	-	\$3,776 99
<b>THOMAS APPLETON, consul at Leghorn.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 10th January to 31st December, 1819, for boarding, clothing, medical aid, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including five per cent. commission, -	830 00		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	158 00		
		672 00	
For this amount disbursed by him from 12th January to 31st December, 1820, for relief of destitute American seamen, -	887 00		
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, as above, -	92 00		
		795 00	1,467 00
<b>JAMES SCHEE, consul at Genoa.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 3d June to 12th December, 1819, for the maintenance and passages from Leghorn to Genoa, and from Genoa to Marseilles, of sundry destitute American seamen, including 5 per cent. commission thereon, -	-	-	57 96
<b>VICTOR A. SASSERNO, consul at Nice.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from 14th October, 1818, to 31st December, 1819, for boarding, clothing, &c. of sundry destitute American seamen, including 5 per cent. commission thereon, -	-	16 05	
Deduct therefrom this amount paid him by masters of vessels, in pursuance of the act of Congress before recited, -	-	11 00	5 05
Whole amount disbursed in Tuscany, Sardinia, and Austria, in 1818, 1819, and 1820, -	-	-	\$1,530 01
<b>ALEXANDER HAMMETT, consul at Naples.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him from — up to 31st December, 1819, for boarding, clothing, medical aid, and passports for sundry destitute American seamen, including commission thereon at 5 per cent. -	-	-	385 26
<b>ANDREW ARMSTRONG, commercial agent at Port au Prince.</b>			
For this amount disbursed by him in the year 1820, for boarding, clothing, medical aid, funeral expenses, and passages to the United States of sundry destitute American seamen, including commission thereon at 5 per cent. -	-	-	353 03
Whole amount disbursed by consuls, commercial agents, and others, for the relief of destitute American seamen during the years 1818, 1819, and 1820, -	-	-	\$85,870 04

*Moneys paid at the Treasury for seamen's passages during the years 1818, 1819, and 1820.*

1818.	Amount brought forward,	-	\$85,870 04
Paid Randall McDonald, master of the brig Sally, for the passage of two seamen from Amsterdam,		\$20 00	
Paid James Birkett, master of the ship Liverpool Packet, for the passage of two seamen from Liverpool to Philadelphia,		20 00	
Paid James and Thomas H. Perkins, owners of the brig Adriana, for the passage of a seaman from Gibraltar to Boston,		10 00	
Paid William Prior, master of the ship Francis, for the passage of a seaman from Amsterdam to Philadelphia,		10 00	
Paid John B. Murray and Son, owners of the brig Alfred, for the passage of two seamen from Leghorn to New York,		20 00	
Paid Jacob Shuster, master of the ship Oliver Ellsworth, for the passage of a seaman from London to Petersburg,		10 00	
Paid Aaron Foyles, master of the brig James Monroe, for the passage from Cadiz to Georgetown of a seaman,		10 00	
Paid Samuel Emery, master of the brig Rebecca, for passage of two seamen from St. Pierre to Boston,		20 00	
Paid John A. Parker, owner of the ship Mercator, for passage of three seamen from Bristol to New Bedford,		30 00	
Paid Richard Soule, master of the brig Adriana, for passage of a seaman from Antwerp to Boston,		10 00	
Paid Taylor and Talbott, owners of the brig Dolphin, for passage of a seaman from Gottenberg to Providence,		10 00	
Paid Tobias Lord, owner of the brig Confidence, for passage of eight seamen from Martinique to Boston,		80 00	
Paid Wilson Sawyer, owner of the schooner Providence, for passage of fourteen seamen from St. Jago de Cuba to Charleston,		140 00	
Paid William Goodwin, master of the brig Julia and Mary, for passage of six seamen from Cadiz to Elizabeth City,		60 00	
Paid B. W. Rogers, owner of the ship Chauncey, for passage of nine seamen from Bristol to New York,		90 00	
Paid Abraham Bunkear, master of the ship Richard and Margaret, for passage of five seamen from Bristol to New York,		50 00	
Paid John Davenport, owner of the brig Ruby, for passage of three seamen from Martinique to Boston,		30 00	
Paid John Graves, master of the brig Swanwick, for passage of four seamen from Antwerp and Cork to Philadelphia,		40 00	
Paid William Markley, master of the brig Cumberland, for passage of a seaman from St. Thomas to Alexandria,		10 00	
Paid George Rollins, master of the schooner Revenge, for passage of two seamen from St. Thomas to Norfolk,		20 00	
Paid John Hilliard, master of the ship Iris, for passage of four seamen from Gottenberg to Boston,		40 00	
Paid L. D. Morant, master and owner of the schooner Fish, for passage of twelve seamen from Campeachy to New Orleans, including stores,		304 62	
Paid William C. Nye, master of the brig Indian Chief, for passage of two seamen from Lisbon to New Bedford,		20 00	
Paid George Copeland, master of the schooner Country's Wonder; Zephaniah Butler, master of the sloop Morning Star; and William Day, master of the ship Coromandel, for passages of three seamen from St. Thomas and Liverpool to Philadelphia,		30 00	
Paid Loring, Cunningham, & Co., owners of the brig Buelah, for passage of a seaman from Leghorn to Boston,		10 00	
Paid Alexander Rutherford, master of the schooner Emeline, for passage of two seamen from St. Thomas to Georgetown, D. C.		20 00	
Paid Captains Cromwell, Murphy, Watson, Chandler, Hart, Storer, and Burroughs, masters of vessels, for passages of seventeen seamen from sundry places to Baltimore,		170 00	
Paid Joseph Seward, master of the ship Constitution, for passage of a seaman from London to Norfolk,		10 00	
Paid Stephen Singleton, for the board, medical aid, &c. of a seaman at the island of Teneriffe,		20 00	
Paid the same, as master of the brig Edward, for passage of three seamen from Liverpool and Teneriffe to Philadelphia,		30 00	
Paid Thomas Ryan, master of the schooner Mermaid, for passage of two seamen from St. Thomas to Boston,		20 00	
Paid William Fales for the passage of six seamen from Martinique and Bristol to Bristol, Rhode Island, and New York,		60 00	
Paid Ripley, Center, & Co., owners of the ship Athens, for passage of four seamen from Nantes to New York,		40 00	
Paid Samuel Train, owner of the brig Hazard, for passage of a seaman from Cape de Verd islands to Boston,		10 00	
Paid Charles Hall, master of the ship Importer, for passage of a seaman from Liverpool to Boston,		10 00	
Paid Captains Pitt, Gibbs, Budd, Mortimer, Hancock, Harding, Harris, and Briscoe, masters of vessels, for passages of nineteen seamen from sundry places to Baltimore,		190 00	
Paid Joseph Marquand, for the passages of four seamen from Gibraltar and Cadiz to Newburyport,		40 00	
Paid George W. Karthus & Co., owners of the ship Philip, for passage of seven seamen from Hamburg to Baltimore,		70 00	
Paid P. A. Guestier, owner of the ship Ea, for the passage of six seamen from Bordeaux to Baltimore,		60 00	
Paid J. Jordan, master of the schooner Two Sisters, for passage of a seaman from Martinique to Boston,		10 00	
Paid Thomas B. Wales, owner of the brig Boston, for passage of two seamen from Cadiz to Boston,		20 00	
Paid William R. Russell, master of the schooner Ann, for passage of two seamen from Martinique to Boston,		20 00	
Paid John H. Callaghan, master of the brig Elizabeth, for passage of a seaman from Rotterdam to Norfolk,		10 00	



## STATEMENT—Continued.

Paid George W. Steinhauer, master of the ship Brandt, for passage of a seaman from Rochelle to Philadelphia,	\$10 00	
Paid John Holland, owner of the brig Ant, for passage of two seamen from Cork to Boston,	20 00	
Paid Charles Winslow, master of the brig Alexander, for passage of a seaman from Cork to Norfolk,	10 00	
Paid N. Bristol, master of the ship Niagara, for passage of three seamen from Lisbon to Tappahannock,	30 00	
Paid James Dixon, master of the ship Suspense, and Benjamin Bartholomews, master of the brig Ocean, for passage of two seamen from Cork and Leghorn to Philadelphia,	20 00	
Paid Edward Rumney, master of the schooner Adeline, for passage of a seaman from Gibraltar to Alexandria,	10 00	
Paid Aaron C. White, master of the brig General Gates, for passage of twelve seamen from Bonavista to New Bedford,	120 00	
Paid Morris Adams, master of the ship Elizabeth, for passage of a seaman from Havre to Philadelphia,	10 00	
Paid James Spalding, master of the ship Bristol Trader, for passage of two seamen from Bristol to Boston,	20 00	
Paid Elijah Beall, master of the brig Calypso, for passage, clothing, and provisions of three seamen from St. Croix to Boston,	60 00	
Paid Henry H. Kennedy, master of the brig Wilmot, for passage of a seaman from Rotterdam to Philadelphia,	10 00	
Paid William Furlong, master of the brig Mary, for passage of ten seamen from St. Bartholomew's to Baltimore,	100 00	
Paid William Haille, master of the sloop First Attempt, for passage of four seamen from Aux Cayes to Baltimore,	40 00	
Paid John Campbell, master of the brig Mary, for passage of two seamen from Bristol to Philadelphia,	20 00	
Paid Eleazer Gay, master of the brig Catharine, for passage of two seamen from Bristol to Boston,	20 00	
Paid John Wade, master of the brig Commerce, for passage of two seamen from Liverpool and Cadiz to Newburyport,	20 00	
Paid Ingersoll & Dodd, owners of the brig Golden Grove, for passage of a seaman from Lisbon to Boston,	10 00	
Paid John Baxter, master of the ship William, for passage of a seaman from Lisbon to Alexandria,	10 00	
Paid Samuel Perry, master of the brig John Burgoyne, for passage of a seaman from Leghorn to Philadelphia,	10 00	
Paid James Pitts, master of the schooner Freetown, for passage of a seaman from Lisbon to Boston,	10 00	
Paid Oliver Hilliard, master of the schooner Alert, for passage of a seaman from St. Thomas to New York,	10 00	
Paid Samuel Eames, master of the brig Sally, for passage of a seaman from Lisbon to Boston,	10 00	
Paid Abraham Pastorious, master of the brig Rising Sun, for passage of a seaman from Gibraltar to Philadelphia,	10 00	
Paid Nathaniel Corey, master of the brig Frederick, for passage of two seamen from Gibraltar to Philadelphia,	20 00	
Paid Thomas Kittson, master of the brig Florenzo, for passage of a seaman from Cadiz to Philadelphia,	10 00	
Paid Lewis Haven & Co., owners of the schooner Dover, for passage of a seaman from Rotterdam to Philadelphia,	10 00	
1819.		\$3,034 62
Paid Seth Allen, master of the brig Leader, for passage of a seaman from Antwerp to New York,	10 00	
Paid Lawrence Crawford, master of the ship Bristol Trader, for passage of a seaman from Bristol to Boston,	10 00	
Paid John Odam, master of the ship Cumberland, for passage of a seaman from Liverpool to Norfolk, and another from Lisbon to Philadelphia,	20 00	
Paid John Stinman, master of the schooner Mars, for passage of a seaman from Port au Prince to New York,	10 00	
Paid Robert B. Edes, master of the ship Sally Anne, for passage of a seaman from Smyrna to Boston,	10 00	
Paid Beverly Chew, collector of the customs at New Orleans, for passage of eleven seamen from Cadiz, Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Bristol, to New Orleans,	110 00	
Paid Benedict Dayton, master of the schooner Tassell, for passage of a seaman from Lisbon to Newport,	10 00	
Paid Elijah K. Bangs, master of the brig Sailor Boy, for passage of a seaman from Rotterdam to Philadelphia,	10 00	
Paid Charles & Peter Wirgman, owners of the ship Leda, for passage of two seamen from St. Ubes to Baltimore,	20 00	
Paid Ammi R. Smith, master of the brig Plant, for passage of two seamen from Hamburg to New York,	20 00	
Paid William Blackmar, master of the brig Hazard, for passage of two seamen from Cape de Verd islands to Boston,	20 00	
Paid Stephen Singleton, master of the ship Ruth, for passage of a seaman from Portugal to Philadelphia,	10 00	
Paid Alexander Semmes, master of the schooner James Madison, for passage of eight seamen from Bermuda to Norfolk,	80 00	
Paid George Campbell, master of the brig Packet, for passage of a seaman from Portugal to Newburyport,	10 00	
Paid Ezekiel Carman, master of the brig Olive, for passage of three seamen from Antwerp to New York,	30 00	
Paid William Kempton, master of the brig Wanderer, for passage of a seaman from Malaga to Boston,	10 00	
Paid Clement Martin, master of the brig Transit, for passage of three seamen from Hamburg to New York,	30 00	
Paid William Warner, master of the brig Despatch, for passage of two seamen from Lisbon to Boston,	20 00	



## STATEMENT—Continued.

Paid George Banks, collector of the port of Tappahannock, for passage of three seamen from Lisbon to Tappahannock,	\$30 00	
Paid Lewis Hinchman, master of the brig Sally, for passage of two seamen from Ham- burgh to New Orleans,	20 00	
Paid David Low, jun., master of the brig Garland, for passage of three seamen from St. Petersburg to Boston,	30 00	
Paid Luther Lincoln, master of the schooner America, for passage of two seamen from Martinique and Gibraltar to Boston,	20 00	
Paid Joseph Marquand, collector of the customs at Newburyport, for passage of a sea- man from Cronstadt to Newburyport,	10 00	
Paid Jonas Jones, master of the brig Indian Chief, for passage of two seamen from Santa Cruz to New York,	20 00	
Paid Richard Gorward, master of the ship Magnet, for passage of a seaman from Mar- seilles to Philadelphia,	10 00	
Paid Henry Fuller, master of the brig Juno, for passage of two seamen from Pernam- buco to Philadelphia,	20 00	
Paid Joshua Orme, master of the brig Swift, for passage of a seaman from Rio de Janeiro to New York,	10 00	
Paid Joseph M. Warner, master of the brig Manufactor, for passage of a seaman from Hamburgh to Philadelphia,	10 00	
Paid Thomas Buckley, master of the schooner Wasp, for passage of four seamen from Porto Rico to Baltimore,	40 00	
Paid Nathaniel Winson, jun., owner of the schooner Elizabeth and Mary, for passage of a seaman from Rotterdam to Boston,	10 00	
Paid Robert Hamilton, master of the schooner Independence, for passage of four sea- men from St. Thomas to Baltimore,	40 00	
Paid J. Covington, master of the brig Minerva, for passage of a seaman from Marseilles to Baltimore,	10 00	
Paid Adam Baush, master of the brig Free Ocean, for passage of two seamen from Leghorn to Philadelphia,	20 00	
Paid A. Atwood, master of the ship Sarah, for passage of a seaman from Copenhagen to Boston,	10 00	
Paid John Hamilton, master of the brig Fame, for passage of a seaman from Malaga to New York,	10 00	
1820.		\$760 00
Paid Thomas Boyle, master of the brig Eros, for passage of six seamen from St. Bar- tholomew's to Baltimore,	60 00	
Paid James Phillips, master of the brig Amazon, for passage of two seamen from St. Bartholomew's to Baltimore,	20 00	
Paid Richard Motley, master of the schooner Washington, for passage of three seamen from St. Croix to Boston,	30 00	
Paid Andrew Southworth, master of the brig William Howland, for passage of three seamen from Gibraltar to New York,	30 00	
Paid James Spillman, master of the schooner Emily, for passage of two seamen from St. Jago de Cuba to Alexandria,	20 00	
Paid John Collyer, master of the brig Horace, for passage of two seamen from Antwerp to New Orleans,	20 00	
Paid John Forrester, owner of the ship Ten Brothers, for passage of two seamen from Antwerp to Salem,	20 00	
Paid G. R. Dowdall, master of the brig James, for passage of a seaman from Bristol to New York,	10 00	
Paid Joseph Howe, owner of the brig Two Brothers, for passage of two seamen from Nantes and Rotterdam to Boston,	20 00	
Paid Adams & Amory, agents for the owners of the brig Syren, for passage of eight seamen from Mocha to Boston,	80 00	
Paid John Franciscus, owner of the brig Francis S. Johnson, for passage of two seamen from St. Eustatia to Baltimore,	20 00	
Paid John Dodge, owner of the brig Becket, for passage of a seaman from Buenos Ayres to Salem,	10 00	
Paid Asahel Arnold, master of the ship Lucy Ann, for passage of a seaman from Bor- deaux to Charleston,	10 00	
Paid James B. Lincoln, master of the ship Ann, for passage of a seaman from St. Pe- tersburg to Bristol,	10 00	
Paid Winthrop Luce, master of the brig Henrico, for passage of a seaman from the Neth- erlands to Boston,	10 00	
Paid Elias Elwell, jun., master of the brig Fanny, for passage of a seaman from Bergen to Gloucester,	10 00	
Paid John Burgess, jun., master of the schooner Dolphin, for passage of two seamen from Bonavista to Plymouth, Massachusetts,	20 00	
Paid John Willett, owner of the schooner Wasp, for passage of four seamen from Porto Rico to Baltimore,	40 00	
Paid Charles W. Karthus & Co., owners of the brig Temperance, for passage of a sea- man from Lisbon to Baltimore,	10 00	
Paid Henry Curtis, master of the ship Columbia, for passage of three seamen from Bris- tol to New Haven,	30 00	
Paid William Davis, jun., owner of the schooner Grampus, for passage of a seaman from Lisbon to Plymouth,	10 00	
Paid Thomas Lunt, master of the ship Martha, for passage of a seaman from St. Ubes to Portsmouth,	10 00	
Paid William Williams, master of the brig Elizabeth, for passage of three seamen from Leghorn to Petersburg,	30 00	
Paid Nathaniel Mayhew, master of the brig Quill, for passage of a seaman from Palermo to Boston,	10 00	
Paid John Wootten, master of the schooner Major Croghan, for passage of a seaman from Rotterdam to Norfolk,	10 00	
Paid Isaac Isaacs, master of the brig Farmer's Fancy, for passage of two seamen from Leghorn to Philadelphia,	20 00	
Paid Stephen Smith, master of the ship William Penn, for passage of a seaman from Amsterdam to Baltimore,	10 00	

## STATEMENT—Continued.

Paid E. Harris, master of the brig Harriet, for the passage of a seaman from St. Ubes to New York,	\$10 00	
Paid Philip Bessom, master of the brig Dido, for the passage of three seamen from Cadiz to Salem,	30 00	
Paid William Gray, for the passages of four seamen in the brigs Hope, Bee, and Traveller, from Cronstadt, Lisbon, and Amsterdam, to Boston, New York, and Baltimore,	40 00	
Paid John Dillaway, late master of the brig Traveller, for passage of a seaman from St. Thomas to Petersburg,	10 00	
Paid Charles Wirgman, owner of the ship Dumfries, for passage of two seamen from St. Ubes to Baltimore,	20 00	
Paid Daniel Kurtz, master of the ship Columbia, for passage of two seamen from Leghorn to Philadelphia,	20 00	
Paid John Powell, master of the schooner Sampson, for passage of two seamen from Aux Cayes to Baltimore,	20 00	
		\$730 00
		90,394 66
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, late minister of the United States at St. Petersburg. For this amount paid him by the bankers at Amsterdam for disbursements made by him for the relief of destitute American seamen, between the 4th October, 1818, and the 8th July, 1820,	-	360 56
HERMAN VISGER, consul at Bristol. For this amount paid him by the bankers in London, on the 19th October, 1820, (his accounts being settled up to the 30th September, 1820, only,) -	-	122 28
JOEL HART, consul at Leith. For this amount paid him by the bankers in London, on the 6th May, 1820, (his accounts being settled up to the 31st December, 1819,) -	-	25 18
THOMAS ENGLISH, consul at Dublin. For this amount paid him by the bankers in London, on the 15th November, 1818, (his accounts being settled up to the 30th October, 1820,) -	-	41 93
		\$90,944 61

NOTE.—It is impossible to furnish any information as to the precise number of sick, disabled, and destitute American seamen that have been relieved by the consuls and other public agents of the United States abroad; for, with the single exception of Mr. Maury, the consul at Liverpool, none have accompanied the transmission of their accounts to the Treasury for settlement with a statement of the numbers of the seamen relieved by them; nor has Mr. Maury himself furnished a separate and particular account of his number; the information of which, as herein communicated, has been derived from an investigation of every voucher to his several accounts in those three years—an operation as imperfect to a correct result of the whole number relieved by him, as it was tedious and protracted in its nature, because many of those seamen, from illness or other causes, remained on his hands for a long time, and were frequently supplied with relief. Every time in which they were thus supplied they signed new receipts, which circumstance has caused them to be enumerated in this statement as different persons so relieved within a given period, say from the commencement to the ending of a quarter; and the only possible way in which any number could be given at all was by counting the number of receipts exhibited as vouchers, and taking each receipt thus counted as a separate and distinct person relieved by him.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 250.

[1st Session.]

## TRADE WITH THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE 15TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

BOSTON, January 28, 1822.

A meeting was this day holden at Merchants' Hall, agreeably to notice in the public newspapers, to take into consideration the propriety of remonstrating against the repeal of the navigation acts of the United States.

The honorable William Gray was called to the chair; and Samuel Parkman, jun. was chosen secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the political power and influence which these United States have with other nations is derived from, and chiefly dependant upon, their naval power.

*Resolved*, That the political power and influence of a nation is essentially connected with, and operative upon, the interest of every class of citizens, inasmuch as it affects the terms and conditions which they are enabled to obtain from foreign Powers in their commercial and political arrangements.

*Resolved*, That the power of a nation to establish and maintain a navy is just in proportion to the extent of her commercial marine and fisheries.

*Resolved*, That the navigation acts of the United States have, in their operation, been highly beneficial to the agricultural, manufacturing, and navigating interests of the country; to the agricultural and manufacturing, by creating and maintaining a constant and regular demand for their productions at fair prices; to the navigating, by



protecting them against the operation of discriminating duties and commercial regulations of foreign Powers, calculated to build up and extend the commerce and navigation of other nations to the prejudice of that of the United States.

*Resolved*, That to repeal the navigation acts, except so far as to make them reciprocal with such nations as may repeal theirs with regard to the United States, would be destructive of the carrying trade, and highly prejudicial to the best interests of the whole community; that it would be surrendering the regulation of our commerce and navigation, one of the principal objects of the formation of this Union, into the hands of foreign Governments, whose interest it is to destroy the latter and regulate the former to suit their own interests; to secure to themselves the whole carrying trade; consequently, to augment their naval and political power, and thus to enable them to control our exports, to influence our negotiations with other nations, and, finally, to render the United States of no more consequence to any European Power than China or Japan.

*Resolved*, That the effect of the repeal of the navigation acts would not be to increase the trade or commerce of the United States, but only to substitute a trade with those places where we are not admitted on terms of reciprocity for a trade to the same extent with those places where we now carry on a fair and reciprocal commerce, and to transfer so much of the carrying trade as should be affected by it from vessels of the United States, and from the vessels of those Powers which have made reciprocal commercial arrangements with the United States, to the vessels of those Powers which refuse to make such equal arrangements, and to do this without any motive or equivalent.

*Resolved*, That such a repeal would be derogatory to the national character, and unjust to those nations which have entered into fair and equitable arrangements, inasmuch as it would subject the Government of the United States to the imputation of partiality or weakness, in granting terms to nations which are selfish and illiberal in their policy towards us, which we refuse to other nations that are magnanimous and just.

*Resolved*, That restrictions on commerce, high duties, taxing one interest for the benefit of another interest, and partial and illiberal discriminations between the vessels of one nation and those of another ought not to be resorted to, except so far as may be necessary for the purposes of revenue, or, in self-defence, to protect our own citizens from the effects of illiberal regulations or unjust impositions by foreign Powers.

*Resolved*, That we approve the measures taken by the General Government in regard to the regulation of our commercial intercourse with foreign nations as just and liberal to other Governments and honorable to our own.

A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: the honorable William Gray, Nathaniel Goddard, Willard Phillips, William Sturgis, and Thomas Wigglesworth, Esqs., was appointed to draught a memorial to Congress, in conformity to the foregoing resolves, offer it to the citizens for their signatures, and to forward the same to our member of Congress, to be laid before that body.

The committee was also requested to correspond with gentlemen in other parts of the Union, and request their co-operation.

It was then voted that the secretary of this meeting cause these doings, with the resolves, to be published in the newspapers.

WM. GRAY, *Chairman*.

SAMUEL PARKMAN, JUN., *Secretary*.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: The memorial of the undersigned, merchants, ship-owners, and others, inhabitants of Boston, respecting the law relating to trade with foreign colonies, respectfully represents:*

That the reciprocal terms of commercial intercourse proposed to foreign nations by this country appear to the undersigned to present the fair and just principles of mutual trade; and, after those principles have been assented to by so many nations, and their beneficial influence has been so clearly demonstrated by the security and stability thereby given to our commercial relations, without impairing our navigation and commerce, the undersigned would regret any desire on the part of any portion of their fellow-citizens to disturb the operation of those principles, and induce the nation to abandon them. They would be the more concerned at the appearance of this disposition, because they believe that when a nation consents to continue its intercourse with another upon disadvantageous terms, it begins to submit the industry and enterprise of its people to the control of such other nation, and render them subservient to its policy. One concession invites the demand of another, and one branch of industry is surrendered after another, as long as any remains to be surrendered.

The navigation of this country lies under a disadvantage in comparison with that of foreigners, owing to the higher price of labor, and of most, if not all, of the materials used in building and equipping vessels, with the single exception of lumber. If, besides struggling with this disadvantage, our industry and skill are left exposed to the restrictive regulations of foreign Governments designed to favor their own navigation, it will be impossible for our citizens to maintain a competition. There can be no doubt that advantages result to all parties from a competition upon equal terms, and an entire freedom from all restrictions, which affords an argument of equal force both against attempting to impose any, and against submitting to them; and the abstaining from such attempt in regard to foreign navigation, and the prompt counteraction of it when made against our own, seem to be parts of the same policy. The truth of these observations appears to be clearly and forcibly illustrated as well by the good effects on all parties of an impartial system of commercial regulations, as far as it has been adopted, as by the success of the recent measures of our own Government for counteracting foreign restrictions. Without such measures, an important branch of our carrying trade was passing entirely into foreign vessels, by the effect of the preference given them in the ports of the country to which they belonged; and by the operation of such measures, our trade, without being diminished, has been brought into channels where our own shipping has a fair competition.

Where no commercial treaty exists to determine the measures to be adopted by a foreign nation on this subject, it may be fairly presumed that the acts of such a nation will be determined by its interest; and since our exports to Europe consist mainly of articles intended for manufacture, and our imports thence of articles manufactured, it is plain that our trade with any European nation has a double effect in promoting the arts and industry, and increasing the population of such country, by giving a cheap and plentiful supply of materials to be used in their arts, as well as by taking off their hands, at the same time, great quantities of the products of those arts. It may, therefore, be fairly presumed that this obvious interest will in general be a sufficient inducement for any European nation to carry on a trade with this country, without any exclusive privilege to its own navigation; and, if it be not so, it is not possible to know, without first ascertaining the fact by treaty, what exclusive advantages would be deemed sufficient. If more than the advantages naturally resulting from the trade is demanded, it would seem that such a demand must be made, not because these advantages are an inadequate inducement, but because it is calculated that the United States will concede something more, and will not be as ready to make a small sacrifice, if it be requisite, as such nation is to forego an important interest.



From these considerations, it would be matter of regret to the undersigned if any dissatisfaction were felt in regard to the present state of our laws relating to trade with the British West Indies, which appear to be founded upon the principles above stated, and conformably to those which have been recently proposed and pursued by the Government of this country. It cannot but be recollected that the standing laws of Great Britain, while they admit many articles the growth and production of American colonies belonging to European sovereigns to be imported into the British West Indies in vessels of the subjects of such sovereigns, studiously exclude all articles whatever the growth and production of the United States, in American vessels; and though this system has been heretofore so far modified as to admit of an intercourse through some intermediate ports in the British possessions near the United States, whereby Great Britain proposed to open a market in this country for its superfluous West India productions, and at the same time secure to its own shipping the freight of such productions, it is believed that the interruption of this trade by the act of Congress passed the 15th day of May, 1820, has been materially advantageous to the navigation, without being in any considerable degree, if at all, prejudicial to the trade of this country. If there were objections to this trade, it is apprehended that there are still stronger, and, indeed, the most conclusive reasons against the admission of British West India productions exclusively in British vessels into our ports. In the first place, the principal article of trade permitted by Great Britain from its West India possessions to this country is not of a kind to invite or justify any special encouragement. But, supposing it to be a trade deserving encouragement as far as the kind of merchandise is concerned, and supposing, also, that the permission of this trade, carried on in British bottoms, would not diminish our trade to the other islands of the West Indies, still it would be likely more or less to affect our carrying trade to Europe. In the present universal and active circulation of property throughout the commercial world, one branch of trade is much implicated with others, and the exclusive possession of one branch, as by the British shipping in this case, has more or less tendency to draw all those connected with it into the same hands. This trade, in which our own vessels could take no part, would necessarily bring many British vessels into our ports, bound to and from Europe, and a portion of the freights between Europe and this country would naturally be transferred to those vessels.

Such would be the disadvantage to our navigation on the supposition that our trade to other ports of the West Indies would not be diminished. But there can be no doubt that it would be materially diminished. We now have a trade in our own vessels to a large proportion of the West Indies, composing from two-thirds to three-quarters, whether in the ratio of population or of the amount of production and consumption; and from the ports thus open to us we can procure sufficient quantities of all kinds of West India productions to supply our demand for domestic consumption and for re-exportation. It cannot be supposed that opening a trade with the British West Indies by British vessels would increase this demand, but it would supply it just in proportion to the extent of such trade, and, consequently, would take away just so much of the carrying trade from our own shipping; and every cargo brought from the West Indies to this country in a British vessel would deprive one of our own vessels of a freight, or at least of a fair competition in obtaining it from the other West India islands.

The advantages proposed by the admission of British vessels into our ports from the West Indies are the opening a market for our lumber and provisions, and it may perhaps be proposed to raise some little additional revenue by an extra tonnage duty or otherwise. The revenue accruing from this source, if any can be realized, must be too trifling to be a matter of any material consideration, and, were it practicable to make it of any considerable amount, it would be raising a revenue at the expense of our carrying trade, and, consequently, of our navigation, which would be a departure from what is understood to have been the uniform policy and unquestionable interest of this country. The same argument might be alleged for transferring all our carrying trade to foreign bottoms if this could be done. It has never been any part of our system of policy to raise a revenue by the discouragement or limitation of any branch of the national industry, and more especially one so intimately connected with the safety, not to mention the glory of the nation.

In regard to lumber, it is well known to be the policy of Great Britain to supply itself as well as its West India possessions with this article from its colonies on this continent; and we have no proofs of a disposition to relax this policy in favor of the United States, but many to the contrary. Whatever may be the effect of its present regulations of this trade, we have no security, without a commercial treaty, that they will be continued, and we might be deprived of the whole of the trade the moment we had conceded what should be considered an equivalent for it. The whole of this trade, in such articles as are at all permitted, might probably amount to something over half a million of dollars—an amount of trade not sufficient to compensate for the abandonment of principles of commercial policy in which the national prosperity is deeply concerned. But when it is considered that we might at the best obtain only a share of this trade, and that it more probably would be wholly interdicted, any calculation upon this advantage seems to be a basis too frail for the support of any important measure.

The same remarks apply in some degree to the trade in provisions. But our exports of provisions would not be increased by the whole amount carried directly from the United States to the British West Indies in British vessels in the case of this exclusive trade being permitted, since the whole demand in the British West Indies would not be thereby increased; and as there is now a trade carried on in articles of this description in our own vessels to other parts of the West Indies, and a trade in similar articles between those places and the British islands, there can be no doubt that the demand in the ports to which we trade is affected by the supplies that go from those ports to the British possessions. This cause will operate to enhance the demand for these articles in those ports, notwithstanding any laws that should be enacted prohibiting the importation from such ports into the British colonies of any products of the United States, however rigorously such laws might be enforced.

For these reasons, it is respectfully represented that it is not expedient to make any change in the existing laws of this country in relation to the trade with the British West Indies, unless the terms on which the trade is to be pursued can be first ascertained by stipulations on the subject.

BOSTON, *February 4, 1822.*

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 251.

[1st Session.

## PENALTY FOR OMITTING TO PRODUCE EVIDENCE OF THE DESERTION OF TWO SEAMEN IN A FOREIGN PORT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 28, 1822.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Hart Sands, reported:

That the petitioner states that he commanded the brig Victory, of New York, on a voyage to the Mediterranean, thence to the Havana, and thence to the port of New York; that, during the voyage, two men of his crew were very unruly, mutinous, and violent in their conduct; that, in the port of Havana, they deserted the vessel; that, being ignorant of the law, he had failed to procure the consular certificate of the fact of their desertion; that, in consequence, a suit had been instituted against him, and he had been fined \$400; from the payment of which fine he prays to be relieved. It is proved by the second mate that the men actually struck the said Captain Sands before their desertion; and one of the jurymen declares, on oath, that nothing but the want of the consular certificate induced him to find the said Sands guilty.

The committee, believing that a law intended for the protection of the seamen against improper and arbitrary conduct of the masters of the merchant vessels ought rigidly to be executed, and that a plea of ignorance of the law ought not to be admitted, report that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 252.

[1st Session.

## TONNAGE MONEY RECEIVED UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 17, 1800, AND APPLIED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR OF BALTIMORE AND SAVANNAH RIVER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 28, 1822.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 25, 1822.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d of January last, I have the honor to submit, herewith, statements showing the receipts of duties in the port of Baltimore from the year 1800 to the year 1821, under the act of the State of Maryland to which the assent of Congress was given on the 17th March, 1800, and the application of the amount so received; also, statements showing the amount of receipts in the port of Savannah from the year 1811 to the end of the year 1821, under the act of the State of Georgia to which the assent of Congress was given by the aforesaid act, and the application of the amount so received.

I have the honor to be, &amp;c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

SIR:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, January 30, 1822.

Having considered the resolution of Congress which you referred to the mayor of the city of Baltimore, the within exhibits have been prepared and are submitted, which show, first, the moneys paid by the city of Baltimore for deepening and cleaning the harbor since the year 1800, inclusive; the second shows the amount of tonnage received by the register of the city, and applied towards deepening and cleaning the harbor for the same period. From a comparison of the two documents, it will be observed that the tonnage bears but a small proportion to the actual expenditures on the object. The first further shows that, in latter years, the expenses of this object have greatly increased. To preserve the navigation of the harbor a constant annual expenditure will necessarily be required, owing to the deposits of sand, mud, and filth from Jones's falls during freshets, and from other sources emptying into the harbor.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,  
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

The City of Baltimore paid for deepening and cleaning the harbor of Baltimore since the year 1800, inclusive, as follows:

In 1800,	-	-	\$2,601 83	In 1812,	-	-	\$5,019 02
1801,	-	-	5,154 44	1813,	-	-	7,707 90
1802,	-	-	6,796 48	1814,	-	-	6,499 55
1803,	-	-	6,009 05	1815,	-	-	14,351 36
1804,	-	-	5,976 12	1816,	-	-	12,746 53
1805,	-	-	5,535 90	1817,	-	-	13,482 93
1806,	-	-	2,858 38	1818,	-	-	12,078 43
1807,	-	-	3,890 96	1819,	-	-	9,591 73
1808,	-	-	3,177 79	1820,	-	-	12,168 35
1809,	-	-	3,275 49	1821,	-	-	11,615 62
1810,	-	-	4,510 46				<u>\$159,221 31</u>
1811,	-	-	4,172 99				







17th Congress.]

No. 253.

[1st Session.]

## REGISTERED SEAMEN FOR THE YEAR 1821.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 5, 1822.

SIR:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, February 28, 1822.

In pursuance of "An act entitled An act for the relief and protection of American seamen," I have the honor to transmit the returns from the several ports of entry in the United States for the year 1821.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOHN GAILLARD, Esq., *President of the Senate pro tempore.**Abstract of American seamen in the several districts of the United States for 1821.*

Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.	Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			Frenchman's Bay—		
Portsmouth—			1st quarter, - - -	1	
1st quarter, - - -	24		2d do. - - -	3	
2d do. - - -	40		3d do. - - -	2	
3d do. - - -	22		4th do. - - -	5	
4th do. - - -	58				11
	144		Marblehead—		
MASSACHUSETTS.			1st quarter, - - -	28	
Boston—			2d do. - - -	16	
1st quarter, - - -	157		3d do. - - -	5	
2d do. - - -	211		4th do. - - -	27	
3d do. - - -	195				76
4th do. - - -	270		Dighton—		
	833	7	1st quarter, - - -	4	
Bath—			2d do. - - -	6	
1st quarter, - - -	16		3d do. - - -	2	
2d do. - - -	31		4th do. - - -	2	
3d do. - - -	37				14
4th do. - - -	61		Waldoborough—		
	145		For the whole year, - - -	-	20
Saco—			Passamaquoddy—		
1st quarter, - - -	-	2	1st quarter, - - -	6	
Barnstable—			2d do. - - -	10	
1st quarter, - - -	10		4th do. - - -	55	
2d do. - - -	14				71
3d do. - - -	20		York—		
4th do. - - -	4		4th quarter, - - -	-	20
	48		Gloucester—		
Bristol—			2d quarter, - - -	-	14
2d quarter, - - -	-	8	Wiscasset—		
Gloucester—			1st quarter, - - -	2	
1st quarter, - - -	15		2d do. - - -	3	
2d do. - - -	9		3d do. - - -	8	
3d do. - - -	4				13
4th do. - - -	18		RHODE ISLAND.		
	46		Newport—		
Kennebunk—			1st quarter, - - -	15	
1st quarter, - - -	10		2d do. - - -	20	
2d do. - - -	13		3d do. - - -	38	
3d do. - - -	10		4th do. - - -	38	
4th do. - - -	20				111
	53		Bristol—		
Nantucket—			1st quarter, - - -	19	
1st quarter, - - -	8		3d do. - - -	17	
2d do. - - -	32		4th do. - - -	12	
3d do. - - -	109				48
4th do. - - -	63		Providence—		
	212		1st quarter, - - -	11	
Penobscot—			2d do. - - -	31	
1st quarter, - - -	1		3d do. - - -	34	
2d do. - - -	7		4th do. - - -	35	
3d do. - - -	6				111
4th do. - - -	8		CONNECTICUT.		
	22		New London—		
Portland and Falmouth—			1st quarter, - - -	16	
1st quarter, - - -	53		2d do. - - -	20	
2d do. - - -	68		3d do. - - -	34	
3d do. - - -	72		4th do. - - -	22	
4th do. - - -	82				92
	275		New Haven—		
Plymouth—			1st quarter, - - -	6	
1st quarter, - - -	8		2d do. - - -	14	
2d do. - - -	10		3d do. - - -	8	
3d do. - - -	14		4th do. - - -	18	
4th do. - - -	10				46
	42				

## ABSTRACT—Continued.

Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.	Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.
<b>Fairfield—</b>			<b>Petersburg—</b>		
1st quarter, - - - 6			4th quarter, - - - 2		
2d do. - - - 10			<b>Richmond—</b>		
3d do. - - - 14			1st quarter, - - - 3		
4th do. - - - 4			2d do. - - - 4		
	34		3d do. - - - 7		
			4th do. - - - 12		
<b>NEW YORK.</b>				26	
<b>New York city—</b>			<b>East River—</b>		
1st quarter, - - - 166			1st quarter, - - - 8		
2d do. - - - 243			2d do. - - - 1		
3d do. - - - 228				9	
4th do. - - - 314			<b>Folly Landing—</b>		
	951		1st quarter, - - - 6		
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			2d do. - - - 4		
<b>Philadelphia—</b>			3d do. - - - 1		
1st quarter, - - - 55				11	
2d do. - - - 169					
3d do. - - - 94					
	318				
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		
<b>Wilmington—</b>			<b>Beaufort—</b>		
2d quarter, - - - 2			1st quarter, - - - 5		
3d do. - - - 13			2d do. - - - 7		
4th do. - - - 6			4th do. - - - 8		
	21			20	
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			<b>Washington—</b>		
<b>Baltimore—</b>			1st quarter, - - - 5		
1st quarter, - - - 42			2d do. - - - 7		
2d do. - - - 72			3d do. - - - 5		
3d do. - - - 55			4th do. - - - 4		
4th do. - - - 94				21	
	263		<b>Plymouth—</b>		
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			1st quarter, - - - 2		
<b>Georgetown—</b>			2d do. - - - 6		
1st quarter, - - - 15			3d do. - - - 1		
2d do. - - - 68			4th do. - - - 5		
3d do. - - - 110				14	
4th do. - - - 67					
	260		<b>GEORGIA.</b>		
<b>Alexandria—</b>			<b>Brunswick, port of Darien—</b>		
1st quarter, - - - 20			1st quarter, - - - 3		
2d do. - - - 25			2d do. - - - 6		
3d do. - - - 34			3d do. - - - 5		
4th do. - - - 20				14	
	99				
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			<b>LOUISIANA.</b>		
<b>Norfolk—</b>			<b>New Orleans—</b>		
1st quarter, - - - 54			1st quarter, - - - 52		
2d do. - - - 40			2d do. - - - 69		
3d do. - - - 24			3d do. - - - 15		
	118		4th do. - - - 12		
				148	

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 254.

[1st SESSION.]

## TRADE WITH THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 15, 1822.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The memorial of the subscribers, ship-owners, and others interested in foreign commerce, in the town of Portsmouth and State of New Hampshire, respectfully represents:*

That, in the year 1817, they addressed a memorial to Congress, in which they set forth the various embarrassments and disadvantages to which they were subjected from the unequal operation of the navigation laws of foreign nations, and praying such relief as the wisdom of Congress might devise.

That, in common with their fellow-citizens of other commercial towns, they witnessed with much satisfaction the measures adopted by the General Government, particularly in the acts of Congress of April, 1818, and May, 1820, to retain the carrying trade, as far as possible, for our own vessels, and to prevent the ruinous competition of foreign vessels with our own in our own ports; that, though your memorialists are in general opposed to commercial restrictions, and to discriminating duties between the vessels of one nation and those of another, they deeply feel the injustice as well as the impolicy of granting to foreign nations privileges which they deny to us, and thus in effect offering a bounty to foreign ships at the expense of those of our own country.



That, persuaded as they are, upon principle, of the propriety of our existing navigation laws, it has given them much pleasure to observe their favorable effect upon the tonnage of the United States. It appears that in 1818 the amount of American tonnage employed in foreign trade was 755,101, and of foreign tonnage in the ports of the United States 161,413 tons. In 1820 the American tonnage was 861,253, and the foreign 79,200 tons: thus making in two years an *increase* of American tonnage of 106,152, and a *decrease* of foreign tonnage of 82,213 tons. In other words, two years ago  $\frac{21}{100}$  of the trade of the United States was carried on in foreign bottoms, while at present only  $\frac{9}{100}$  is conveyed in foreign ships—a most striking proof of the advantage of these laws.

But there are other considerations connected with this subject to which your memorialists cannot be insensible, and to which they doubt not your attention has already been directed. The repeal of these laws would add directly to the riches and power and strength of a nation that feels no disposition to meet the United States upon terms of mutual concession and freedom. Great Britain framed her acts of navigation a century and a half ago, for the purpose, as was avowed at the time, of “clipping the wings of her opulent and aspiring neighbors, the Dutch.” She has ever since been tenacious of these laws as the great preservative of her commercial marine, and, of course, as the foundation of her naval strength. Our navigation acts were designed to protect our citizens against the operation of this foreign system; and to repeal them at this time, without some reciprocal relaxation on the part of Great Britain, would be, as your memorialists apprehend, to surrender the character as well as the interests of the nation.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray that the present *system* of navigation laws in the United States may not be abandoned, whatever modifications may be made in their provisions; and, as a brief expression of their opinions and feelings on this subject, they would present the following resolutions which were passed at a numerous meeting of the merchants and ship-owners, and others interested in foreign commerce, holden at Portsmouth on the 18th of February instant.

*Resolved*, That we have witnessed with entire approbation the measures pursued by the Government of the United States, especially in the years 1818 and 1820, for the regulation of our commerce with foreign nations.

*Resolved*, That, in our opinion, the navigation acts of the United States have been highly favorable to our merchants, ship-owners, and mariners, by increasing the amount of American tonnage, and favoring the employment of American seamen.

*Resolved*, That the repeal of the navigation acts at the present time would be highly injurious to the commerce of the United States, as it would place the vessels of foreign nations in a more favorable situation for commercial enterprises than those of our own country, and would thus transfer the whole carrying trade to foreign nations without any reciprocal concessions on their part.

*Resolved*, That a memorial to Congress be prepared expressing these opinions, and praying that the present system of navigation laws be maintained, unless foreign nations will consent to a mutual relaxation of such prohibitory laws, upon terms of mutual concession.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, with our request that they use their exertions to carry the same into effect.

JOHN GODDARD, *Chairman*.

SAMUEL LORD, *Secretary*.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., *February*, 1822.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 255.

[1st SESSION.]

## TRADE WITH THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 15, 1822.

Mr. KING, of New York, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom were referred the memorial of A. Appleby and others, of the Colleton district, South Carolina, and the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Baltimore, praying for the repeal of the laws closing the ports of the United States against British vessels employed in the trade between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, reported:

That, referring to the period between the completion of the Revolution and the adoption of the constitution, it cannot be doubted that the embarrassments of the agriculture, trade, and navigation of the several States were truly ascribed to the want of power in Congress to make adequate laws for their encouragement and protection; and no motive in favor of the adoption of the constitution was more strongly or more generally felt than the opinion that the vesting of power in Congress to regulate trade would serve to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Union.

The new Government under the constitution very soon experienced the influence created by the extraordinary changes that were taking place in France, and which, in the sequel, engaged all Europe in arms.

War between the great maritime Powers invariably produces temporary relaxations of their laws respecting the trade and navigation of foreign nations with their respective territories; the suspension of these laws, and especially of such of them as regulated the colonial trade, had the effect of giving to the agriculture, trade, and navigation of the United States the advantages which would have been given to them by a system of free trade that should have for its basis the equal and reciprocal benefits of all nations.

The condition of neutrality that was adopted by the United States during the wars of the French Revolution secured to every commercial nation benefits which a peaceable and industrious people are able to afford during periods of great public calamity, and our example during these wars has served to prove that justice is the most profitable as well as the wisest policy of nations.

Since the establishment of the general peace, some of the maritime nations, notwithstanding the doubts that have been raised in regard to the truth of the former theories of trade, have returned to and resumed their ancient commercial policy; and, in consequence thereof, the United States have, in their own defence, been obliged to resort to the exercise of the powers to regulate trade vested in Congress, for the purpose of protecting and cherishing the industry and navigation of the States.



Great moderation has been observed by the United States on this subject, and persevering endeavors have been made to adjust by treaty their commercial intercourse with foreign nations, and especially with England. So far as respects the English territories in Europe and in Asia, the intercourse is arranged by the treaty of 1815. But this treaty contains no provision concerning the navigation and trade between the United States and the English colonies in the West Indies and North America. The value of this branch of trade, and the importance of the navigation employed in the same, have been long understood by both parties; and the actual embarrassment thereof which now exists cannot be ascribed to the want of a disposition on the part of the United States to have placed the same on a fair and friendly footing; but it continues to be insisted on by England that not only the colonial trade, but the trade between the United States and these colonies, ought to be considered and regulated as a monopoly that foreign nations are bound to respect, and with which they may not interfere.

The act commonly called the navigation act of England, while it reserves the colonial navigation exclusively to the vessels of England and her colonies, opens the trade between England and foreign nations to the vessels of both, subject to equal and the same regulations.

The colonial, like the coasting trade, has been treated as a monopoly, so long as the same was confined to the navigation between territories of the same nation; but whenever it may suit the convenience of a nation to open a trade between her colonies and a foreign nation, the claim to treat this trade as a monopoly is without just authority, being contrary to the rights of such foreign nation, which, within its own dominions, must possess authority to make such regulations as may be deemed expedient.

It is an unwarrantable extension of national monopolies by *ex parte* laws to attempt to include the navigation of a foreign nation within the rules by which the navigation between portions of the same nation is governed. If this may be done between the colonies and a foreign nation, it may also be done in respect to the navigation between any other portion, or the whole, of the territories of such nation and foreign nations.

England allows the importation of lumber and bread-stuffs from the United States into the colony of Jamaica, but forbids the same unless the importation be made in English vessels. She also allows the importation of cotton and tobacco from the United States into England; but with equal right she may forbid the same unless the importations be made in English vessels. This has not been done in the latter case, and there would be but one sentiment in the United States should it be attempted. Yet in the former case this is, and has been, the law ever since the date of our independence, and it may with equal right be applied to Liverpool as to Jamaica.

After long endurance and fruitless efforts to adjust this question by treaty, Congress, with great unanimity, have passed laws to countervail the restrictions imposed by England upon the intercourse between the United States and her colonies in the West Indies.

England having forbidden the importation of supplies from the United States into her West India colonies in American vessels, the United States, in their turn, have forbidden the exportation of these supplies in British vessels. The two restrictions have put an end to the direct intercourse, and the trade is carried on indirectly: the supplies for these colonies being carried in American vessels from the United States to the Swedish and Danish islands, and the produce of the English West Indies being brought in English vessels to the same islands, and there exchanged for the provisions and lumber of the United States. American supplies are also sent in American vessels to the free port of Bermuda, and there sold for cash; and flour in like manner is sent from the United States to the island of Cuba, as well as to the port of Liverpool, and from these places carried in English vessels to Jamaica and other English colonies in the West Indies. In this condition of our navigation and trade, our tonnage continues annually to increase, and the value of our exports exceeds that of our imports.

In countries of great extent, and whose productions are various, though the people are generally employed in similar occupations, new regulations may for a time affect some portions of the country more than others; but every portion soon accommodates itself to the new regulation, and the advantages and disadvantages are in a short time certain to be equalized by the entire freedom with which every branch of industry is prosecuted.

It was on account of this diversity of products, and of the different manner of doing business in the several States, that jealousies formerly existed between them which defeated every attempt to establish any common regulation of trade under the confederation. The want of American tonnage sufficient to create the requisite competition in the exports of the country added to the difficulties of this period.

But as the national tonnage is now fully sufficient for the national exports, and as Congress have offered to all nations a system of entire equality and freedom in the commercial intercourse between them and the United States, the time has come in which it has been thought to be due to the welfare and character of the United States to countervail the regulations which so long, and so much to our disadvantage, have been imposed by England on the trade and navigation between the United States and her West India colonies.

This national measure, so long called for, to protect the ships and seamen of the United States, was calculated to awaken the remnant of local jealousy that may still exist among us, against the influence of which we may with confidence appeal to the character and necessity of the law.

By the exclusion of English vessels, American vessels are employed in their place, and whatever is lost by the former is gained by the latter. By revoking the countervailing laws we take away the profits now enjoyed by American vessels, and give them back again to the vessels of England, and, in doing so, grant a bounty to foreign ships at the expense of our own.

Navigation and maritime industry, for a peculiar reason, call for national protection, for the art of navigation is an expedient of war as well as of commerce, and in this respect differs from every other branch of industry. Though it was once doubted, doubt no longer exists, that a navy is the best defence of the United States: and this maxim is not more true than that a naval Power never has existed, and can never exist, without a commercial marine; hence the policy of encouraging and protecting the ships and seamen of the United States.

In the commercial differences which arise between nations, the various branches of industry are differently affected, and calculations founded on the supposed interest of either party, being often fallacious, may prove to be uncertain guides in the policy of nations; while, by referring every question of disagreement to the honor of the nation, in the purity and preservation of which every one is alike concerned, a standard is provided that can never mislead.

In the least, as well as the most difficult disputes, national honor is the safest counsellor; and it should not be forgotten that public injuries long endured invite further aggression, and, in the end, degrade and destroy the pride and safety of nations.

In respect to the commercial difference which has so long existed between the United States and England, the claim of the latter exclusively to regulate the intercourse and navigation between the United States and her West India colonies has affected the reputation and rights of the United States, and the public honor justifies the countervailing measures adopted on this subject: to recede from the same would be equivalent to their final relinquishment, and would not fail to encourage the belief that a wrong so long endured would no longer be opposed, and that further aggression might be made without resistance.

It must be always remembered that the countervailing measures which have been adopted by Congress are entirely defensive; and as we desire to concur in the establishment of a free trade with every nation, we are ready to abandon the restrictions on the English navigation as soon as England manifests a disposition to give up the restrictions which she was the first to impose on our navigation. And does public policy require, or will the national honor permit, that we should do so sooner? With these views the committee submit the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Foreign Relations be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of A. Appleby and others, of Colleton district, South Carolina, and of the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore, praying for the repeal of the laws imposing restrictions on English vessels employed in the trade between the United States and the English colonies in the West Indies.

17th Congress.]

No. 256.

[1st Session.]

## COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 15, 1822.

Mr. NEWTON made the following report:

The Committee on Commerce, to whom were submitted so much of the President's message as concerns the commercial intercourse of the United States with foreign nations, and all other matters relating to the commerce of the United States; the memorials and petitions of the citizens and merchants of sundry cities, towns, and counties, praying for a repeal of the navigation acts of the 18th of April, 1818, and of the 15th of May, 1820; and the memorials and petitions of the citizens and merchants of sundry cities and towns, remonstrating against the repeal of the said acts, beg leave respectfully to report:

The committee are duly impressed with a sense of the importance of the duties which have been assigned to them. Their weight would at any time be felt, but the circumstances which have made it necessary for them to act have increased it, by awakening a solicitude they know not how to express.

They regret this necessity for the following reasons:

*First*. Because the opposition to the policy pursued by the Government, though it originates, they are persuaded, in the purest motives, will have the inauspicious effect of preventing for a time the success of that policy. And,

*Secondly*. Because the subjects inseparably connected with it are of such magnitude, that the committee, whose duties have been various and arduous, have not had sufficient time to bestow on them that deliberate consideration they deserve. These subjects, from their great extent, and always difficult, have at this conjuncture become peculiarly embarrassing and delicate from the condition in which most of the nations of Europe are placed. A new political era has commenced; new relations among nations forming; new channels for commerce opening; and the old commercial system giving way for the introduction of one more liberal and enlightened. These changes, evident to all, should have produced a pause; there never was a time that required more serious reflection, never one more prudence or circumspection. In political affairs, it is no easy matter to recover from a false step. By standing still, our chance for acquiring advantages is much greater than by acting. In the first place, we rely, as we should, on principles that are in successful operation, and on which we should depend for freedom of commerce. In the second, by changing our policy, and rejecting the best means which can secure to it that freedom, we sanction the restrictive principles that have depressed it. This Government has ever been disposed to act with fairness and justice to all nations. It has never asked for a favor from any which it has been unwilling to reciprocate. From the time the constitution went into operation to the present, this Government has uniformly manifested a disposition to open a free commercial intercourse with every nation. If its just views have not been met in a like liberal spirit, the Government cannot be otherwise than conscious that it has discharged, to the utmost of its ability, the duties assigned it; and it cannot but derive great consolation from the reflection that the American people, when they shall understand the motives which have influenced its deliberations and directed its councils, will justly appreciate the policy which it has been compelled, from principles of self-preservation, reluctantly to adopt.

The committee now proceed to give a concise view of the commerce of the United States. This they will endeavor to make as plain, but as comprehensive, as the time allowed them will permit. In order to accomplish this object, they have divided the time between the peace of 1783, and the 30th of September, 1821, into four periods. The first period to begin at the peace of 1783, and to end when the constitution went into operation, in the year 1789. A transient view of the commerce of the United States during that time will show the causes why it did not flourish; and that, among the reasons urged for changing the old confederative form of government for the present constitution, the prevailing one was, that the affairs of commerce should be under the sole regulation of Congress, and that the National Government should be vested with competent powers to countervail the restrictive commercial policy of foreign nations. The second period to commence from the time when the constitution went into operation, and to end when war was declared against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof. The third, from the declaration of war, in 1812, to the general pacification of Europe and the treaty of Ghent.\* And the fourth and last, from the general peace in Europe and the treaty of Ghent, to the 30th of September, 1821.

The first period of time presents a state of affairs that must have given to every American, the first wish of whose heart was the honor and prosperity of his country, the deepest concern.

Our independence as a nation was acknowledged, but we were disappointed as to the immediate advantages we expected to derive from that glorious event. Every nation considered the infant republic as a rival, and circumscribed within the narrowest limits its rights and privileges.† As it is the duty of your committee to confine their views to the commerce of the United States during that period, they will succinctly sketch not its rise and progress,

\* 31st December, 1814.

† Pitkin's View, p. 1.



but humbly record the causes of its declension and decay. At no period of our history has commerce ever been in so languishing a condition. It was under the worst management, having thirteen independent sovereignties for guardians, each claiming and exercising independent powers over its concerns. The confederation could make, but, not having the power to enforce treaties, its overtures to make them were by Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal rejected. Other pretexts were not wanting. They knew that an inefficient Government gave great advantages to them, and they were determined to convert them to their use. The navigation acts of Great Britain were rigorously executed; and other nations, averse to permit the United States to participate in a commerce which it was their desire exclusively to enjoy, restricted their commercial intercourse with them in such a manner as to leave no chance of successful competition. The confederation having no navy to protect commerce, and not being able, from the want of funds, to purchase, by tribute, its safety from the piratical Powers of Barbary, no commercial intercourse could be had with the nations bordering on the shores of the Mediterranean. The depredations of those freebooters were connived at by nations able to protect their commerce, as the best means that state policy could suggest to obtain the monopoly of that of nations unable to protect theirs. Jealous and conflicting regulations of the States, obstructing commercial enterprise in every branch, and the want of exclusive and efficient powers in the federal head to assert and vindicate its rights, left it to the mercy of foreign nations, whose restrictions were dictated in a spirit either of cupidity or hostility. The merchants of every part of the Union, alive to the injuries they were suffering, expressed with freedom and patriotic indignation their complaints. Congress and the State Legislatures heard with patience and pain their grievances. The merchants asked for protection, but could obtain sympathy only. As the representations of those who suffer real injuries are always impressive, your committee cannot refrain from giving, in their own style and manner, their complaints.

"General discontent prevailed with respect to the course of trade. It had commenced with the *native* merchants of the north, who found themselves incapable of contending in their own ports with certain foreigners, and was soon communicated to others. The gazettes of Boston contained some very animated and angry addresses, and produced resolutions for the government of the citizens of that town;\* applications to their State Legislatures; a petition to Congress; and a circular letter to the merchants of several seaports throughout the United States. After detailing the disadvantages under which the navigation and trade of America labored in consequence of the free admission of the ships and commodities of Great Britain into their ports, while their navigation, in return, was discouraged, and their exports either prohibited from entering British ports, or loaded with rigorous restrictions; after stating the ruin which must result from the continuance of such a system, and their confidence that the necessary powers to the Federal Government would be soon, if not already, delegated, the petition to Congress thus concludes:

"Impressed with these ideas, your petitioners beg leave to request of the very august body which they have now the honor to address that the numerous impositions of the British on the trade and exports of these States may be forthwith contravened by similar expedients on our part; else the commerce of this country, and, of consequence, its wealth, and perhaps the Union itself, may become victims to the artifice of a nation whose arms have been in vain exerted to accomplish the ruin of America."

The merchants of Philadelphia presented a memorial to the Legislature of that State, in which, after lamenting it as a general defect in the constitution that full and entire power over the commerce of the United States had not been originally vested in Congress, as no concern common to many could be conducted to a good end but by *unity* of councils, they say: "Hence it is that the intercourses of the States are liable to be perplexed and injured by various and discordant regulations, instead of that *harmony of measures* on which the particular as well as general interests depend, productive of mutual disgusts and alienation among the several members of the empire." "But the more certain inconveniences foreseen, and now experimentally felt, flow from the unequal footings this circumstance puts us on with other nations, and by which we stand in a very singular and disadvantageous situation; for, while the whole of our trade is laid open to these nations, they are at liberty to limit us to such branches of theirs as interest or policy may dictate, unrestrained by any apprehension, as long as the power remains severally with the States, of being met and opposed by any consistent and effectual restrictions on our part."

This view, with the statement of facts, is respectfully submitted without a comment, as none that your committee can make can exhibit, during this period of time, more strongly the humiliating condition of the commerce of the United States.

During this period, our imports greatly exceeded our exports. (For the amount of tonnage, see document A No. 1.)

The second period of time commences with the operation of the constitution of the United States, the adoption of which was regarded as an event of the greatest importance, involving in itself nothing less than the continuance of the Union and the prosperity of the nation. The constitution confers on Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State; no preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another." "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress." From these clauses of the constitution, it evidently appears that the people of the United States deliberately and solemnly granted to Congress, exclusively, the power to regulate commerce; and this was done because they had seen the fatal consequences that attended the exercise of it, severally, by thirteen independent sovereignties, and because they were practically convinced "that no concern common to many could be conducted to a good end but by a unity of councils." They were satisfied that measures which should be taken with respect to the foreign relations and commercial concerns of the United States would require a policy steady and circumspect, and time and secrecy to mature it. They confided this power to the National Government, making the representatives whom they should elect to administer it solely responsible for the proper execution of the power thus intrusted.

These clauses from the constitution show, beyond all doubt, that the people, after taking away from the States all power concerning the foreign relations and the commercial concerns of the United States, and by so doing, of course, all the means of acquiring accurate information touching matters delicate and important in their nature, intended that their representatives should be left to pursue, by unity of councils, the completion of that course of measures which their convictions, wrought by a full view of the subject in all its bearings, should dictate as necessary to promote the general interest and welfare. Were any of the constituted authorities of the States to interpose in such matters, such interposition would again introduce the same evils, the recurrence of which it was the intention and design of the people to prevent by adopting the constitution. The people created, and they can destroy whenever they will it, the constitution; but they will never knowingly destroy a form of government which

\* Marshall's Life of Washington, vol. 5, p. 76.



has made the United States a nation among nations; and they are too just to make their representatives, possessing as they do plenary powers over foreign relations and commerce, responsible for failures either in policy or negotiations from measures not originating with them.

Great expectations were indulged that the navigation and trade of the United States, feeling the invigorating impulses of a National Government, would revive, and possess almost the attribute of ubiquity.

How flattering soever they have been, yet, to the eyes of men whose zeal and judgment were temperate and cool, the prospects appeared in many respects deeply shaded. Coeval with the operation of the constitution was the commencement of the French Revolution. The same principles and feelings gave birth to both; but, taking a different direction in their development and display, the destiny allotted to each marks, under the dispensation of a wise Providence, the great influence of times and circumstances in the fate of nations. As it is made the duty of your committee to notice and record the progress of the commerce of the United States, they beg leave to quote the following passage from Seybert's Statistical Annals, which presents, in a concise view, some of the principal causes that have contributed to give to commerce, during this period, momentum and enterprise.

"Independent of our newly acquired political character, circumstances arose in Europe by which a new and extensive field was presented for our commercial enterprise. The most memorable of revolutions was commenced in France in 1789; the wars consequent to that event created a demand for our exports, and invited our shipping for the carrying trade of a very considerable portion of Europe; we not only carried the colonial productions to the several parent States, but we also became the purchasers of them in the French, Spanish, and Dutch colonies. A new era was established in our commercial history; the individuals who partook of these advantages were numerous; our catalogue of merchants was swelled much beyond what it was entitled to be from the state of our population. Many persons who had secured moderate capitals soon became the most adventurous. The predominant spirit of that time has had a powerful effect in determining the character of the rising generation in the United States. The brilliant prospects held out by commerce caused our citizens to neglect the mechanical and manufacturing branches of industry; fallacious views, founded on temporary circumstances, carried us from these pursuits, which must ultimately constitute the resources, wealth, and power of this nation. Temporary benefits were mistaken for permanent advantages; so certain were the profits on the foreign voyages, that commerce was only pursued as an art; all the knowledge which former experience had considered as essentially necessary was now unattended to; the philosophy of commerce (if I am allowed the expression) was totally neglected; the nature of foreign productions was but little investigated by the shippers of the United States; the demand in Europe for foreign merchandise, especially for that of the West Indies and South America, secured to all these cargoes a ready sale with a great profit; the most adventurous became the most wealthy, and that without the knowledge of any of the principles which govern commerce under ordinary circumstances; no one was limited to any one branch of trade; the same individual was concerned in voyages to Asia, South America, the West Indies, and Europe. Our tonnage increased in a ratio with the extended catalogue of the exports; we seemed to have arrived at the maximum of human prosperity; in proportion to our population, we ranked as the most commercial nation; in point of value, our trade was only second to that of Great Britain.

"The merchants who had been long engaged in trade were confounded by the changes which were so suddenly effected; the less experienced considered the newly acquired advantages as matters of right, and that they would remain to us; they did not contemplate a period of general peace, when each nation will carry its own productions, when discriminations will be made in favor of domestic tonnage, when foreign commerce will be limited to enumerated articles, and when much circumspection will be necessary in all our commercial transactions."

This passage forcibly illustrates the nature of the commerce of the United States during that period. It had acquired an impetus which was accidental, and the advantages arising from which could but be transient. The condition of commerce at that time gave a wildness to speculation and enterprise, which a change of circumstances seems not capable of bringing back to the rationale of a peace commerce. The erratic course it then pursued prepared for the time of peace a bitter portion for many who, destitute of experience, and regardless of the dictates of prudence, had boldly ventured on a sea they had not skill to navigate. The failures which took place at the peace, and soon after it, may be traced to commercial enterprises made on deceptive calculations. The facts on which the estimates are made of a peace commerce are unfortunately drawn from that period, than which there cannot be a greater or more dangerous fallacy; and which will, if persevered in, continue to warp the judgment, inflame the public mind, and fatally depress that commerce which it is the common wish and interest of every lover of his country to promote and extend.

Your committee forbear to enlarge here on this point, as in another part of this report it will more properly come under their consideration.

They will now state such acts as were passed after the organization of the present Government for the encouragement of navigation and commerce.\* Attention was given with as little delay as possible to these subjects. On the 20th July, 1789, an act passed imposing duties on tonnage; this laid a duty of six cents per ton on all vessels owned by citizens of the United States on the 29th of May, 1789, whether such be domestic or foreign built.† On ships or vessels built in the United States after the 20th July, 1790, but belonging wholly, or in part, to subjects of foreign Powers, at the rate of thirty cents per ton; and on all other ships or vessels at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

"The extra duties imposed by the act of the 29th of May on the tonnage of foreign nations, and which were continued by the act of 20th July, 1790, and the extra duty of ten per centum additional on all the rates of duty imposed on merchandise imported in American vessels by the act of 10th August, 1790, when such merchandise is imported in vessels not of the United States, constitute what are usually called the *discriminating duties*."‡

The discriminating duties had a good effect on the navigation of the United States. They enabled it to come into competition with the foreign with the greater prospects of success. The tonnage certainly increased.

"These extra charges on the navigation and commerce of foreign nations were sufficient to drive from our ports the greatest proportion of the foreign tonnage. All foreign nations were affected by the system we had adopted in favor of the ship-owners in the United States. The diminution of the foreign tonnage employed in our trade was, with very few exceptions, rapid, regular, and permanent."§

No doubt is entertained that the acts mentioned had a beneficial effect, but the state of Europe contributed not a little, as has already been observed, to encourage and extend navigation and commerce.

The laws allowing the drawback of duties on merchandise exported within twelve months from the time of importation have given to American commercial enterprise an extensive field for exertion, and enabled our merchants to profit by markets which, without such privileges, they could not have resorted to.

\* Laws of the United States, vol. 2, pages 6, 120.

† Laws of the United States, vol. 6, page 101, sec. 5.

‡ Seybert's Annals, pages 293, 294.

§ Pitkin's View, page 135.

Other laws were passed during this period increasing the duties on tonnage and merchandise, which, for the time they were in force, might have had some good effect; but as they were temporary, and passed with no view of forming a system for promoting navigation, your committee forbear to give them any particular notice. In another part of this report the commercial relations in which the United States stand to other nations, and the changes which those relations have produced, will receive the attention to which they are justly entitled.

Your committee, in order to make a fair representation of the condition of commerce during this period, feel themselves constrained to state some of the losses to which it was subjected by the captures made of American vessels, with their cargoes.

The facts here given preclude the necessity of many comments. Political weakness gives encouragement to rapacity and avarice; and the same scenes will be renewed if the same cause should exist. What privileges should be gratuitously conferred on the actors of such atrocities? What sacrifices should be made to enable them to act over again their parts? Should future wars convulse nations, the patriotism of an enlightened Legislature is called upon to decide. It is fortunate for the destinies of this nation that the influence of experience is never lost on those who are to direct them.

It was stated in the House of Peers that six hundred American vessels were seized or detained in British ports between the 6th of November, 1793, and the 28th of March, 1794. (Macpherson's *Annals of Commerce*, vol. iv, p. 285.)

Captures by the British, from 1803 to 1812,	-	-	-	917 vessels.
Captures by the French, for the same period of time,	-	-	-	558
Captures by the Neapolitans, -	-	-	-	47
Cases of captures pending in the Danish tribunals,	-	-	-	70
Grand total, -				<u>1,592</u>

The above account, Dr. Seybert says, presents a faint view of the distressed condition of our foreign commerce at a time when we were said to be at peace with all nations. (p. 81.)

Under the seventh article of the treaty of 1794, between the United States and Great Britain, a board of commissioners was organized and empowered to settle claims for American vessels captured and detained by British ships of war. The amount of the claims allowed cannot now be ascertained, as the records of the commissioners were lost by fire during the late war; the sum paid, it is supposed, fell far short of the losses sustained. No compensation for captures of vessels with their cargoes from 1803 to 1812 was ever made.

By the convention of the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and the French republic, our Government obtained for our citizens who suffered by French spoliations on our commerce about \$3,750,000; and by the late treaty with Spain, ceding the Floridas to the United States, the sum of \$5,000,000 was likewise obtained as an indemnification for spoliations committed on our commerce by Spanish cruisers, &c.

These indemnifications can in nowise be considered adequate to the immense losses that our merchants sustained.

The third period comprehends the time from the declaration of war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, to the general pacification of Europe and the treaty of Ghent.

The commerce of the United States during this war was greatly depressed, and our exports and imports were, of course, much reduced. The documents annexed will furnish the facts necessary to show the extent and value of our commerce at that time.

Many considerations give a deep interest to this eventful period. The change of relations from peace (if peace it could be called when the United States were suffering passively every injury) to those of war, in which they could retort injury for injury, was awful and momentous.

The issue to them was peace, with dignity and prosperity, or disunion, with the domination of a victorious and vindictive enemy. The causes of the war were many: the principal were the impressment of our seamen, and the wanton destruction of our commerce. As a young nation, Great Britain determined to prevent our growth openly and insidiously. Her ruling statesmen and the advocates for monarchy everywhere hesitated not to express with confidence an opinion that the constitution of the United States, destitute of energy, could not maintain the national rights, and that, whenever this nation should, under its auspices, assert them, the constitution would perish in the agitations of war. No wonder can, therefore, be excited that such impressions should influence foreign Governments in the course of policy they observed to this nation. No Government felt that influence in a higher degree than that of Great Britain. The times produced in public affairs a crisis, the determination of which filled with anxious solicitude every American breast. The enemies of the United States congratulated themselves that the time had arrived of effecting their humiliation by the dissolution of the Union. The course the American Government had to take was difficult. On every side was seen but a choice of evils. Every expedient that policy or ingenuity could suggest for the preservation of peace with honor was resorted to. Negotiations were opened, but with diplomatic and sarcastic levity the American Government was told that justice to the United States was inconsistent "with the maritime rights of Great Britain."

All efforts of a conciliatory nature were considered proofs of imbecility, and the experience of every day convinced the Government that justice would never be voluntarily rendered to this nation until the energies of the constitution, tried and not found wanting in war, should extort and command it. It was in vain, after such unequivocal manifestations of hostility, to look for the enjoyment of peace with dignity. Wrongs, aggravated by insults, determined the Government of the United States to appeal to the sword, and to depend alone on Providence and the justice of its cause for a successful issue.

The war exhibited scenes of horror from which the eye of Alaric would have turned with pain.

It acquired for our republican institutions a character of practical efficiency, and elevated the United States to the first rank among nations. The army gallantly performed its duty; but, as the navy has an intimate connexion with the subject under consideration, your committee have particularly noticed this period as the commencement of an era which, fortunate for the future success of commerce, raised and gave reputation to the arm destined to protect its rights; and that arm will be able to protect its rights if the navigation of the United States, the nursery of its strength and efficiency, shall not be sacrificed by a vacillating policy.

The committee now turn their attention to the fourth and last period, which comprehends the time from the general pacification of Europe and the treaty of Ghent to the 30th of September, 1821. Since the peace, each nation, as far as it has the ability to do it, supplies its wants from its own resources, and encourages its own navigation. The field for commercial enterprise is of the same extent, the harvest is not less abundant, but the competition, among those who are contending for a share of it, much greater. The portion falling to the lot of each will depend on the exertions of patient, never-tiring labor. To the active and persevering, prospects are cheering;



but to visionaries, who enjoy wealth in dreams, and wake but to behold the delusion, there can be no hope. Let the Government do what it will, it can never throw on such the sunshine of prosperity.

This is the only period since 1789, with the exception of the peace of Amiens, which lasted but a short time, that the nations of Europe have stood in the relations of peace and amity to each other. The facts on which to found an estimate or probable conjecture of what will be the nature, extent, and value of the commerce of the United States with foreign nations during the continuance of peace, should from this period be collected. Your committee regret that this comprehends too small a portion of time to furnish those necessary for a fair and just one. They are fully apprized of the necessity of giving as correct information as they can on subjects of the first importance. They have no interest to deceive, nor do they, while performing their duty, look to *other objects*. They deprecate mischiefs that are produced by partial views, because their destructive effects are seldom repaired, even by the wisest patriots. The commerce of the United States consists of many distinct branches; the most valuable the Government should by proper means endeavor to secure from injury, and to make the least valuable productive. Your committee would absolve themselves from the observance of every principle they are bound to regard, were they, in discharging their duties, to devote their attention solely to one branch. As the commercial intercourse of the United States with foreign nations will be greater or less in proportion to the demand for the produce of the United States, your committee feel themselves constrained to glance the eye over some of the countries with which the United States have, and probably will have, under various modifications, commercial intercourse; to notice incidentally some of the changes that have been made, and their effects. The Revolution in France agitated the whole civilized world. Europe, in particular, felt its effects. Many important changes have, and, from appearances, it is likely many more will take place. Events are in quick succession; and no man is wise enough to tell when the revolutionary tempest will cease. Be that as it may, a new order of things has been produced by the convulsions of Europe. The civil and political institutions of states and empires in that quarter of the world begin evidently to regard the rights and happiness of the people more than they formerly did. In France, the property of the soil has become more equally distributed, by the sale, during the Revolution, of the landed estates of the privileged orders. The feudal impressions have been abolished, and the rights of persons and property are better secured at this than at any former period.

A new spirit of industry and enterprise has arisen, and France begins to feel its genial influence. The revolutions now existing and progressing in Spain and Portugal, having the same objects in view, will, in all human probability, revive the energies of those countries. Few possess better climates and a finer soil, and none greater advantages for extensive commerce.

Great Britain is looking on this eventful period with no little solicitude; restrictions imposed by her monopolizing policy are so effectually retorted, as to inspire more liberal notions.

A disposition is evidently manifested by her to meet other nations on the ground of reciprocity, and trust her success in commerce to free and open competition. To accelerate this happy change, to realize it, the measures which have wrought that disposition should not be rashly and inconsiderately abandoned.

When the voyage is nearly at an end, when the destined port is in view, it would be temerity in the pilot to keep at sea, and expose to the mercy of winds and waves the lives and fortunes of those intrusted to his skill and care. This concise view is presented to the considerate and dispassionate, for the purpose of showing that the productions of the United States may be in less demand in those countries than they have heretofore been. Better cultivated than formerly, some of those countries will become competitors with us in the markets of nations less fortunate in climate and soil. New sources of supplying grain are opening. Odessa, on the Black Sea, which, in 1792, was a Tartar camp, under another name, now contains a population of 40,000 souls. From that port, in 1815, were shipped to Leghorn, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, and other ports, 6,000,000 bushels of wheat. In 1817, 3,000,000 bushels were shipped to the single port of Leghorn. Other places contribute, but in less quantities, grain, to meet the demand that may exist.\* But, as it is not the intention of the committee to be tedious in the enumeration of places from which grain and other articles can be obtained, they content themselves with stating a few facts. They plainly show that the want of demand in Europe for the produce of the United States, particularly flour and bread-stuffs, arises from causes over which the American Government can have no control.

The nations with which the United States have, and those with which they have not, commerce founded on principles of reciprocity, will now be stated; they are as follows:

1st. *Great Britain*.—In the dominions of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, vessels of the United States are placed on the same footing with British vessels. They are subjected to the payment of the same tonnage duties and charges, and their cargoes pay the same duties as when imported in British vessels; and British vessels arriving in the ports of the United States from His Majesty's dominions in Europe pay the same tonnage duties, and the same duties on their cargoes, that our vessels are required to pay, and no more. These privileges are secured by the convention agreed on by both nations in 1815, which convention was renewed by the fourth article of the convention of the 20th of October, 1818. This convention is limited to ten years. The importations into each country are confined to the produce and manufactures of the respective countries.

2d. *Sweden*.—By a treaty agreed on between the United States and the King of Sweden and Norway, a liberal commercial intercourse is established. The treaty is to be in force for the term of eight years from the exchange of ratification, to wit, from the 27th of May, 1818.

By the provisions of this treaty, the produce and manufactures of the United States, when imported into the ports of Sweden and Norway in vessels of the United States, pay the same duties as would be exacted were they imported in Swedish or Norwegian vessels; and the produce and manufactures of Sweden and Norway, when imported into the United States in Swedish or Norwegian vessels, pay the same duties as when imported in vessels of the United States.

In the ports of both nations there is an equality of tonnage duties.

The provisions of this treaty extend to the colony of St. Bartholomew, and to the vessels of the inhabitants thereof, provided the owners are there established and naturalized, and shall have caused their vessels to be naturalized.

The act of Congress which passed the 3d of March, 1815, proposes to each commercial nation fair and liberal terms of commerce; it speaks a plain and intelligible language to each nation. It says: Receive the vessels of the United States into your ports loaded with the produce and manufactures of the United States on the same terms and conditions you receive your own vessels into your ports importing the same articles of merchandise, and your vessels importing into the United States the produce and manufactures of your country shall be received into the ports of the United States on the same terms and conditions that vessels of the United States are received into the ports of the United States importing the same articles of merchandise.

The terms offered by this act have been acceded to by the Netherlands, by Prussia, and by the Hanseatic towns of Hamburg and Bremen.

\* See Dearborn on the Commerce of the Black Sea, vol. i, page 233.



3d. *France*.—The extra duties imposed in 1817 by the French Government on the produce of the United States, when imported into France in vessels of the United States, have excluded them from a competition with French vessels carrying American produce to France. Feeling the injustice of such impositions on the part of France, the merchants memorialized Congress. On consideration of their complaints, an act passed the 15th of May, 1820, subjecting French vessels entering the ports of the United States to a tonnage duty of eighteen dollars a ton after the 1st day of July, 1820. The vessels which arrived in the United States without having notice of the law were released from paying the duties imposed by that act, by the act which passed the 3d of March, 1821. When the French Government imposed the extra duties above mentioned, the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, was known to it, offering a fair, just, and equal commerce to all nations; and her minister near the Government of the United States was, in 1817, witnessing the liberal disposition of Congress to reduce the duties on French wines, and which was carried into effect by the act of the 3d of March, 1819.

At the time when a spirit friendly to the commerce of France was manifested by this Government, that of France was decreeing extra discriminating duties, which were tantamount to an interdiction of the ports of France to vessels of the United States carrying to them the produce of their country.

\* "The discriminating duties paid by vessels of the United States importing the following articles into France, are—

1½	cent per pound (French weight) on cotton.
1½	do. do. on tobacco.
55	do. per 100 pounds on potashes.

"To form an estimate of the practical result of these regulations, it will be assumed that a vessel of 300 registered tons will carry 560,000 pounds weight of tobacco; the difference of duty on which, at 1½ cent per pound, will be \$6,300, which is equivalent to \$21 per registered ton.

"Or in a vessel of the same description, carrying 280,000 pounds weight of cotton, and 220,000 pounds weight of potashes, the difference of duty, estimated at 1½ cent on the cotton, is - - - \$4,200

"And that on the potashes, at 55 cents per 100 pounds, is - - - 1,210

\$5,410

"which is equivalent to \$18 per registered ton."

From this statement, it appears that the unjust act of the French Government was passively submitted to for nearly four years before one countervailing measure was taken. Previously to acting, proposals were made to adjust all differences amicably; but they were evaded. The facts here given will certainly exonerate the American Government from the charge of acting towards France with precipitancy.

4th. *Spain*.—In the ports of Spain, since the 1st of January, 1821, vessels other than those of Spain, importing foreign produce therein, pay one-third more duties than Spanish vessels. Many articles are prohibited, among which are the following: beans, pease, &c., rice, salt beef and pork, biscuit of all kinds, hams, leather and manufactures of leather, and nails of all kinds.

Foreign vessels are admitted into Spanish ports on the same footing that Spanish vessels are admitted into foreign ports.

5th. With Portugal your committee have no information on which they can rely relating to our commercial intercourse. New regulations have, they believe, been made respecting importations, and some articles of merchandise formerly admitted are now prohibited. The policy of that Government, they persuade themselves, in relation to commerce, will be liberal.

With the Italian states our commercial relations have undergone no change, within the knowledge of the committee.

The statement of exports and their destination, which will form part of this report, will show the value of our exports to those countries, and to the ports on the Adriatic belonging to Austria.

6th. *Russia*.—It appears by the Russian tariff of 1816 that no duty is paid on cotton imported into Russia in American vessels. About one-third of a cent per pound is paid on rice, and about four cents per pound on tobacco; on cotton yarn and twist, and on woollen yarn and wool, from five to seven and a half per centum ad valorem; on white cotton cloths, woollen cloths, and stuff goods, from fifteen to twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on East and West India products, generally, the duty is probably not so high as upon the same articles when imported into the United States.

7th. *Denmark*.—The importation duty is half as much more in ships not privileged as it is in privileged ships. Great Britain, Holland, France, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Hamburgh, and Genoa have treaties with Denmark; their vessels enjoy in the ports of Denmark privileges not granted to ours.

With China the American trade is inferior to that of no nation, Great Britain excepted; and her best informed men on that subject think the trade of the United States with China is obtaining the advantage. The permission to British merchants to trade with China, and to import into the ports of foreign Europe the productions and manufactures of China, with the exception of teas, is expressive of much solicitude in regard to that trade, especially as doubts may be entertained whether such permission does not come in conflict with the charter of the company trading to China, which will not expire before 1834.

With the dominions of Great Britain in the East Indies, vessels of the United States are permitted to import into and export from them whatever articles of merchandise are not prohibited; and, by the convention with Great Britain already mentioned, the United States are, with respect to this trade, put on the footing of the most favored nation.

The ports of St. Andrew's and St. John's, in New Brunswick, the port of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and those in Bermuda, were made free ports, with the view of securing to Great Britain the exclusive trade to her West India islands. This design has been, as will be seen hereafter, defeated by the act of the 15th of May, 1820.

In the ports of the British West India islands vessels of the United States are not admitted.

A document accompanying the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made the 9th of February 1818, states that "very heavy duties have been recently imposed in the British West Indies on American produce, even when carried in British ships." "We should have less reason to complain," it is said in the same document, "if the rigor which is shown towards us were dealt out in equal measure to other nations. But this is so far from being the case, that vessels under the flag of any European nation having colonies in the West Indies are admitted, under

† See memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, No. 226, p. 403.

certain limitations as to size and the nature of their cargoes; the latter of which, however, may be composed of the very articles generally carried from the United States, as well as of indigo, dyewoods, specie, &c. And what must appear very singular in the conduct of a nation affecting extraordinary morality in its public as well as private character, by far the greater part of the commerce carried on under this admission of foreign vessels into her West India islands is in direct contravention of the laws of the respective Governments to which they belong."

*Cuba.*—At the port of Havana, tobacco, beef, pork, fish, and butter are subjected to a duty of about thirty-three per centum on a valuation; lumber and naval stores, from twelve and a half to twenty-one and a half per centum ad valorem; flour, to eight dollars and sixty-two and a half cents per barrel. Tonnage duty the same as Spanish vessels pay in the United States.

All articles of American produce are admitted into the ports of Porto Rico on the payment of duties much lower than those paid at the port of Havana.

*Guadaloupe.*—Live stock, with the exception of horses, free. Salted beef and fish, the average duty of about twenty per centum ad valorem. All other permitted articles, including lumber, naval stores, leaf tobacco, vegetables, leather, fish oil, rice, Indian corn, and Indian meal, pay a duty of three per centum ad valorem. Tonnage duty and other port charges on the vessel, when loaded with lumber only, fifty-seven cents; but when loaded with other articles, eighty-seven cents.

It is believed that the same articles are admitted, and the same duties are paid in Martinique as at Guadaloupe.

*Hayti.*—It is also believed that all articles of merchandise, except distilled spirits, are admitted into the ports of Hayti, and that the duties are specifically about equal to fifteen per centum ad valorem. Tonnage duty and other charges on the vessel, from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per ton.

*St. Thomas.*—The tonnage duty and other charges on the vessel do not exceed fifty cents, if that, per ton; and the duty on merchandise imported is very low.

*St. Croix.*—The duties on the produce of the United States are from five to ten per centum ad valorem, except on articles of luxury, which pay a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

*St. Bartholomew's.*—The tonnage duty and other charges on the vessel are about twenty cents per ton, and the duty on merchandise imported is very low.

At *St. Eustatia* and *Curaçoa*, all the products of the United States are admitted on moderate terms.

*Brazil.*—Duties on merchandise pay twenty-four per centum if imported in American vessels, and nineteen per centum when imported in Portuguese vessels. Tonnage duty on American vessels the same as that on Portuguese vessels in the United States.

Your committee now direct your attention to the act of Congress, passed April 18, 1818, prohibiting commercial intercourse between the British West India islands and the United States in British vessels, and to the act supplementary to the above-mentioned act, passed the 15th of May, 1820.

To understand the policy of the United States in relation to this subject, it is necessary to look back, to revive recollections, and to combine many circumstances which seem to have escaped observation with many in forming a decision on a subject of great interest, and not altogether free from intricacy.

When the convention of the 3d of July, 1815, was under consideration, the Government of the United States proposed to the British cabinet reciprocity of commerce between the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies. The propositions were urged and supported with force and ability. As the British West Indies are dependant on the United States for articles of the first necessity, and as they can get those articles only from them, the expectation that their vessels should participate in carrying to the islands the produce of the United States was reasonable, and in justice ought to have been gratified.

The argument that the expense of protecting and defending the islands should give to the mother country an exclusive commerce with them, would be just and true only when the supplies wanted were drawn from the native resources of the mother country; but to claim the exclusive right to furnish the islands with the produce of other countries, is a claim that reason and conscience at once reject. The Government of the United States is likewise bound to protect and defend the rights of the American people; and that the means of defence intrusted to its management and use for the attainment of that end should not be diminished to increase those of any nation, is an argument still stronger in favor of this Government, because the supplies wanted for the islands are to be obtained from the resources of the United States. The British cabinet refused to include the West India islands in the convention, and to open their ports to vessels of the United States. The convention was agreed to, and reciprocity of navigation and trade was confined to the commercial intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe.

Each party was left free to do what might seem best suited to its interest in relation to the British West India trade. The Government of the United States saw at once the policy which influenced the British cabinet in excluding the West India islands from participating in the reciprocity which the convention established in favor of the British dominions in Europe with the United States. The policy of the British cabinet was to destroy the equality of navigation which that convention had established between British and American vessels, and thereby to obtain the monopoly in favor of British vessels carrying the produce of the United States to Great Britain and her dependencies, and to other countries. The British Government indulged the hope that the ports of the United States would continue open to her vessels engaged in the West India trade, and that, should the American Government continue them open, British policy would attain the end sought. The chain of British navigation could not be entire until the link connecting the West India trade with the United States in British bottoms should become a part of that chain.

It is estimated that there are employed between Great Britain and her West India colonies about six hundred vessels. They go from the islands with full cargoes to Great Britain; and should the trade between her islands and the United States be kept open, after discharging their cargoes in the ports of Great Britain, they would there take in any part or portion of a cargo for the United States, as the freight would be an object for paying seamen's wages, their subsistence, or other expenses. The smallest sum would be a saving, and benefit the navigation so employed. On arriving in the ports of the United States, full freights for the British islands or other places could be obtained. Now, it must be evident from this view, and the advantages British vessels would have over the American, that the former would be enabled to reduce the freight so low between the United States and Great Britain as to destroy all competition with her vessels. In other words, British vessels having full freights from the United States to British or other islands, and from the islands to Great Britain, the navigating interest of Great Britain would have it in their power to drive from the ocean American vessels.

Should British vessels, after landing a cargo in the islands from the United States, not find one there for Europe, they could take in one for the United States, or return in ballast to Charleston, Savannah, or New Orleans, for a cargo of cotton, rice, or tobacco for British European ports, or to any into which British vessels are admitted.

Since the aforementioned acts of navigation have been in operation, particularly the supplementary act of the 15th of May, 1820, British vessels, after landing their West India cargoes in British European ports, are obliged to



return to the West Indies in ballast. The committee say in ballast, because the quantity of manufactures which are wanting for the British West India islands would not employ the sixtieth part of those vessels.

The freight of the cargo from the West Indies to Great Britain must, under such circumstances, be liable to a considerable deduction for the expense and insurance on the return voyage. Thus, the West-India planter, having no choice of markets by the restrictive system of Great Britain, and being compelled to purchase the necessities of life and lumber at the highest prices, and to sell his produce low, is momentarily witnessing the ruin of his fortune.

But it has been said, with a view to render the navigation acts unpopular, that flour and bread-stuffs are imported into Great Britain from the United States, and shipped from thence to the West Indies, by which artifice she eludes the effect of the navigation acts.

Without stopping to refute an argument that refutes itself, (for the price of the articles of consumption, being increased by the circuitry and length of the voyage, proves that those acts have the effect intended on British policy,) your committee will take the argument as true; and what will those who advance it gain by it? Vessels of the United States are admitted into British European ports, by the convention already mentioned, on an equality with British vessels. It is known, and the documents accompanying this report will prove the fact, that three-fourths of the tonnage employed between the United States and Great Britain belongs to the United States; the plain inference from this fact is, that American vessels excluded from the carriage of the produce of the United States to the British West India ports will come in for the greatest part of the carrying trade between the United States and Great Britain in the articles in that way destined for the British West India markets. If this be the policy of Great Britain, it injures her islands, and benefits American navigation.

Thus the argument fails to answer the purpose intended. But the whole of it is fallacious, and nothing more is required to prove it to be so than a statement of facts. The documents annexed prove that, from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 30th of September, 1821, to the European ports of His Britannic Majesty, the following quantities only of flour and biscuit or ship-bread were shipped, viz:

Whither shipped.	FLOUR.		BISCUIT OR SHIP-BREAD.		
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Value.
To England, Man, and Berwick, - - -	94,061	\$343,789			
To Scotland, - - -	480	2,000			
To Ireland.					
To Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney.					
To Gibraltar, - - -	56,396	230,207	2,555	1,106	\$7,956
	150,937	\$575,996			

  

Articles shipped.	To the West India islands* other than those belong- ing to Great Britain.		To the British West Indies.		To the British Ameri- can colonies.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
Barrels of flour, - - -	527,418	\$2,193,684	13,357	\$54,857	130,795	\$499,250
Pork, hams, and bacon, lard, and hogs, - - -	-	996,761	-	2,333	-	162,928
Indian corn, - - -	-	114,412	-	28,863	-	59,930
Indian meal, - - -	-	291,842	-	11,163	-	32,853
Rye meal, - - -	-	21,234	-	1,353	-	29,283
Rye, oats, and other small grain, - - -	-	30,486	-	3,445	-	6,673
Biscuit or ship-bread, - - -	-	52,562	-	25,630	-	11,703
Tobacco, - - -	-	252,000	-	5,348	-	40,160
Tobacco, manufactured, - - -	-	57,760	-	227	-	16,657
Lumber, &c. - - -	-	745,145	-	103,843	-	316,065
Masts and spars, - - -	-	14,801	-	551	-	-
Tar and pitch, rosin and turpentine, - - -	-	14,406	-	936	-	13,087
Rice, - - -	-	474,424	-	4,363	-	7,744
		\$5,258,917		\$242,912		

NOTE.—Should there be found any error in the above statement, it can be easily corrected by adverting to document E No. 1.

Your committee will now present this subject in another point of view. British navigation enjoys, in the trade of the West India islands belonging to other Powers, the same advantages that the American does.

Should the navigation acts of 1818 and 1820 be repealed, Great Britain will have, in favor of her navigation between the United States and her islands, the exclusive trade. It has been shown before, that, by such a repeal, British navigation would secure to itself the exclusive trade between the United States and the British dominions in Europe, as well as the additional means it would thereby acquire of supplanting ours in the ports of other European nations, with which it may enjoy privileges not granted to ours. From all these advantages, some of which would be gratuitously conferred on British navigation, your committee will venture to ask, what chance for a fair competition would be left to the American? Much has been said in favor of free trade. The American Government desires nothing so much. By the act of the 3d of March, 1815, a free trade was, and is still, offered by the same act to every nation. In every negotiation on the subject of commerce it has been proposed. Can the Government do more than it has done? Can that be called a free trade when one party is in the full enjoyment of every privilege, and the other is not permitted to move, from restrictions and prohibitions imposed on him? If such can be denominated a free trade, words have lost their common meaning and acceptance.

\* See document E No. 1.



This sort of free trade would soon prove itself to be an exclusive one in favor of British navigation. It would, in the first place, throw out of employment all the American tonnage, which is not inconsiderable, that is now engaged in the indirect trade; and, secondly, show what an humble pittance would be ours in the direct trade to the West India islands now open to our navigation. From the manner in which a free trade is often spoken of, an inference is drawn that the American Government restricts American navigation. Your committee take this occasion to say that nothing can be more unjust as it regards the American Government. Your committee deny that a solitary law can be found that restricts American navigation in any trade except the slave trade; and they with confidence assert that American vessels are at liberty to proceed with domestic and foreign produce and manufactures to any foreign port whatsoever; and, if American navigation is interdicted an entrance into any foreign port, that that interdiction is the act of a foreign Government, for which the American is in no manner whatsoever obnoxious to censure.

Could the policy which the British Government has been steadily pursuing be matured and carried into operation, from the apathy of nations to their true interests, it would give her the ascendancy over every nation in every market of the world.

The resources of every nation would be converted by that Government into the means of holding it in vassalage. If Great Britain could acquire such advantages in fair competition, the American Government would have no cause to complain; but to suffer her to acquire those advantages by her cupidity, and from her restrictive system on American navigation, would be, on the part of this Government, a dereliction of every principle of sound policy, and a palpable disregard of the interests of the American people. In endeavoring to place the American navigation on the footing of reciprocity, the Government is directed by a policy that is as enlightened as it is magnanimous, and, should it not countervail the restrictive systems of other nations, it would commit the great interests of navigation and commerce to the guardianship and mercy of foreign Governments. It has always been the desire of the American Government to secure to the citizens of the United States an even chance in the race of competition, by giving them a fair start; if they should lose in a such a competition, the Government would be elevated above censure. It could, with truth, say to them, you have had secured to you equal ground in the contest; your country, the munificent gift of God, is rich, is abundant in resources; your Government is your own creation; it is considered the best of human institutions; if you do not prosper under the auspices of Heaven and the best of Governments, your failure in success must arise from causes the origin of which it is neither the desire, nor inclination, nor duty of those who administer it to explore.

Many considerations, besides those mentioned, had their weight in determining the Government of the United States to counteract the restrictive system of Great Britain. The ports of the West India islands belonging to other Powers were open to American vessels and produce. To allow British vessels to have free access to the ports of the United States from the British West Indies, when the ports of those islands are interdicted to vessels of the United States, would not only, as has been observed, be an abandonment of the principles of a free and liberal commerce, but a procedure so impolitic as might induce other nations, which now allow American vessels to resort to their ports with American produce, to adopt the exclusive and monopolizing policy of Great Britain.

Every nation is endeavoring to encourage its own navigation and industry, and to bring into operation and use the treasures which the bounty of Providence has bestowed. Were the United States to submit passively to British restrictions, could they complain if other nations having islands in the West Indies should shut their ports against American vessels carrying to them American produce? It is urged by some that, if British vessels were permitted to come to the ports of the United States, a better price could be obtained for American produce. This is but a conjecture, and Government would, in changing or modifying its policy, deserve justly the reprobation of an intelligent people were it to act from mere conjecture. But, admitting that a small advance in the price of a few articles should be the result, would the American people, who cherish the fondest and the purest affection for their country—would this people, the descendants of those who sacrificed every personal and selfish consideration for the independence and good of their common country, for a gain, at most, of a very few hundred thousand dollars, abandon just and fair principles of commerce—principles which other nations, by the invitation of this Government, have adopted, and which are now in successful experiment; injure greatly, if not vitally, American navigation; paralyze the naval arm of defence; subject the nation to the loss of millions of dollars, and, what is worth more than the wealth of worlds, to the loss of national character? These sacrifices, your committee believe, they will never consent to make when they shall fully understand the subject in all its various and important relations; when they shall see that such abandonment of principles is required for the purpose of permitting the British West India islands to be supplied directly with the produce of the United States in British vessels, instead of their being supplied circuitously or indirectly in American vessels. The British islands now procure most of their supplies indirectly from the islands open to American navigation; and it is believed by the most intelligent and experienced merchants in this country that very little more produce would be shipped to the British islands were the American ports open to British vessels. The tonnage of the United States now employed in the West India trade is considerable. From the 1st of October, 1820, to the 30th of September, 1821, the tonnage departing from the ports of the United States to the ports in the West India islands open to our navigation amounted to 329,360 tons, and the tonnage entering the American ports during the same year to 312,809 tons; and the value of the exports to the islands with which American vessels trade, as stated by the Treasury Department, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1821, amounts to \$8,558,357, besides the value of produce shipped to British islands, to the amount of \$264,632.

No just estimate can be made, from the value of the produce exported to the West India islands previous to the war declared by the United States against Great Britain, and during the war in Europe, because the naval and military forces which the belligerents were compelled to have in those seas, and to garrison the forts in their respective possessions, required an unusual quantity of the produce of the United States for their use and consumption; and as little reliance can be placed on an estimate made on the produce exported to those islands in 1817 and 1818, because those years were years of great scarcity. In 1817, the average price of flour for that year exceeded eleven dollars per barrel in the United States; and for the year 1818, the average of the same article exceeded nine dollars per barrel, also in the United States. Other articles rose likewise in value.

These are facts, and with dispassionate and reflecting men will have the influence they deserve.

The trade with the British islands has been magnified much beyond its intrinsic value. In the year 1816, British navigation had, between the British islands and the United States, the possession of that trade. In that year the importations into the United States were:

## IMPORTATIONS.

Whence imported.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Sugar.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.
From the West India islands other than the British, From Brazil, &c.,	2,564,190 2,539	7,334,417 355,984	22,049,735 306,961	41,709,834 1,320,218
From the British West Indies and American colonies,	2,566,729 1,767,841	7,690,401 581,598	22,356,696 1,975,110	43,030,052 6,603,482
Total importations,	4,334,570	8,271,999	24,331,806	49,633,534
Total importations from all places from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 30th of September, 1821,	3,658,170	9,086,982	21,273,659	59,512,835
Of which there were imported from Great Britain and her dependencies only	127,724	26,559	159,674	334,631

NOTE.—See document D No. 1.

These facts speak a plain and intelligible language; they have neither art nor deception in them. It should never escape the recollection of men in search of truth, that, besides the markets of the West India islands, which are open to American commerce, those of the continent of America south of the United States are likewise open, and will continue to be so, to American enterprise; that some parts of the United States already supply our markets with sugar, molasses, and rum. The average annual quantity of sugar made in Louisiana is estimated at twenty millions of pounds. In a few more years, the sugar made in the United States will be nearly equal, if not quite, to the home consumption. It should also be borne in mind (and the facts above stated prove the position taken) that we are daily becoming more independent of the British West Indies, and likewise of the islands belonging to other Powers, while all those islands will remain dependant on the United States for supplies of the first necessity. (See document.)

American statesmen should recollect that, by a late treaty with Spain, East and part of West Florida now form no inconsiderable portion of the territories of the United States, and that they contain millions of acres of fine lands adapted to the growth of sugar cane; but, what is of the greatest political importance, those territories have large and commodious ports for the American navy, that they abound in the finest ship-timber, and that, from their geographical position, they give the United States the liberty and opportunity of looking into the West India ports, and of seeing the trade of the most productive and valuable islands in those seas pass by their shores.

The effects of permitting British vessels to enter the ports of the United States, when the ports of the British West Indies are shut against the entrance of American vessels, have been, in general terms, mentioned. Your committee will now, in a more specific manner, show the magnitude of the interests that will be injured, and vitally, too, by a repeal of the navigation acts. This they cannot do in a better way than by making a plain statement of the interests that will be affected, accompanied with such remarks as naturally arise from the subjects under consideration. The tonnage of the United States, including that employed in the foreign and coasting trade and the fisheries, cannot at this time be valued at less than \$40,000,000. But who will venture to estimate its political, its national value? "The American tonnage employed," says Dr. Seybert, "in the foreign trade from 1795 to 1801, both years inclusive, amounted, in the aggregate, to 4,544,314 tons, or 649,187 tons per annum; the profits on it, if calculated at the rate of \$50 per ton for the average annual value of freight out and home, on voyages of every description, must have produced for freight alone \$32,559,350 per annum." In a note on this passage, it is said that the above estimate for the gain for freight is a moderate allowance; intelligent merchants have calculated it as high as \$70 per ton on voyages of every description. From the 1st of October, 1820, to the 30th of September, 1821, 765,098 tons of American vessels, employed in the foreign trade, entered the ports of the United States; and 804,947 tons, engaged in the foreign trade, departed therefrom. Your committee are desirous, in all their estimates, to keep moderation in view; as such, they prefer making their estimates lower than either facts or circumstances justify. They cannot persuade themselves that the present annual gain for freight can be fairly estimated at much less than \$20,000,000. No estimate is made for the freight carried by 661,118 tons of vessels employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

This interest, this national interest, your committee humbly represent, is too great to be endangered for a good barely in contemplation; and were it a real one, its acquisition would be too dearly purchased by the sacrifice of so great a national interest.

American navigation is the nursery of American seamen, and the true interest of this nation requires that it should be encouraged and protected. Should it be greatly injured by the adoption of any impolitic measure, our navy would be vanquished, not by British prowess, but by British policy. Our seamen, the artificers of commercial wealth in peace, and in war the intrepid defenders of their country's honor and rights, would be driven to seek employment and subsistence from the enemies of their country. Our shipwrights, and all artists connected with the art and mystery of shipbuilding and navigation, would be by necessity compelled to migrate to distant lands, and earn in some other vocation their pittance of bread.

The Atlantic States would, in having their security and enterprise diminished and circumscribed, lose their population, and the entrance into and the departure from every river and bay in the United States, from the Passamaquoddy to the Sabine, might be interdicted to American vessels by a few ships of war belonging to any Power hostile to the United States. The expenditures for the service of the militia during the last war were immense, and the duties imposed during that war on the citizens of the United States oppressive and burdensome. Had the United States at that time strong fortifications at proper points, and an efficient navy, a few British ships of war, with a small floating military force, would never have ventured into the waters of the United States; nor would the Government have been under the necessity of incurring enormous expenditures, and subjecting the citizens to severe and countless privations.

Such considerations as these impress your committee with a conviction that they should not rashly condemn a policy which was adopted after much deliberation, with a unanimity uncommon in matters of such importance and interest, which has been persevered in with the same spirit in which it originated, and which is at this time, after full experience to test its wisdom, generally approved.

The United States possess from the bounty of Providence the greatest advantages. No nation has within itself more ample means of self-subsistence. Variety of climates and soils favorable to agriculture in its greatest extent,



raw materials without stint for manufactures, and numerous navigable rivers for transportation, are theirs. Abounding in productions of every sort, they have all the means that can be desired for extensive commerce. And it becomes with them an important consideration to secure to their produce and manufactures, under all circumstances, a safe and ready transportation in their own vessels to markets at which they shall be in demand. If we give up the transportation of them to other nations, the consequence will be a depression of their price; because any nation that has a superior navy, when the nations of Europe shall be at war, will have in one or another mode the monopoly of our produce, and the means of depriving our manufactures of a foreign market. The nation that can, by its naval power, command our market, will prevent competition, buy cheap, and sell even to its enemy, at high prices, our produce, as Great Britain did during the last European war to France. In a former part of this report the captures of American vessels with their cargoes as stated, and the transit duties we were compelled to pay Great Britain for a license to trade with other foreign nations, must be recollected with indignant feelings by every man who honors and loves his country.

To possess the means of transportation is to us an invaluable right. To enjoy it, it is only necessary to rely on the resources which Providence has bestowed. A nation may be strong on land and feeble on the ocean; and another may be the reverse, comparatively feeble on the land and powerful on the ocean. Great Britain, compared with France, affords an apposite instance; her wealth, the product of manufactures and commerce, and her naval preponderance, gave her the ascendancy in her late contest with France, enabling her to overthrow a colossal power that at one time dictated law to continental Europe. These are historical facts, and mentioned for no invidious purpose, but to show that our physical and moral force, how great soever it may be, if confined to land, will not give those advantages that are essential to agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial prosperity.

A navy, efficient, but not large, would secure every benefit that we could desire.

Whenever the nations of Europe shall engage in war, the consciousness that our power thrown into the scale of either party would give to that scale into which it should be thrown the preponderance, will be sensibly felt in the comity observed towards us, and in the security with which our commerce would move. Our produce and manufactures would always have a ready and safe transportation. Our vessels would go, in peace or in war, uninterrupted everywhere, be welcomed into every port, and, having the markets of the civilized world opened to their access, would bring our produce and manufactures into demand, raise their price, and (what is no little advantage) insure, as far as that is attainable, steadiness in the markets.

These remarks are made, not only because your committee deem them worthy of consideration, but with a view of drawing public attention to the able report made to Congress in the year 1791, under the presidency of Washington, by Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, on the subject of navigation and commerce. The views then taken are so just and applicable to the present state of things, that your committee beg leave to cite so much as has a bearing on the subject now under consideration, and to make the same a part of this report.

"Our commerce is certainly of a character to entitle it to favor in most countries. The commodities we offer are either necessities of life, or materials for manufacture, or convenient subjects of revenue; and we take in exchange either manufactures; when they have received the last finish of art and industry, or mere luxuries. Such customers may reasonably expect welcome and friendly treatment at every market—customers, too, whose demands, increasing with their wealth and population, must very shortly give full employment to the whole industry of any nation whatever, in any line of supply they may get into the habit of calling for from it.

"But should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties, and regulations, it behooves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by counter-prohibitions, duties, and regulations, also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restrictions and vexations; nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them.

"Our navigation involves still higher considerations. As a branch of industry, it is valuable; but as a resource of defence, essential.

"Its value as a branch of industry is enhanced by the dependance of so many other branches on it. In times of general peace, it multiplies competitors for employment in transportation, and so keeps that at its proper level; and in times of war, that is to say, when those nations who may be our principal carriers shall be at war with each other, if we have not within ourselves the means of transportation, our produce must be exported in belligerent vessels, at the increased expense of war freight and insurance, and the articles which will not bear that must perish on our hands.

"But it is as a resource of defence that our navigation will admit neither neglect nor forbearance. The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their landboard, and nothing to desire beyond their present rights; but, on their seaboard, they are open to injury, and they have there, too, a commerce which must be protected. This can only be done by possessing a respectable body of citizen seamen, and of artists and establishments in readiness for shipbuilding.

"Were the ocean, which is the common property of all, open to the industry of all, so that every person and vessel should be free to take employment wherever it could be found, the United States would certainly not set the example of appropriating to themselves exclusively any portion of the common stock of occupation. They would rely on the enterprise and activity of their citizens for a due participation of the benefits of the seafaring business, and for keeping the marine class of citizens equal to their object. But, if particular nations grasp at undue shares, and, more especially, if they seize on the means of the United States to convert them into aliment for their own strength, and withdraw them entirely from the support of those to whom they belong, defensive and protecting measures become necessary on the part of the nation whose marine resources are thus invaded, or it will be disarmed of its defence; its productions will be at the mercy of the nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them, and its politics may be influenced by those who command its commerce. The carriage of our own commodities, if once established in another channel, cannot be resumed at the moment we may desire. If we lose the seamen and artists whom it now occupies, we lose the present means of marine defence, and time will be requisite to raise up others, when disgrace or losses shall bring home to our feelings the error of having abandoned them. The materials for maintaining our due share of navigation are ours in abundance; and as to the mode of using them, we have only to adopt the principles of those who thus put us on the defensive, or others equivalent and better fitted to our circumstances."

The memorials and resolutions which have been referred to the committee have received the consideration due to them. They find that the prominent objections contained in them to the act of the 18th of April, 1818, and the supplementary act of the 15th of May, 1820, are as follows:

- 1st. That the operation of those acts injures materially the agriculture of the southern States.
- 2d. That the policy pursued by the Government of the United States will occasion the loss to them of the British West India market, by compelling the British Government to procure supplies for the islands in other countries.
- 3d. That the system of countervailing British restrictions has been tried, and found inefficient.



In answering the first objection, your committee state that nearly, if not four-fifths of the produce exported to the West India islands other than to those belonging to Great Britain, from the 1st October, 1820, to the 30th September, 1821, according to the statement made in page 639, appears to be the produce of the southern States; and if the general views taken by your committee be just, no States in this Union are more interested in the encouragement of American navigation, or require more an efficient navy to protect their exposed maritime frontier, than the southern States. Your committee further state that every attention to defend their maritime frontier, by the erection of competent fortifications, has been bestowed, and that large contracts for timber for naval purposes, and expenditures of money, have been made for navy yards, and for building ships of war there. In short, in every instance has the Government of the United States shown its solicitude and care for their permanent welfare and prosperity.

Your committee are of opinion that they cannot give to all the objections above mentioned an answer more satisfactory than is contained in the petition of the Council and Assembly of Granada, unanimously adopted in July, 1821, to the British House of Commons; the representations and reasons therein set forth and urged by the petitioners being in perfect accordance with those made and urged by Jamaica and other islands on the subject of their grievances.

As those islanders may be presumed to understand their own interest, and to know best their wants, and the countries on which they are dependant for their supplies, your committee think they cannot render any service to their country more acceptable, or better adapted to the diffusion of correct information, than to give the views which those islanders have drawn of their situation. Their sufferings and feelings, expressed in their own style and manner, afford the best evidence that can be offered that the aforementioned navigation acts are producing the effects intended, and that our countervailing policy is in direct opposition to the predictions uttered, rendering the British West India islands worse than useless to Great Britain.

*"The petition of the Legislative Council and General Assembly of Granada and its dependencies humbly sheweth:*

*"That, from causes which we respectfully beg leave to lay before Parliament, the island of Granada, in common with the other West India colonies, is now reduced to a state of the greatest distress. With all deference, we submit our case to the consideration of the honorable House of Commons, trusting that, in its solicitude for the general welfare, it will not be insensible to the hardships we lie under, and to the difficulties with which we have to contend; and we firmly rely on its wisdom and justice to afford us the relief that is absolutely necessary to save us from impending ruin.*

*"The sources of our present distress may be classed under two heads. The first is the almost total interruption of our commerce with the United States of America, by which we are prevented from receiving, at moderate prices, the productions of the States, and are deprived of an extensive market for our rum and molasses, which are readily received in barter for the supplies with which they furnished us. The second source is the depressed state of those markets for our staple commodities to which we are allowed access. It is a fact which we believe no attempt will now be made to controvert, that the sugar colonies are dependant on the United States of America for a great part of the supplies they require of dry provisions, staves, and lumber of all sorts; and that although part of these may be furnished by our own northern States, yet of some kinds they are altogether destitute, and such as they do produce cannot be purchased from them on such favorable terms as from the inhabitants of the American States in barter. In the years 1810, 1811, and 1812, when American vessels were admitted into our ports, lumber and staves of all kinds were to be purchased at a price little exceeding one-half of that which we at present pay, whilst for our rum, which we deliver in barter, we received about one-fourth more than we do now. On the restoration of peace with the United States we were tolerably well supplied as long as British vessels from these islands were admitted into their ports; and we did not experience any great difficulty even after the passing of the non-intercourse act, so long as our rum was received in barter, but were supplied through our own free ports, though at advanced prices, until the passing of the supplementary act, on the 20th May, 1820, which prohibits the importation into the United States from the British provinces and free ports of all articles the produce of the British West India islands; the consequence of which is, that the barter trade is now completely at an end. All purchases of American articles, whether made in our northern provinces or in Bermuda, must be made with money or bills of exchange, which again must be provided for by remittances to England. We do further beg leave respectfully to represent, that the British North American provinces afford no market for our rum further than their own consumption; and that the whole of this, including Newfoundland and the fisheries, has been correctly ascertained to be under twenty-five thousand puncheons per annum—about the produce of two of the small islands. It is, therefore, evident that, were these provinces even capable of supplying our wants, we could not purchase from them, from their inability to take off our produce in payment. But the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick produce no pitch pine, very little red oak, and scarcely any white oak timber; and they at times are dependant on Canada and the States for flour and other dry provisions for their own support. The Canadas, it is true, produce considerable quantities of timber suitable to our purposes, but the labor of preparing and bringing them to market is very great, which, with the length and difficulty of navigation, and consequent additional freight and other charges, enhances the cost to nearly double of that which is now imported in the United States by free ports. And it is also to be taken into account that the navigation of the St. Lawrence is shut up for nearly half the year. With all deference and humility, we beg leave to represent that, as a constituent part of the empire, we are entitled to an equal share of the protection and fostering care of a parent state; and, also, that we ought to be allowed the means of supplying our wants on the best and cheapest terms, and in those markets where our produce is readily taken in exchange. We have no wish whatever to attempt to magnify the importance and value of the sugar colonies to the mother country, at the expense of other possessions; but, under existing circumstances, we trust we shall be excused for requesting the attention of Parliament to the relative value of these colonies and the North American provinces, as appears by the annexed document made out from the most authentic sources.*

*"In order, therefore, to grant the necessary relief, and to remove our present distress and difficulties, we do humbly suggest that the ports of these islands should be generally thrown open for the admission of American vessels. In doing so, as matters are at present situated, little injury would be done to the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom. In the present restricted state of the American commerce, the greater part of our supplies is conveyed a part of the voyage by their own vessels. It could, therefore, make very little difference to allow the Americans to come to our ports at once; and this would be more than compensated by our shipping being then permitted to trade direct to the States. We may add, that the trade betwixt these islands and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in native vessels, is now nearly at an end; few of them come here, and we can place no dependence on any regular supply. This arises from their market being already overstocked with the produce they receive in exchange."*

Your committee feel themselves under the necessity of making a few remarks before they close this part of their report. They are urged to submit them in consequence of errors evident in some of the memorials referred to them.

The act concerning navigation, which passed the 18th of April, 1818, and the supplementary act of May 15, 1820, have been assimilated to the embargo and non-intercourse laws, and all those acts, taken together, considered as forming but one system, having at different times the same object in view.\* This is evidently a misconception of the nature and design of acts which did not originate in the same causes, and which are deducible from times and circumstances that have no relation whatsoever. Let facts speak for themselves. On the 8th of December, 1807, the following message was sent to Congress by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States:

"The communication now made, showing the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen, and merchandise are threatened on the high seas and elsewhere, from the belligerent Powers of Europe, and it being of the greatest importance to keep in safety these essential resources, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress, who will doubtless perceive all the advantages which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the United States."

The Government of the United States desired nothing so much as to secure our seamen from impressment, and our commerce from violation; and it was always ready, on the revocation of the edicts of the belligerents, to repeal the embargo and non-intercourse laws. The fourth section of the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,† passed May 1, 1810, enacts that, in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the 3d of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President shall declare by proclamation, &c.,‡ and when the fact shall be so announced, the commercial intercourse shall be renewed with the nation which shall have ceased to violate the neutral commerce of the United States. "The French Government declaring, on the 5th of August, 1810, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked, and that after the 1st of November, 1810, they would cease to have effect," upon this assurance the President of the United States, on the 2d of November, 1810, issued a proclamation, announcing the fact, thereby giving effect to the provisions of the fourth section of the said act. From this statement, it is evident the embargo and non-intercourse acts had objects in view different from those which the acts of the 18th of April, 1818, and the 15th of May, 1820, are designed to obtain. When the embargo and non-intercourse laws were in operation, the ports of the West India islands were open to us, but our vessels, in going to or coming from them, were subjected to violence and outrage by the ships of war and privateers of the belligerent Powers. It has been also urged, as an argument against the acts of the 18th day of April, 1818, and the 15th of May, 1820, that the countervailing policy which they establish has been tried, and found unavailing.

This argument is more specious than solid. The premises from which it is drawn have been assumed. It is in direct opposition to the fact.

Your committee state, with confidence, that the last-mentioned acts are the only acts that have ever formed a systematic plan for countervailing the restrictive system of Great Britain in relation to her West India islands.

Your committee have, in many instances, been reluctantly compelled to notice the policy of Great Britain to this country, and particularly that which she has observed in regulating the trade of her colonies.

While they cannot refrain from expressing feelings of sincere respect for the virtues of a Wilberforce, and those worthies who have, in the spirit of enlightened humanity, co-operated with him to abolish the slave trade, they regret that they cannot bestow on the British Government praise for disinterested exertions in endeavoring to destroy a traffic that is as barbarous as it is disgraceful. They see in its efforts a cold calculating policy, to acquire for the British colonies advantages over the colonies and possessions of other Powers in those regions. It considers their improvements in cultivation as incompatible with the prosperity of its own.

The committee forbear to enlarge on this subject, as it is one that cannot produce other than painful feelings and reflections. They present to the House, with these observations, a part of the petition of the Council and Assembly of Granada to the British Parliament, touching this subject. The part here given speaks for itself; it is the key that unlocks the British cabinet, and exposes to broad daylight the secret workings and machinations of its policy.

"The next cause of the depression of the price of colonial produce is, our being almost entirely excluded from the market of the continent of Europe. A perseverance in the present numerous and burdensome restrictions on the trade of the kingdom with foreign Powers is severely felt by the West India planters as well as by the British manufacturer. But the chief cause of this exclusion from the markets on the continent of Europe is the immense quantity of foreign sugars with which it is now supplied, arising from the enlarged cultivation of the foreign colonies, and which they are enabled to increase to an unlimited extent by the continuance of the slave trade. This traffic, which is so much condemned and justly reprobated by the British Parliament and the public, is at present carried on, there is reason to think, to a greater extent than in any former period. At the time the abolition laws were passed, it was contemplated that Government would have sufficient influence with foreign Powers to induce them to adopt a similar measure. In this we have most lamentably been disappointed; and whilst, from our diminished slave population, our productions are on the decline, we have the mortification to see those of the foreign colonies regularly increasing.

"A due consideration of all these circumstances, we conceive, will be found to furnish us with an additional claim upon Parliament and the mother country. We humbly represent that, in the present situation of the colonies, no impediment should be thrown in the way of providing for the health, comfort, and well-being of our slaves, and of carrying on the cultivation of our plantations at the least expense and to the best advantage. The present restriction in our commerce with the United States completely operates as such; and as we now have but little prospect of a foreign market, we earnestly hope that every measure that may tend to a more general consumption of our produce at home, or otherwise to relieve the planter, will be adopted."

Your committee now proceed to present a statement of the commerce of the United States from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 30th of September, 1821. To understand clearly the commerce of that year, a few introductory remarks are made previously necessary. They are induced to make them with an intention of preventing erroneous impressions. Statements of facts should be made with caution, and, when made, a reference should always be had to the time and circumstances which gave them existence. By acting in this manner, every thing is seen, as well as human reason will permit it, in its proper light—in its various bearings on, and comparisons with, other things. The reverse of this procedure leads to inferences as erroneous and unjust as they will be mischievous in their consequences. Party views may be promoted by it, and hostility to particular measures and men be gratified; but the peace and harmony of this nation will be destroyed, and its best interests will suffer severely. Every attempt, if we may be allowed the expression, to fix the latitude and longitude of distinct feelings and interests, weakens the bonds that unite us as one people, and defers, if it shall not destroy, the prosperity we desire. It produces feuds

\* State Papers, vol. vi, p. 57.

† Laws of the United States, vol. iv, p. 306.

‡ State Papers, vol. vii, pp. 211, 212, 213, 222, 227, 229, 236, 367, 387, 398, 399, 400, 401, 408.



and divisions which the arts and intrigues of foreign Governments, by their agents, never fail to foment, to promote their views. Your committee can see no cause for the indulgence of apprehensions arising from a supposititious difference of interest and views. The danger of indulging them is forcibly represented by General Washington in his last farewell address; and your committee cannot render a more important service to those who indulge such apprehensions than to recommend a serious perusal of it, to remove them effectually.

Your committee now aver, and this averment is not lightly nor rashly, but coolly and deliberately made, that the success of foreign policy, manifestly hostile to the just rights and expectations of the United States, has been grounded on a supposed difference of interests existing between the northern and southern States, and on the collisions which such a supposed difference would produce in our political family and domestic concerns.

On the peace in Europe, and particularly on the conclusion of peace between the United States and Great Britain, it was supposed that the demand in Europe and the United States for produce and manufactures would be so great as to justify importations and exportations without any regard to quantity, and, in some instances, even as to value. The importations of foreign manufactures into the United States were uncommonly large, perhaps double or treble what they had ever been before, for the same time. These increased the revenue arising from duties on merchandise imported for the years 1815 and 1816 to \$27,000,000 and to \$36,000,000. Tobacco and cotton at that period bore high prices, particularly tobacco. Those importations and exportations, being greatly over the demand, necessarily ruined many, and diminished considerably the importations of subsequent years, and also the revenue arising from the duties.

Flour, in consequence of the foreign demand, bore a high price in the years 1816, 1817, and 1818; for the year 1820, and half of the year 1821, the price was much lower than usual, owing to the want of a demand for it in Europe. The shipments of flour for the West India islands open to American navigation, as has been shown in a former part of this report, were great, amounting in the year 1821 to 540,775 barrels.

We are now brought to the time when, from its distance from the general peace of Europe, it may be reasonably supposed that things have nearly accommodated themselves or settled down to the relations of peace. In comparing the commerce of the United States for the year 1821 (we mean the fiscal year) with that of preceding years, the facts above stated should be weighed with deliberation; and in connexion with this additional and important one, that the severest depression which commerce has experienced since the general peace in Europe was experienced in the first and second quarters of the year 1821. At the last-mentioned time it seems to have reached its lowest point of depression. We trust we have now passed the crisis of our greatest sufferings, and that our prospects as to the future are flattering. The indications that commerce is reviving are, an increase of the revenue arising from the customs; the full proportion, as will soon appear, which our navigation obtains of employment; the value of the produce and manufactures exported exceeding that of the merchandise imported—a circumstance which has not before occurred since the late peace with Great Britain; and the great satisfaction which five-sixths of the merchants express as to the policy which the Government has adopted in relation to commercial affairs. All they ask of the Government at present is, to let things remain as they are, confidently relying that time and enterprise, directed by prudence and judgment, will accomplish the object every patriot has in view—the prosperity of our common country.

Your committee will now submit a statement of facts, with such explanatory remarks as may be necessary.

First, as to the tonnage of the United States paying duties.

The committee are not a little gratified, on examination, to find that the tonnage of the United States which paid duties for the year 1820 exceeds that of any year since the adoption of the constitution; this fact will, we trust, remove every cause for distrusting the statements of tonnage made under the direction and superintendence of the Treasury Department, because the tonnage paying duties, as in existence, is something tangible.

It shows that the tonnage is employed; for if it were not, the duties could not be collected from it; and the following facts show not only that it is employed, but that it is getting the advantage, under existing circumstances, in its competition with the foreign tonnage.

*Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of imports and exports; also the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving into and departing from the United States, and the tonnage belonging to each foreign Power employed in the commerce of the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1821.*

#### COMMERCE.

Value of imports.			Value of domestic imports.			Value of foreign exports.			Total value of domestic and foreign produce exported.
In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	
58,025,899	4,559,825	62,585,724	34,465,272	9,206,622	43,671,894	20,710,700	591,788	21,302,488	\$64,974,382

#### NAVIGATION.

American tonnage.		Foreign tonnage.	
Entered into the United States.	Departing from the United States.	Entered into the United States.	Departing from the United States.
765,098	804,947	81,526	83,073



## STATEMENT—Continued.

	Foreign tonnage entered into the United States be- longing to each Power.	Foreign tonnage departing from the United States belong- ing to each Power.
Prussian, - - - - -	931	931
Swedish, - - - - -	5,386	5,602
Danish, - - - - -	4,037	3,931
Dutch, - - - - -	2,466	4,530
British, - - - - -	55,188	55,686
Hanse Towns, - - - - -	6,024	4,749
French, - - - - -	1,916	2,872
Haytien, - - - - -	370	470
Spanish, - - - - -	4,580	4,154
Uncertain, - - - - -	628	148
	81,526 tons.	83,073 tons.

Secondly, the district or actual tonnage.

The statement A No. 3 gives the actual tonnage of registered, enrolled, and licensed vessels, and of fishing vessels. In the statement referred to, the Register of the Treasury, in a note on the registered tonnage for the year 1818, says: "The decrease of tonnage in this year arises principally from the registered tonnage having been corrected in 1818, by striking off all the vessels the registers of which were granted prior to the year 1815, and which were supposed by the collectors to have been lost at sea, captured, &c." Had the tonnage been corrected in the year 1816, the registered tonnage of that and the following year (1817) would have been reduced in the same proportion.

The reason the tonnage paying duties is greater in the amount than the actual tonnage, is this: vessels engaged in the foreign trade pay duties for every voyage they perform, and sometimes the same vessel performs from two to three voyages. Vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries pay duties but once a year. More new vessels were built in the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, and more in 1815, than in any preceding year. The cause of this is evident. Many vessels had been captured during the war with Great Britain. After the peace, our shipping was not equal to the demand for the foreign and coasting trade and the fisheries; and the same cause continued, with weakened force, to operate on the years 1818 and 1819. The tonnage being now competent to our proportion of navigation, the demand for so great a quantity of new tonnage will not exist. Shipbuilding is a manufacture of no inconsiderable extent, and the foreign demand for vessels, together with the home, will always give it due encouragement.

From the facts stated, we are much gratified to find that the only period of time which has occurred since the adoption of the constitution, of testing, during a state of general peace, our commercial enterprise with that of foreign nations, has proved our ability to sustain that competition. The documents annexed will, we think, support us in entertaining that belief. So far are we, after taking every view suggested by reason or fancy of the subjects to which our attention has been called, from seeing any benefit that could possibly accrue to the United States by a change of their policy, that we are more than ever impressed with the deepest conviction that such a change would be productive of the greatest injury to our navigation and commerce, and would ultimately impair to that degree our means for naval defence as to make the policy of keeping up the naval establishments a question deserving the serious investigation of the National Legislature. We have the strongest reasons to believe (and this belief is founded on information drawn from pure sources,) that the British West India islands cannot be made profitable to the mother country but from supplies which the United States are alone competent to furnish.

The productions of the British West India islands, we know to a certainty, cannot now stand any competition in foreign markets with the same productions from Brazil, the East Indies, and the West India islands belonging to other Powers.

We are fully apprized that our countervailing policy is operating its effect. The British islands are now suffering the greatest privations, and some of them are losing their population.

We regret with sincerity their sufferings. The policy of the United States in relation to them was adopted with reluctance, and not till Great Britain had refused to permit the United States to participate in a just and fair trade with her islands. So conscious was the Legislature of Granada of the reluctance on the part of the American Government to resort to that measure, that it did not, in the petition aforementioned, express the slightest censure as to the course taken by the American Government.

We are of opinion, after contemplating, after viewing Great Britain in every relation in which she has stood to the American people, that she is the last nation that ought to expect they would knowingly sacrifice their navigation and commerce, and their maritime rights, to support the maritime rights of Great Britain; and your committee will be among the last to recommend such a sacrifice to gratify the inordinate, the overweening ambition of any nation.

Convinced that the true interest of the United States, and that the great principles which the Government has always advocated in favor of free commerce, forbid a change of policy; acting as the committee do from such convictions, and from a sense of public duty, they feel themselves bound respectfully and unanimously to recommend to the House the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the act concerning navigation, passed the 18th of April, 1818, and the act supplementary to the act concerning navigation, passed the 15th of May, 1820, and also the act laying a tonnage duty on French vessels, passed the 15th of May, 1820, made necessary to countervail the restrictive systems of Great Britain and France, and for the protection of the navigation and commerce of the United States from injuries, are still, and, as long as those adversary systems shall continue, must be necessary to protect from injuries the same great interest, and ought not to be repealed.

*Resolved*, That the Government of the United States, having uniformly declared and avowed its attachment to the principles of free commerce, and having, in the treaties which it has formed and agreed to with foreign nations, and in its legislative acts, adhered to them, should be the last to abandon them, and especially at a time when every just and enlightened nation is conforming its commercial policy to an accordance with those principles.

## A No. 1.

## Summary statement of the tonnage of the United States.

Years.	Registered tonnage employed in foreign trade.	Enrolled tonnage employed in the coasting trade.	Enrolled tonnage employed in the fisheries.	LIC'D VESSELS UNDER 20 TONS.		Total tonnage of every description.
				Empl'd in the coasting trade.	Empl'd in the cod fishery.	
Tons and 95ths.						
1789	123,893 00	68,607 00	9,062 00	-	-	201,562 00
1790	346,254 00	103,775 00	28,348 00	-	-	478,377 00
1791	363,110 00	106,494 00	32,542 00	-	-	502,146 00
1792	411,438 00	120,957 00	32,062 00	-	-	564,437 00
			Whale fishery.	Cod fishery.		
1793	367,734 23	114,853 10	-	38,177 00	7,217 53	491,780 50
1794	438,862 71	167,227 42	4,139 00	23,121 00	16,977 36	628,816 99
1795	529,470 63	164,795 91	3,162 68	24,887 06	19,601 59	747,963 92
1796	576,733 25	195,423 64	2,363 51	28,509 39	22,416 66	831,900 86
1797	597,777 43	214,077 05	1,103 70	33,406 67	23,325 64	876,912 80
1798	603,376 37	227,343 79	763 09	35,476 81	24,099 43	898,328 26
1799	669,197 19	220,904 46	592 29	23,932 26	25,736 08	946,408 45
1800	669,921 35	245,295 04	651 74	22,306 94	27,196 91	972,492 04
1801	718,549 60	246,255 34	736 35	31,279 57	28,296 19	1,033,218 90
1802	560,380 63	260,543 16	580 08	32,987 42	29,079 58	892,101 43
1803	597,157 05	268,676 12	1,142 49	43,416 20	30,384 34	949,147 44
1804	672,530 18	286,840 01	323 40	43,088 08	30,696 56	1,042,403 96
1805	749,341 22	301,366 38	898 13	48,479 30	31,296 73	1,140,368 93
1806	808,284 68	309,977 05	728 50	50,353 20	30,562 54	1,208,735 50
1807	848,306 85	318,189 93	907 17	60,689 88	30,838 39	1,268,548 42
1808	769,053 54	387,684 43	724 20	43,597 40	33,135 33	1,242,595 12
1809	910,059 23	371,500 56	573 12	26,109 67	33,661 75	1,350,281 26
1810	984,269 05	371,114 12	339 24	26,250 91	34,232 57	1,424,783 27
1811	768,852 21	386,258 70	54 17	34,360 85	34,103 55	1,232,502 39
1812	760,624 40	442,180 75	941 94	21,822 64	34,790 78	1,269,997 36
1813	674,853 44	433,404 87	788 74	12,255 30	37,703 87	1,166,628 56
1814	674,632 63	425,713 59	561 55	8,863 35	40,443 44	1,159,208 89
1815	854,294 74	435,066 87	1,229 92	26,510 33	40,598 51	1,368,127 78

NOTE.—The documents in the Treasury did not designate the tonnage employed in the whale fishery to 1794.

## A No. 2.

A statement showing the amount of tonnage on which duties were collected, employed in the foreign, coasting, and fishing trade of the United States, for the years ending on the 31st of December, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820.

Years.	AMERICAN VESSELS.			Foreign tonnage.	Total American and foreign tonnage.	Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount employed in the foreign trade of the United States.
	In foreign trade.	In coasting trade.	In fishing trade.			
1816	877,461	414,594	48,147	259,017	1,599,219	22.8 to 100
1817	780,136	468,999	62,509	212,420	1,524,064	21.4 to 100
1818	755,101	600,379	61,453	161,414	1,578,347	17.6 to 100
1819	783,579	600,917	76,919	85,554	1,546,969	9.8 to 100
1820	801,253	660,730	69,423	79,204	1,610,610	8.10 to 100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 27, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



## A No. 3.

*A statement showing the amount of the district or actual tonnage of the United States for the years ending on the 31st of December, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820.*

Years.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Fishing tonnage.	Total.	Tonnage of vessels built.†	Tonnage of vessels lost.‡	Tonnage of vessels sold to foreigners.‡	Condemned as unseaworthy.‡
1816	800,759	522,164	49,294	1,372,217	131,667	22,591	23,379	6,702
1817	809,724	525,029	65,157	1,399,910	86,393	20,673	14,227	8,411
1818*	606,088	549,374	69,721	1,225,183	82,421	31,395	15,106	10,721
1819	612,930	571,058	76,762	1,260,750	79,817	24,164	11,364	13,029
1820	619,047	588,025	73,093	1,280,165	47,783	23,833	6,062	13,656

\* The decrease of tonnage in this year arises principally from the registered tonnage having been corrected in 1818 by striking off all the vessels the registers of which were granted prior to the year 1815, and which were supposed by the collectors to have been lost at sea, captured, &c. &c.

† This tonnage is added in each year to the total amount of tonnage.

‡ This tonnage is deducted in each year from the total amount of tonnage.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, February 27, 1822.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## A No. 4.

*A statement of the tonnage of new vessels annually built within the United States, founded on the collectors' abstracts transmitted to the Treasury Department of the United States.*

Years.					Registered.	Enrolled.	Total.
					Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.	Tons. 95ths.
1803	-	-	-	-	56,671 83	31,796 52	88,448 40
1804	-	-	-	-	73,649 39	30,104 52	103,753 91
1805	-	-	-	-	97,373 57	30,533 41	128,507 03
1806	-	-	-	-	93,971 61	32,121 63	126,093 29
1807	-	-	-	-	71,175 85	28,608 07	99,783 92
1808	-	-	-	-	11,776 45	19,978 34	31,755 34
1809	-	-	-	-	72,219 92	19,177 58	91,397 55
1810	-	-	-	-	102,479 72	25,096 14	127,575 86
1811	-	-	-	-	108,395 72	38,296 10	146,691 82
1812	-	-	-	-	58,677 21	26,014 21	84,690 42
1813	-	-	-	-	18,482 46	12,670 89	31,153 40
1814	-	-	-	-	13,445 55	15,594 35	29,039 90
1815	-	-	-	-	106,079 33	48,545 06	154,624 39
1816	-	-	-	-	62,206 41	69,461 45	131,667 86

[For statement A No. 5, exhibiting the quantity of tonnage entered and cleared in and from the respective States and Territories during the year ending on the 30th September, 1821, see page 610.]

[For statement A No. 6, showing the quantity of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1821, see page 605, *et seq.*]

## C No. 1.

*The periodical progress of our export trade is exhibited by the following statements, viz:*

Total value of the exports from the United States in 1795,	-	-	-	-	\$67,064,097
Total value of the exports from the United States in 1790,	-	-	-	-	19,012,041
Increase in five years,	-	-	-	-	\$48,052 056
Total value of the exports from the United States in 1800,	-	-	-	-	94,115,925
Increase in ten years,	-	-	-	-	\$75,103,884
Total value of the exports from the United States in 1805,	-	-	-	-	101,536,963
Increase in fifteen years,	-	-	-	-	\$82,524,922
Total value of the exports from the United States in 1806, when they arrived at the maximum,	-	-	-	-	108,343,150
Increase in sixteen years,	-	-	-	-	\$89,331,109
From 1795 to 1799, both inclusive,	-	-	-	-	\$32,822,965
From 1800 to 1804, both inclusive,	-	-	-	-	42,048,366
From 1805 to 1809, both inclusive,	-	-	-	-	34,631,848
From 1810 to 1814, both inclusive,	-	-	-	-	30,618,196

The above statement shows the annual value of the domestic articles exported from the United States for several periods, each consisting of five years; the result is founded on the average of the five years which constitute each of the periods.



## C No. 2.

*A statement showing the estimated value of the domestic and foreign merchandise annually exported from the United States to foreign countries.*

Years.				Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.	Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries, re-expt'd.	Total value of the exports from the U. S.
From 1st August, 1789, to 30th September, 1790,	-	-	-	-	-	\$20,205,156
From 1st October, 1790, to 30th September, 1791,	-	-	-	-	-	19,012,041
Do. 1791, do. 1792,	-	-	-	-	-	20,753,098
Do. 1792, do. 1793,	-	-	-	-	-	26,109,572
Do. 1793, do. 1794,	-	-	-	-	-	33,026,233
Do. 1794, do. 1795,	-	-	-	-	-	47,989,472
Do. 1795, do. 1796,	-	-	-	\$40,764,097	\$26,300,000	67,064,097
Do. 1796, do. 1797,	-	-	-	29,850,206	27,000,000	56,850,206
Do. 1797, do. 1798,	-	-	-	28,527,097	33,000,000	61,527,097
Do. 1798, do. 1799,	-	-	-	33,142,522	45,523,000	78,665,522
Do. 1799, do. 1800,	-	-	-	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780
Do. 1800, do. 1801,	-	-	-	47,473,204	46,642,721	94,115,925
Do. 1801, do. 1802,	-	-	-	36,708,189	35,774,971	72,483,160
Do. 1802, do. 1803,	-	-	-	42,205,961	13,594,072	55,800,033
Do. 1803, do. 1804,	-	-	-	41,467,477	36,231,597	77,699,074
Do. 1804, do. 1805,	-	-	-	42,387,003	53,179,019	95,566,021
Do. 1805, do. 1806,	-	-	-	41,253,727	60,283,236	101,536,963
Do. 1806, do. 1807,	-	-	-	48,699,592	59,643,558	108,343,150
Do. 1807, do. 1808,	-	-	-	9,433,546	12,997,414	22,430,960
Do. 1808, do. 1809,	-	-	-	31,405,702	20,797,531	52,203,233
Do. 1809, do. 1810,	-	-	-	42,366,675	24,391,295	66,757,970
Do. 1810, do. 1811,	-	-	-	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833
Do. 1811, do. 1812,	-	-	-	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236
Do. 1812, do. 1813,	-	-	-	25,008,152	2,847,845	27,855,997
Do. 1813, do. 1814,	-	-	-	6,782,272	145,169	6,927,441
Do. 1814, do. 1815,	-	-	-	45,974,403	6,583,350	52,557,753
Do. 1815, do. 1816,	-	-	-	64,781,896	17,138,556	81,920,452
Do. 1816, do. 1817,	-	-	-	68,313,500	19,358,069	87,671,569

C No. 3.

Statement of the value of goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United States, commencing the 1st October, 1818, and ending the 30th September, 1821.

	1819.			1820.			1821.		
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.
<b>EUROPE.</b>									
Russia, -	\$143,752	\$485,869	\$629,621	\$159,851	\$1,222,470	\$1,382,321	\$127,939	\$500,955	\$628,894
Prussia, -	43,627	265	43,892	4,839	-	4,839	-	-	-
Sweden, -	98,881	11,267	110,148	85,878	11,354	97,232	154,213	62,968	217,181
Denmark and Norway, -	77,375	26,074	103,449	83,560	154,694	238,254	165,568	360,535	526,103
Holland, -	2,174,310	1,961,634	4,135,944	3,950,102	2,949,929	6,900,031	1,954,513	1,739,692	3,694,205
England, Man, and Berwick, -	18,772,224	1,351,823	20,124,047	20,327,475	293,719	20,621,194	16,339,109	2,123,594	18,464,703
Scotland, -	2,329,393	22,490	2,351,883	1,794,741	16,830	1,811,571	1,405,448	13,683	1,419,131
Ireland, -	1,051,881	6,756	1,058,637	1,143,406	7,387	1,150,793	889,577	4,069	893,646
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, -	11,520	-	11,520	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, -	806,159	1,350,168	2,156,327	809,043	710,649	1,519,692	956,111	513,635	1,469,746
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, -	1,985,412	1,543,760	3,529,172	1,714,196	877,079	2,591,275	1,535,506	1,535,506	2,132,544
French European ports on the Atlantic, -	6,358,542	1,966,637	8,325,179	5,180,266	1,494,932	6,675,198	5,098,843	349,010	5,447,853
French European ports on the Mediterranean, -	253,937	762,912	1,016,869	281,623	639,922	921,545	69,855	10,851	80,706
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, -	517,664	161,995	679,659	249,468	68,408	317,876	324,706	189,900	514,606
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, -	54,168	74,059	128,227	30,785	49,918	80,703	24,225	915	25,140
Portugal, -	555,798	-	555,798	83,031	-	83,031	147,726	66	147,792
Fayal and the other Azores, -	7,102	10,759	17,861	29,697	-	29,697	26,837	11,158	37,995
Italy, -	108,373	1,007,338	1,115,711	77,117	1,134,073	1,211,190	410,171	689,496	1,099,667
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, -	15,146	245,303	260,449	30,788	556,794	587,582	31,781	308,580	340,361
Europe, generally, -	180,351	47,352	227,703	379,694	585,330	965,024	183,854	10,782	194,636
Total, -	\$35,545,635	11,036,461	46,582,096	36,415,560	10,776,101	47,191,661	29,845,982	7,488,927	37,334,909
<b>ASIA.</b>									
Dutch East Indies, -	34,510	38,619	73,129	56,104	179,963	236,067	133,010	1,581,803	1,714,813
British East Indies, -	24,914	100,631	125,545	5,740	10,630	16,370	32,089	1,934,190	1,966,279
French East Indies, -	-	-	-	-	21,037	21,037	5,784	1,784	7,568
Manilla, -	-	-	-	992	7,914	8,906	1,359	209,964	211,323
Turkey, Levant, &c. -	4,025	129,883	133,908	31,369	661,817	693,186	30,883	406,997	437,880
China, -	74,896	1,512,076	1,586,972	231,932	1,247,769	1,479,701	388,535	3,902,025	4,290,560
Asia, generally, -	61,195	511,725	572,920	51,485	11,942	63,427	32,467	1,180,797	1,213,264
<b>AFRICA.</b>									
Bourbon and Mauritius, -	35,848	22,795	58,643	-	-	-	19,600	22,556	42,156
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, -	59,554	48,524	108,078	76,638	61,637	138,275	74,828	48,637	123,465
Madeira, -	320,675	8,559	329,234	223,928	7,773	231,701	193,414	26,667	220,081
Cape de Verd islands, -	34,892	64,069	98,961	33,905	42,880	76,785	22,176	7,656	29,832
Morocco and Barbary States, -	1,372	6,895	8,267	190	4,381	4,571	-	-	-
Africa, generally, -	73,386	57,778	131,164	49,212	37,125	86,337	85,062	41,629	126,691
Total, -	\$725,267	2,501,554	3,226,821	761,495	2,294,868	3,056,363	1,019,207	9,364,705	10,383,912



## STATEMENT—Continued.

	1819.			1820.			1821.		
	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.
WEST INDIES, &c.									
Swedish West Indies, -	\$345,793	\$98,194	\$443,987	\$450,015	\$99,619	\$549,634	\$507,077	\$53,149	\$560,226
Danish West Indies, -	1,120,857	816,426	1,937,283	1,589,519	641,865	2,231,384	1,316,296	485,483	1,801,779
Dutch West Indies, -	490,568	130,473	621,041	431,600	120,638	552,238	533,259	149,784	683,043
British West Indies, -	843,312	1,726	845,038	877,415	11,079	888,494	264,632	470	265,102
British American colonies, -	3,068,635	107	3,068,742	2,885,801	-	2,885,801	2,009,336	455	2,009,791
French West Indies, -	1,460,575	180,935	1,641,510	1,265,939	227,496	1,493,435	846,597	49,838	896,435
Florida, -	151,464	47,186	198,650	107,924	24,207	132,131	300,248	49,522	349,770
Honduras, Campeachy, &c. -	102,755	390,807	493,562	82,092	94,959	177,051	99,895	106,830	206,725
Spanish West Indies, -	3,653,185	3,053,675	6,706,860	3,553,111	2,673,164	6,226,275	3,633,448	2,153,788	5,787,236
Coast of Brazil, -	1,032,377	229,349	1,261,726	667,591	224,995	892,496	885,348	496,412	1,381,760
Hayti, -	383,870	178,425	562,295	525,921	118,437	644,358	1,740,383	530,218	2,270,601
West Indies, generally, -	1,988,861	319,848	2,308,709	2,011,135	497,821	2,508,956	513,039	47,474	560,513
Uncertain, -	63,684	180,517	244,201	58,612	202,780	261,392	157,147	325,433	482,580
Total, -	\$14,705,936	5,627,668	20,333,604	14,506,585	4,937,060	19,443,645	12,806,705	4,448,856	17,255,561

[For C No. 4, being a statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of articles of every description of imports from, and the value of articles of every description of exports to, each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from and departing to each foreign country, and the tonnage belonging to each foreign Power employed in the commerce of the United States, for the year ending 30th September, 1821, see p. 603.]



## D No. 1.

*Statement showing the quantity of sugar, coffee, molasses, and spirits from other materials than grain, imported into the United States during the year commencing on the 1st October, 1820, and ending on the 30th September, 1821.*

Total amount of sugar imported,	-	-	-	-	-	Pounds. 59,512,835
Of which amount 58,633,372 pounds were imported from the following places, viz:						
From Cuba,	-	-	-	-	35,817,455	
Other Spanish West India islands,	-	-	-	-	4,871,516	
Spanish South American colonies,	-	-	-	-	218,896	
						40,907,867
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	995,683
Danish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	5,930,778
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	1,063,302
French West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	662,577
British West Indies,	-	-	-	-	57,642	
British American colonies,	-	-	-	-	276,989	
						334,631
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	-	272,855
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese American colonies,	-	-	-	-	-	2,425,150
China,	-	-	-	-	-	187,724
Manilla and Philippine islands,	-	-	-	-	-	1,896,842
Bourbon and Mauritius,	-	-	-	-	-	250,552
British East Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	3,705,411
Other places,	-	-	-	-	-	879,463
Total amount of coffee imported,	-	-	-	-	-	21,273,659
Of which amount only 159,674 pounds were imported from the following places, viz:						
From British East Indies,	-	-	-	-	141,457	
British West Indies,	-	-	-	-	16,744	
British American colonies,	-	-	-	-	1,473	
						159,674
Total quantity of molasses imported,	-	-	-	-	-	Gallons. 9,086,982
Of which quantity only 26,559 gallons were imported:						
From British West Indies,	-	-	-	-	12,230	
British American colonies,	-	-	-	-	14,329	
						26,559
Total quantity of spirits from other materials than grain imported,	-	-	-	-	-	3,165,974
Of which quantity only 113,483 gallons were imported:						
From British West Indies,	-	-	-	-	17,924	
British American colonies,	-	-	-	-	93,489	
Other British colonies,	-	-	-	-	2,070	
						113,483
Total quantity of spirits from grain imported,	-	-	-	-	-	492,176
Of which quantity only 14,241 gallons were imported:						
From England, Man, and Berwick,	-	-	-	-	4,812	
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	118	
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	8,851	
British American colonies,	-	-	-	-	460	
						14,241





## ABSTRACT—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	HORSED CATTLE.		Value.		Butter.		Cheese.		Value.		Pork.		Hams and bacon.		Lard.		Hogs.		Value.		Horses.		Mules.		Value.		SHEEP.	
	No. of.		Dollars.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Dollars.		Barrels.		Pounds.		No. of.		No. of.		Dollars.		No. of.		No. of.		Dollars.		Quantity.	
	Value.		Dollars.		Value.		Value.		Dollars.		Value.		Value.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Value.	
Swedish West Indies,	81	37,083	55,252	29,947	8,660	3,181	74,582	85,287	120	49,670	28	1,374	160	310														
Danish West Indies,	1	40,281	69,384	64,341	12,417	4,447	95,506	256,035	583	97,416	132	9,350	55	110														
Dutch West Indies,	35	26,455	64,311	24,044	10,127	2,080	59,896	65,799	80	32,168	28	1,390	43	78														
British West Indies,	307	7,903	219	319	52	41	570	5,990	163	2,333	16	1,620	776	1,730														
French West Indies,	333	85,488	16,330	2,162	2,257	2,379	75,501	69,979	862	41,222	294	16,939	776	1,352														
Hayti,	-	77,702	105,823	153,162	23,761	19,408	176,740	576,206	-	287,121	5	47	674	1,518														
Cuba,	50	96,834	218,344	122,021	34,036	8,509	581,154	2,398,259	2,970	419,330	87	11,317	674	1,518														
Spanish West Indies other than Cuba,	-	6,945	19,498	19,195	3,985	754	28,364	71,102	-	19,555	82	4,061	249	329														
West Indies, generally,	106	27,905	32,370	41,405	7,137	2,251	83,148	154,996	100	49,279																		
Total,	913	406,596	581,531	456,596	102,492	43,050	1,155,461	3,683,653	4,878	998,094	672	46,721	2,733	5,427														

  

WHITHER EXPORTED.	WHEAT.		FLOUR.		INDIAN CORN.		MEAL.		Rye, oats, & other small grain and pulse.		BISCUIT OR SHIP BREAD.		POTATOES.	
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Bushels.		Dollars.		Bushels.		Dollars.		Bushels.		Kegs.		Bushels.	
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	154,871	22,519	16,401	639	44,378	1,494	2,682	2,806	1,621	8,217	4,101	1,573
Danish West Indies,	-	-	464,943	14,964	63,867	1,983	165,287	5,077	4,427	4,198	2,400	11,532	6,514	2,319
Dutch West Indies,	-	-	133,762	23,276	14,837	5,012	40,807	12,099	3,445	1,780	1,032	5,598	4,330	1,653
British West Indies,	2	2	54,857	28,863	5,028	563	11,163	1,352	3,445	6,543	6,862	25,630	5,948	1,517
French West Indies,	-	-	60,723	32,370	4,107	428	11,207	1,065	8,186	853	376	2,758	6,906	2,279
Hayti,	-	-	587,910	2,636	148	104	380	238	2,735	547	2,003	3,366	2,514	957
Cuba,	-	-	675,952	7,391	4,123	6	9,953	16	5,992	4,074	3,976	14,853	45,575	15,562
Spanish West Indies other than Cuba,	-	-	34,877	162	1,411	12	3,570	39	406	508	450	1,487	1,198	453
West Indies, generally,	-	-	80,646	9,094	5,112	435	16,260	1,206	2,312	1,491	1,122	4,751	4,723	1,452
Total,	2	2	2,248,541	143,275	115,034	9,182	303,005	22,586	34,931	22,800	19,842	78,192	81,809	27,765



## ABSTRACT—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	APPLES.		RICE.		INDIGO.		Cotton.	Value.	TOBACCO.		ROPE.		WAX.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Tierces.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Hhds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Swedish West Indies,	2,180	1,226	362	6,036	-	-	300	40	147	9,687	-	-	-	79
Danish West Indies,	3,335	2,193	3,788	63,692	-	21	5,464	874	718	47,765	-	-	132	-
Dutch West Indies,	727	383	631	11,165	-	-	-	-	426	24,755	-	-	-	-
British West Indies,	1,708	884	290	4,363	-	-	-	-	75	5,348	-	-	-	-
French West Indies,	734	469	1,777	31,211	-	-	342	51	1,000	61,681	500	32	-	-
Hayti,	2,768	1,465	7,874	116,900	-	-	-	-	763	45,062	-	-	3,200	992
Cuba,	12,915	9,071	10,047	166,475	-	-	772,296	121,966	660	35,562	179	18	-	-
Spanish West Indies other than Cuba,	691	523	438	7,009	-	-	-	-	93	6,130	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally,	1,105	998	4,189	71,936	-	-	-	-	264	16,565	-	-	-	-
Total,	26,163	17,222	29,396	478,787	9	21	778,402	122,931	4,146	252,555	679	50	3,332	1,071

  

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Household furniture.	Coaches & other carriages.	Hats.	Saddlery.	BEER, PORTER, & CIDER.		Spirits from grain.	Value.	Leather.	Boots.	Leather shoes.	Value.	Tallow candles.	Soap.	Value.
					In casks.	Bottled.									
					Gallons.	Dozens.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Swedish West Indies,	5,747	270	1,453	60	3,750	211	3,434	2,121	-	336	4,381	5,204	55,094	193,284	30,024
Danish West Indies,	12,723	1,929	4,807	1,766	2,515	1,159	3,935	4,596	2,889	72	17,483	15,720	148,750	638,583	87,301
Dutch West Indies,	2,485	205	1,493	105	460	140	1,385	763	897	41	3,381	3,880	65,509	123,346	23,850
British West Indies,	833	-	67	-	30	12	250	102	27	4	280	218	180	1,767	217
French West Indies,	1,143	500	603	-	-	177	797	738	-	6	1,224	817	27,329	38,587	8,648
Hayti,	31,631	1,877	17,461	9,530	4,030	1,527	3,135	5,055	785	208	21,861	19,510	127,519	1,083,150	142,374
Cuba,	63,610	4,846	27,520	26,031	9,586	7,272	26,832	29,914	70,209	705	105,090	135,860	718,066	528,857	179,733
Spanish West Indies other than Cuba,	3,883	-	544	212	-	18	451	188	-	68	2,030	2,003	50,943	68,056	13,760
West Indies, generally,	2,151	800	1,907	90	156	30	3,145	1,308	-	-	19,958	16,128	59,133	174,563	29,092
Total,	124,206	10,427	55,855	37,794	20,527	10,546	43,364	44,885	74,807	1,440	175,688	199,340	1,252,523	2,849,893	514,999

## ABSTRACT—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	CABLES AND CORDAGE.				LEAD.		IRON.							
	Snuff.	Tobacco, manufact'd.	Value.	Linsed oil.	Spirits of turpentine.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Bar.	Nails.	Value.	Castings.	All manu- factures of iron, or iron and steel.
							Quantity.	Value.						
	Pounds.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Tons.	Pounds.	Dollars.						
Swedish West Indies, -	13	32,949	2,777	550	711	734	46	616	285	28	13,068	1,050	396	1,085
Danish West Indies, -	2,368	151,040	13,367	1,152	879	1,356	34	500	-	-	11,475	844	450	598
Dutch West Indies, -	-	172,743	17,696	313	160	97	331	3,739	-	-	500	50	-	200
British West Indies, -	-	2,995	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,821	146	-	450
French West Indies, -	383	55,656	5,776	-	720	182	4	73	-	-	5,010	399	-	1,831
Hayti, -	5,197	28,381	4,019	675	1,397	1,075	82	1,088	330	17	100,255	8,295	660	7,760
Cuba, -	3,799	31,901	4,769	2,136	2,174	2,355	310	3,702	6,000	405	692,916	48,237	5,988	177
Spanish West Indies other than Cuba, -	-	50,212	6,318	101	-	101	2	22	-	-	11,435	888	-	56
West Indies, generally, -	84	26,708	2,811	67	160	107	-	-	-	-	11,190	976	-	
Total, -	11,844	552,585	57,760	4,994	6,201	6,007	809	9,740	6,615	450	847,670	60,885	7,494	12,157

WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPIRITS FROM MOLASSES.		SUGAR, REFINED.		CHOCOLATE.		GUNPOWDER.		Copper & brass, and copper ma- nufactured.	Medicinal drugs.	MERCHANDISE AND ALL ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.		VALUE.		Total to each country.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Manufact'd.	Raw pro- duce.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.							
	Swedish West Indies, -	260	95	364	62	1,075	199	150	1,274	9,798	4,479	495,564	9,810	505,374	
Danish West Indies, -	788	272	1,341	245	10,275	2,146	537	1,356	32,351	11,510	1,297,603	16,830	1,314,433		
Dutch West Indies, -	154	46	-	-	1,200	453	-	1,262	11,229	3,472	520,385	12,974	533,259		
British West Indies, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	3,354	264,632	-	264,632		
French West Indies, -	5,102	1,721	200	32	5,550	813	-	90	4,212	6,669	846,597	-	846,597		
Hayti, -	1,603	598	4,500	749	11,755	2,495	2,987	7,356	58,284	9,261	1,701,839	18,544	1,720,383		
Cuba, -	2,971	1,537	-	-	95,697	18,726	7,728	123,676	28,692	28,692	2,878,373	71,682	2,950,055		
Spanish West Indies other than Cuba, -	545	248	792	154	8,850	1,867	168	112	5,122	3,221	174,782	435	175,217		
West Indies, generally, -	66	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,137	10,258	512,160	879	513,039		
Total, -	11,489	4,543	7,207	1,242	134,652	26,782	11,570	28,836	253,160	80,916	8,691,835	131,154	8,822,989		



## F No. 1.

*Price of flour at Baltimore from July 1, 1802, to January 1, 1822.*

1802.			1809.			1816.		
July,	-	\$7 00	March,	-	\$6 75	January,	-	\$9 50
August,	-	6 75	April,	-	6 00	March,	-	8 50
September,	-	6 00	May,	-	6 75	May,	-	8 75
October,	-	5 37½	June,	-	6 50	June,	-	9 25
November,	-	6 00	July,	-	6 25	August,	-	10 00
December,	-	6 12½	September,	-	6 00	September,	-	10 00
Average \$6 33 for 1802.			October,	-	7 00	October,	-	9 50
			Average \$6 43 for 1809.			December,	-	12 50
						Average \$9 75 for 1816.		
1803.			1810.			1817.		
January,	-	6 00	January,	-	7 25	February,	-	15 00
February,	-	6 25	February,	-	7 50	March,	-	14 00
April,	-	6 00	June,	-	8 75	May,	-	13 00
May,	-	6 00	July,	-	8 75	June,	-	11 00
July,	-	7 00	August,	-	10 75	September,	-	8 75
August,	-	7 00	September,	-	9 50	October,	-	9 50
September,	-	7 25	December,	-	9 50	November,	-	9 00
October,	-	7 00	Average \$8 75 for 1810.			Average \$11 43 for 1817.		
November,	-	7 25						
December,	-	7 25						
Average \$6 70 for 1803.			1811.			1818.		
			January,	-	10 00	January,	-	9 50
			April,	-	9 50	March,	-	10 00
1804.			May,	-	10 50	April,	-	9 50
January,	-	7 25	June,	-	10 50	June,	-	10 50
February,	-	7 00	August,	-	8 75	July,	-	10 50
March,	-	7 25	September,	-	8 50	August,	-	10 00
April,	-	7 00	November,	-	9 00	September,	-	9 25
August,	-	7 75	December,	-	9 00	October,	-	9 00
September,	-	9 12½	Average \$9 38 for 1811.			November,	-	9 75
October,	-	9 00				December,	-	8 75
November,	-	9 00				Average \$10 50 for 1818.		
December,	-	10 00						
Average \$8 for 1804.			1812.			1819.		
			January,	-	9 75	July,	-	6 00
			February,	-	10 00	August,	-	5 75
1805.			June,	-	7 50	September,	-	6 00
February,	-	12 00	August,	-	7 50	October,	-	5 50
May,	-	11 00	September,	-	8 25	November,	-	6 00
July,	-	9 50	October,	-	10 00	December,	-	6 00
August,	-	8 00	November,	-	10 50	Average \$5 83 for 1819.		
September,	-	7 50	December,	-	10 00			
October,	-	7 75	Average \$9 14 for 1812.			1820.		
December,	-	7 75				January,	-	5 50
Average \$9 for 1805.						July,	-	4 50
			1813.			August,	-	4 50
			January,	-	10 50	September,	-	4 50
1806.			September,	-	6 50	October,	-	4 12½
July,	-	8 00	October,	-	6 75	November,	-	3 87½
August,	-	7 00	November,	-	5 50	December,	-	3 87½
September,	-	7 50	December,	-	7 00	Average \$4 33 for 1820.		
October,	-	7 25	Average \$7 20 for 1813.					
December,	-	6 50				1821.		
Average \$7 20 for 1806.			1814.			April,	-	3 75
			January,	-	6 75	June,	-	4 00
1807.			May,	-	8 00	August,	-	5 00
March,	-	7 25	Average \$7 37½ for 1814.			September,	-	5 00
April,	-	7 00				October,	-	7 00
June,	-	7 50	1815.			November,	-	6 00
September,	-	7 00	May,	-	7 75	December,	-	6 00
October,	-	6 50	July,	-	8 75	Average \$5 28 for 1821.		
December,	-	7 00	August,	-	9 00			
Average \$7 for 1807.			September,	-	9 50	1822.		
			October,	-	9 00	January,	-	6 00
1808.			November,	-	9 50			
October,	-	5 50	December,	-	9 75			
November,	-	6 00	Average \$9 for 1815.					
Average \$5 75 for 1808.								

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 257.

[1st Session.]

## IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 15, 1822.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

IN ASSEMBLY, April 10, 1822.

*Resolved*, (if the honorable the Senate concur herein,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to call the attention of the National Government to the great importance and public utility of improving the navigation of the Hudson so as to open a free communication and direct intercourse for vessels of all descriptions with the internal canal navigation of the State of New York.



*Resolved*, (if the honorable the Senate concur herein,) that his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk deliver a copy of the preceding resolutions to the honorable the Senate, and request their concurrence in the same.

E. LIVINGSTON, *Clerk*.

IN SENATE, April 10, 1822.

*Resolved*, That the Senate do concur with the honorable the Assembly in the said resolutions.

By order:

JOHN F. BACON, *Clerk*.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 258.

[1st Session.]

### TAX ON VESSELS AND THEIR CREWS ARRIVING AT NATCHEZ, FOR THE SUPPORT OF A HOSPITAL.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, APRIL 25, 1822.

Mr. DICKERSON made the following report:

The Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the act of the Legislature of Mississippi making appropriations for the Natchez hospital, beg leave to report:

That the assent of Congress is asked to this act of the Legislature of Mississippi, by which it is enacted "that every flat-bottomed boat or keelboat, barge or steamboat, descending the Mississippi, and arriving at the landing of the city of Natchez from any place without the limits of this State, and coming to and landing at said landing place, shall be liable for the payment of the following sums, to wit: For every flat-bottomed boat, keelboat, or barge, of the capacity of one hundred barrels, and not exceeding two hundred, the sum of three dollars; if exceeding the capacity of two hundred barrels, the sum of four dollars; and for every steamboat, the sum of five dollars; and for every commander, officer, and boat hand on board such flat-bottomed boat, barge, or steamboat, the sum of fifty cents: for which said several sums the captain, owner, or person having charge of such flat-bottomed boat, keelboat, barge, or steamboat, shall be liable to the collector of the city of Natchez, whose duty it shall be to collect and receive the same." It is also provided by the act that the moneys thus to be collected shall be for the use of the Natchez hospital, to be appropriated exclusively to the relief of sick boatmen and others concerned and employed in the navigation of the Mississippi.

The committee are of opinion that this act, if it should receive the assent of Congress, and be carried into effect, would in many instances operate oppressively upon those employed in the navigation of the Mississippi, and those concerned in trade and business upon the said river, and that it would be so considered by the States immediately affected by the provisions of the act. The committee submit the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is not expedient to grant the assent of Congress to the act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi making appropriations for the Natchez hospital.

DEAR SIR:

NATCHEZ, March 28, 1822.

Samuel Postlethwaite, Esq. has been so good as to show me a letter recently received from you, stating your doubts of the ultimate passage of an act for the purpose of validating a law of the Legislature of this State laying a tax upon boats, &c. for the support of the Natchez hospital. Having been recently appointed chairman of the board of trustees of this institution, and feeling very anxious that something should be done to obtain a revenue for its support, I beg leave to address to you some facts and observations that, if communicated to Congress, may possibly have some influence upon their decision. The early history of this hospital you are no doubt acquainted with, and also with the fact that no permanent or certain revenue has ever been established for its support. The expense incurred during the calamitous autumn of 1819 exhausted all the funds belonging to it, and it remained, in consequence, unoccupied until the 15th of August last, when a small sum having been accumulated in the treasury from various incidental sources, and an association of the faculty having generally offered to afford, gratuitously, all necessary medical attendance, also to superintend its general administration, it was again opened for the reception of *poor sick strangers*. It was continued in operation until the 15th of February, when, the treasury having become exhausted, it was closed. During these six months there were admitted 139 patients; of whom were cured and discharged, 117; died, 14; remained on the 15th of February, 8; 5 of those have been since cured and discharged, 2 have died, and 1 yet remains. Of the whole number admitted, there were, from New York, 10; South Carolina, 3; Pennsylvania, 15; New Jersey, 4; Massachusetts, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; Maine, 3; Virginia, 12; Maryland, 3; Kentucky, 6; Tennessee, 1; Georgia, 1; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 8; Indiana, 1; England, 5; Ireland, 27; Scotland, 4; France, 3; Italy, 1; Switzerland, 1; Germany, 10; born at sea, 1. Those persons, with the exception of a very small number, were engaged in the operations of commerce upon the river, and were found in and about our city, poor, sick, and entirely destitute of the means of support or relief. The extensive navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, running through nine or ten States above us, renders the influx of persons of the above description into this place peculiarly great; and the great number of them who suffer from the insalubrity of the river presents, in the summer and autumnal seasons, a spectacle truly affecting, and imposes the strongest necessity of having a well-endowed hospital for their relief and protection. The inhabitants of this place have been grievously oppressed with the burden of contributing to the relief of so many objects of distress; and we think that justice as well as humanity requires that others should contribute something towards the support of an institution calculated to be so extensively effective in relieving the distresses of

that useful and necessary class of men who carry on the commerce of the Mississippi. The hospital edifice is well adapted to its purpose; its entire management, as well as the best and most assiduous medical attendance, will always be performed gratuitously; its interior economy has been conducted with a skill and attention not inferior to any similar institution in the United States; the patients were furnished with every thing necessary for their comfort and relief; and the frugality of expenditure may be judged of by the fact that the whole expense did not, at any time during the period above stated, exceed *thirty-seven and a half cents* per day for each patient. Congress have long since, in their wisdom, provided for the endowment of hospitals for the relief of persons engaged in commercial pursuits, particularly, in several of the seaports; but truly there is no place in the Union where it is more necessary than at Natchez. A citizen who performs a voyage of two or three thousand miles upon our inland waters, and subjects himself to the horrors of shipwreck, poverty, and disease, far from his home and his friends, is surely as much entitled to the charitable provision of Congress as the mariner who makes his voyage upon the ocean. The amount requisite to maintain this hospital is small indeed; a trifling tax upon *boats*, or the wages of the hands who navigate them, and a mite contributed by each of the States whose citizens navigate the Mississippi, would afford an ample mean to extend relief to as many poor [destitute] strangers as would probably require it. I beg, sir, you will excuse the liberty I have taken to express what I have done upon this subject; but I know that no man more warmly feels the interest of the sacred cause of humanity than you do, and I feel confident that it is only necessary to inform you of facts such as the above to induce you to zealously press upon Congress the imperious necessity of doing something upon this subject.

Dear sir, please accept my most earnest wishes for your good health and happiness.

Most respectfully, your humble servant,

A. PERLEE, M. D.

DAVID HOLMES, Esq.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 259.

[2d Session.]

# COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1822.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 20, 1823.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1823.*

In conformity with the provisions of the act of the 10th January, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to submit the following statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1822, viz:

- 1st. A general statement of the quantity and value of merchandise imported into the United States.
- 2d. A summary statement of the same.
- 3d. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic articles exported.
- 4th. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign articles exported.
- 5th and 6th. Summary statements of the value of domestic and foreign articles exported.
- 7th. A general statement of the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States.
- 8th. A general statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States; and
- 9th. A statement of the tonnage entered and cleared in and from the several States.

From these statements it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1822, have amounted to \$83,241,541, of which amount \$76,984,331 were imported in American vessels, and \$6,257,210 in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to \$72,160,281, of which \$49,874,079 were domestic, and \$22,286,202 were foreign articles; that, of the domestic articles, \$39,931,913 were exported in American vessels, and \$9,942,166 in foreign vessels; and, of the foreign articles exported, \$20,783,655 were exported in American, and \$1,502,547 in foreign vessels; that 787,961 tons of American shipping entered, and 813,784 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 100,541 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 97,490 cleared from the ports of the United States during the same period.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT of the Senate.



## No. 1.

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, imported into the United States, commencing on the 1st October, 1821, and ending on the 30th September, 1822.*

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.						
	Copper, brass, and tin, in pigs or bars.	Bullion.	Gold and silver coin.	Dye-woods.	Raw hides.	Brimstone and sulphur.	Furs, undressed.
	Dollars.						
Russia, - - - - -	183	-	300	-	8,653	18,252	
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -	19,006						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	1,578	2,671	73,912	120	1,584	-	4
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	21,396	559	177,000	9,219	73,736	26	2,926
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -	4,233	-	158,651	-	-	-	17,643
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	4,254	10,377	126,951	127,167	418,787	-	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -			2,300		1,483		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	289,051	-	99,811	110	1,485	1,402	43,002
Scotland, - - - - -	1,581	-	2,100				
Ireland, - - - - -			5,978	-	-	-	418
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	2,000	-	53,661	-	-	-	450
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -	1,198	-	-		53,121		
British West Indies, - - - - -	406	-	174,862	1,947	876		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -	2	-	158,225	-	6,556	-	98,168
Other British colonies, - - - - -			93,751	48			
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	426	-	59,151	12	3,139	-	58,947
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -			80,356				19,624
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -			14,546		250	1,717	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	8	-	26,548	1,427	4,240		
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	2,404	163	229,276	35,312	46,307	38	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -			3,500				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -			2,796				
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -			470	1,912			
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	4,575				530		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	30	53,871	83,793	78,559	434		
Cuba, - - - - -	8,059	283,421	306,748	7,371	88,785	159	3,170
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	45		35,629		58,601		240
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	223,304	12,871	648,246	36,882	693,023		40,072
Portugal, - - - - -			800		176		3,266
Madeira, - - - - -			5,600				
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -					579		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	60		17,078	177	16,897		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	222	10,000	61,803	7,388	554,009	-	1,275
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	2,054		211,944		264	19,022	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	794		9,200		37	18,912	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -			13,870				5,435
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	399		3,500		2,785		502
China, - - - - -			500		507		50
Asia, generally, - - - - -			8,253		626		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -							
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -		37,511	5,993	360	3,468		
South Seas, - - - - -	11,116		1,300		525		1,147
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -							
Uncertain, - - - - -							
Total, - - - - -	598,384	411,444	2,958,402	308,011	2,041,463	59,528	296,339



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.			VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.				
	Plaster of Paris.	Burr stones unwrought.	All other free articles.	MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			Manufactures of cotton piece goods, printed & colored.	
				Piece goods.		Blankets and rugs.		
				Cloths and cassimeres.	Worsted & stuff goods.			
Dollars.								
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	490					
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	1					
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	2,290	245	-	-	731	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-						
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	14,412	-	-	21	17,168	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-						
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	6,086	81,558	1,433	-	688	
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	10,729	-	-	-	1,385	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-						
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	145,652	8,223,884	2,220,145	896,443	4,945,185	
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	521	6,848	27,866	-	538,649	
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	327	6,962	1,855	-	11,005	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	397	18,054	-	-	58	
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-						
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	390	28	200	-	189,661	
British West Indies, - - - - -	60	-	1,266					
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-						
British American colonies, - - - - -	120,363	48	4,535	6,427	422	1,020	3,588	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	100				98	
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	9,701	40,714	2,258	34	2,923	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	120	10,919	6,821	96,476	14,190	90,267	103,171	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	686	157		3,328	34	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	868	-	-	-	1,058	
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-						
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-						
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	64,628	662	-	-	6,322	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	10	4,099				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	112					
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	454					
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	68					
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	15,789					
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	15,947	4,203	615	-	24,602	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	16,935	123	-	-	475	
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	3,845	293	347	-	4,556	
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	1,542	954	103			
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	497					
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	504					
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	5,016					
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	7,919	-	79	-	2,558	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	73,962	-	-	-	126	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	4,990	-	-	-	1,025	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	2,719	-	-	-	629	
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	5					
China, - - - - -	-	-	10	-	-	-	67	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-						
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-						
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	1,553	248	-	34	1,001	
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	71,850					
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-						
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-						
Total, -	120,543	10,967	493,627	8,491,935	2,269,513	991,147	5,856,763	

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.						
	MANUFACTURES OF						
	Cotton piece goods.		Woollen & cotton hose.	Cotton twist, yarn, and thread.	Linens, bleached and unbleach'd.	Silk goods.	Hempen goods.
	White.	Nan- keens.					
Dollars.							
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	103,828	2,062	4,310
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6,493	321	752
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	26	241	5	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	511	2,445	-	-	2,255	11,753	77
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	268	10	594	-	41,119	53,027	1,461
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	5,614	2,638	-	-	75	5,125	140
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	2,195,303	37,783	835,573	162,259	1,900,870	298,925	128,711
Scotland, - - - - -	845,818	-	2,038	19,369	458,443	5,713	194,165
Ireland, - - - - -	32,633	-	7,965	-	622,531	44	1,862
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,662	25,163	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	268,747	-	-	-	-	811,652	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	1,048	-	56	63	217	113	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	451	-	-	-	1,213	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	39,324	9,350	13,335	-	651,410	257,355	1,281
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	41,696	-	5,632	-	212,218	2,655,736	14
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,505	48,706	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	317	254	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	1,727	331	6	126	3,222	7,136	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	79,381	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	3,185	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	7,300	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	231	-
Cuba, - - - - -	4,417	120	-	-	295	25,834	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	82	740	-	-	4,104	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,064	383	679	-	40,744	10,195	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,141	2,584	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	1,516	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	429	-	-	-	1,966	4,285	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	4,479	587	-	-	1,031	218,248	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	4,961	-	-	-	-	683	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	1,433	-	-	-	-	770	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	19	75	-	-	-	7	-
China, - - - - -	-	758,371	-	-	-	2,389,210	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	182	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	303	-	-	-	-	535	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	2,951,627	823,365	866,618	181,843	4,132,747	6,840,928	332,842



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.						
	MANUFACTURES OF						
	Brass.	Copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value.	Iron & steel other than those pay- ing specific rates of duty.	WARES.			Tin and pewter.
				Glass, other than that paying a specific duty.	China.	Earthen and stone.	
Dollars.							
Russia, - - - - -	2	68	369	325	10	12	
Prussia, - - - - -	40	47	214	1,273	47	130	
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	369	174	18		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-					
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	4,265	1,459	200	25	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-					
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-					
Holland, - - - - -	2,660	-	16,493	5,165	-	1,099	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	59	34			
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-					
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	314,117	160,619	2,674,625	136,826	27,772	1,096,566	14,868
Scotland, - - - - -	-	75	3,419	17,663	-	4,436	1,160
Ireland, - - - - -	50	-	193	5,021	-	141	59
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	402	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	285	22	5,549	112	-	969	412
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	14	549	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	5,671	-	15,697	104,214	45	1,626	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	29,468	-	37,692	16,049	10,825	871	1,652
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	48	-	1,122	75	320	477	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	21	1	327	39	93	4	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	105	10	3,295	961	-	46	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	75	-	69	25	-	-	
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	840	-	5	807	
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	208	1,464	-	-	
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	79	880	110	-	11	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	25,929	-	-	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	844	190	17,990	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	182	21	-	44	
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	352,542	160,935	2,767,757	317,158	57,345	1,107,264	18,151



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.							
	MANUFACTURES OF			UNMANUFACTURED.				All other articles paying an ad valorem rate of duty.
	Paper, writing & wrapping.	Gold, silver, and precious stones.	Hats, caps, and bonnets.	Raw wool.		Copper, subject to a duty of 15 per cent.	Tin in sheets or plates.	
				Quantity.	Value.			
				Dollars.	Pounds.			
Russia, - - - - -	-	180	33	8,045	880	-	-	49,724
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	137,039	22,162	-	-	6,115
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,437
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	10	42	-	-	-	-	-	1,670
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	62,160	9,047	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	2	-	76	-	-	-	-	56,073
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	371	74	1,167	406	159	-	-	112,036
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,100	147	-	4	16,556
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,670
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	12,408	110,686	17,182	59,493	13,683	64,174	218,207	2,512,851
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	337	-	-	-	-	181,783
Ireland, - - - - -	184	22	-	-	-	-	-	23,358
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	191	19,700	1,503	-	-	83,040
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	190	20	-	-	-	-	231,342
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	10,421
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	613	168	-	-	-	973	36,346
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	657
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	148	7,080	18,874	137,375	32,855	247	-	116,870
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	67,011	29,925	60,825	51,424	8,178	211	-	993,931
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	466	1,127	4,118	5,513	1,405	-	-	66,589
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	259	71	-	-	-	-	7,040
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	1,468	1,856	-	-	-	-	86,364
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	8,486	-	250	218,431	102,913	-	-	69,490
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	21	9,843	3,199	-	-	15,154
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	971
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,958
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	54	1,773	-	-	-	-	25,294
Cuba, - - - - -	66	706	3,265	-	-	-	-	359,208
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	181	-	-	-	2	2,668
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	280	2,635	334,596	32,827	-	-	259,661
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	364,596	109,210	-	-	19,753
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,725
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	7	88,267	26,191	-	-	10,598
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	144	12	9,287	964	-	-	56,325
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	5,587	940	610,228	350	91	-	-	180,459
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	54	15,375	1,845	-	-	127,563
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	209,420	20,053	-	-	289,832
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,072
China, - - - - -	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	77,060
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	972
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	47,148
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	94,739	154,026	723,412	1,733,420	387,312	64,632	19,186	6,197,428

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	DUCK.		RUSSIA SHEETINGS.			Value of duck and sheetings.	WINE.  Madeira.
	Not exceeding 52 archeens each piece.						
	Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.		
	Pieces.					Dollars.	Gallons.
Russia, - - - - -	49,935	42,199	-	43,865	2,124	1,459,989	130
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	251	-	15	-	-	3,225	615
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	7	-	-	1	-	111	2,458
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	1,509	15	1,404	-	-	40,058	99
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	10	-	-	-	-	150	783
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	69	-	-	917	7,959
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,997
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	16	3
Other British colonies, - - - - -	5	1	-	-	-	77	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	478	141	82	20	-	8,868	197
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	3	-	48	-	-	730	285
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	90	-	900	165
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	20	-	146	30	2,396	1,604
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	915
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	10	-	108	3,397
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	612
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	79	-	-	200	-	4,285	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	10	-	-	-	130	4,033
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,114
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,319
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,548
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	89	-	-	30	-	1,650	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	73	-	-	-	-	876	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	474
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	850
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	52,440	42,386	1,618	44,362	2,154	1,524,486	116,752

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	WINES.						
	Burgundy, Champagne, Rhenish, &c.	Sherry and St. Lucar.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	Claret, in bottles or cases.	All other, in casks.	Value.
	Gallons.						Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	108	513
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	28	314	1,271	9,830	5,612
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10	-	20
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	92	144	499	14,023	15,326
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	225	-	4,543	-	188	-	3,831
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	5	507	43	5,104	3,261
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	30	181	25,614	2,486	468	2,012	54,126
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	686	-	-	572	1,187
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	201	-	-	-	292
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	1,131	5,325	1,052	-	363,332	184,384
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	7	14	1,718	21	-	6,817
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	254	76	-	84	525
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	401	-	-	9,231	236	-	7,364
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	2,495	-	1,917	2,967	36,484	255,114	169,691
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	258	-	-	-	7,717	500,823	121,199
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	155	-	-	87	3,840	18,680	13,079
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	232	-	713	1,297	385	15,623	11,501
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	37,732	-	-	20	15,650	34,387
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	73	7,697	-	521,145	269,163
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	129	154	253,423	-	26,469	233,502
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	23	484	10	6,749	288	20,305	19,118
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	78	251	1,661
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	756	-	-	-	439	5,374	4,102
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	252,962	29	5	-	227,151
Madeira, - - - - -	13	72	-	-	87	51	177,349
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	18,107	158,465	5,592	-	151,331
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,009
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	89	219	404	56	1,000
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	159,037	-	897	122,313	125,920
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4	16	11
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	3,971	-	-	6,527	3,998
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	22,327	11,702
China, - - - - -	-	-	107	-	8	-	2,361
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	5,588	38,736	473,902	446,461	58,984	1,926,793	1,864,627



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	SPIRITS.				MOLASSES.	
	From grain.	Value.	From other materials.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -	383	171	3	12		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	260,844	91,514	176,233	45,972
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	2,901	1,198	1,992,710	792,294	228,833	53,994
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -	715,237	246,239	10,949	5,228		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	3,593	1,164	172,650	59,706	1,291,402	275,940
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	22,051	9,348	240,393	134,826		
Scotland, - - - - -	193	132	24,466	11,054		
Ireland, - - - - -	13,295	8,545	3,129	1,344		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	22,375	11,729		
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	1	1	206	207		
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	26,032	8,039	40,452	9,658
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	76	94	4,942	3,545	3,243	871
Other British colonies, - - - - -	112	99	1,355	1,317		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	33,217	14,301	219	109		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	4,554	3,126	1,190,503	872,960		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	157,440	79,747	2,170	605
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	843	354	44,633	19,905	3,569,833	823,466
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	3,069	1,092	13,024	1,649
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	3,781	1,950		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	19,174	9,180		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	125	9
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -						
Cuba, - - - - -	4	4	69,422	39,768	6,190,894	1,103,268
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	5,339	1,848	172,923	38,283
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	4,792	1,345	89,108	13,060
Portugal, - - - - -	60	20	1,005	400		
Madeira, - - - - -	211	100	70	219	6	3
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	276	225	941	309	212,309	31,572
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	31,721	15,442		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	19	51		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14	5
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Uncertain, - - - - -						
Total, -	796,807	285,121	4,292,182	2,165,140	11,990,569	2,398,355

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.		OIL.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign fishing.		Olive, in casks.	Value.
			Spermaceti.	Whale and other fish.		
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.			Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -	251	150				
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	2,077	1,500				
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	18	33				
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	104,716	88,251	-	67	-	26
Scotland, - - - - -	8,354	5,155				
Ireland, - - - - -	1,075	699				
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -						
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	20	-	8
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	149	58	41	1,107	-	487
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	1,694	-	-	900
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,803	5,964
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -					185	268
Hayti, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -					2,815	2,415
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	34	30				
Cuba, - - - - -						
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	371	330	-	-	1,047	235
Portugal, - - - - -	1,456	700	-	-	1,543	1,440
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -					28,886	26,216
Italy and Malta, - - - - -					14,449	11,399
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -					50	22
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Uncertain, - - - - -						
Total, -	118,591	96,906	1,735	1,194	54,778	49,380

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	TEAS.					
	Bohea.	Souchong and other black.	Imperial, gunpowder, and gomee.	Hyson and young hy- son.	Hyson skin and other green.	Value.
	Pounds.					Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	8	-	-	-	20
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	31	-	-	-	17
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	15	-	-	-	8
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	10	-	4
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	57	-	-	-	31
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	1	-	8	15	29
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	404	79	377	-	415
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	179	-	-	-	100
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	186	-	384	-	398
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	5	-	26	-	12
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	66	-	46
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	52	-	45
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	761	-	636
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	29	19	-	-	45
China, - - - - -	498,570	1,169,533	459,192	2,365,917	2,143,493	1,858,962
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	5	-	-	-	3
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	12	-	6
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	498,570	1,170,453	459,290	2,367,613	2,143,508	1,860,777



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	COFFEE.		COCOA.		CHOCOLATE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	62,924	14,455	1,217	172		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,654,949	356,447	66,092	14,604	36	13
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	531,831	143,865	226,878	53,684	250	88
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,666,812	309,886				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	5,859	1,186				
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	50	25
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	14,163	1,996				
British West Indies, - - - - -	23,977	4,947				
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	177	39				
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	7	1
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	3	1	-	-	60	9
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -					10	2
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	78,263	16,076	99,653	13,389	15	2
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	8,394,393	1,801,150	181,938	15,981	147	30
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	17,332	2,244	-	-	188	58
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	2,534	468				
Cuba, - - - - -	8,570,937	1,812,729	12,100	1,946	295	167
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	1,304,855	284,354	24,645	4,617	4	1
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,110,121	247,559	723,156	139,747	189	133
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	1,511	310				
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	2,283,280	544,065	14,332	1,292		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -						
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	8,370	1,861				
China, - - - - -	8	2				
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -	51,954	8,751				
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Uncertain, - - - - -	1,137	258				
Total, -	25,782,390	5,552,649	1,350,011	245,432	1,251	469

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	SUGAR.					FRUIT, &c.
	Brown.	White, clayed, and powdered.	Value.	Candy, loaf, and lump.	Value.	Almonds.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	2,322,537	4,515	128,164	-	-	1,148
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	11,899,738	55,269	749,804	-	-	3,474
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -				1,122	108	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,962,143	-	156,124			
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	523,184	394	37,770	171	24	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	196,160	-	11,677			
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	5,008	-	400	-	-	95,404
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	1,387,458	8,087	93,287			
British West Indies, - - - - -	147,303	-	6,942			
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	19,090	-	1,399	468	90	28
Other British colonies, - - - - -	89	-	5			
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -				557	66	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						49,200
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						24,076
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	709,909	326	35,945			
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	24,241	-	1,631	-	-	3,989
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						36
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						69,931
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	2,926,260	-	145,735			
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -						
Cuba, - - - - -	41,361,231	10,601,672	2,926,963	105	13	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	8,379,671	82,213	480,998			
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -						
Portugal, - - - - -						34
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	3,597,491	389	188,527			
Italy and Malta, - - - - -						14,840
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -		6	1			
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	313,294	-	15,475			
China, - - - - -	687,495	81,986	53,045	2,593	273	
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -	1,052	-	56			
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Uncertain, - - - - -	7,459	-	481			
Total, - - - - -	77,470,813	10,834,857	5,034,429	5,016	574	262,160

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					Value.
	FRUITS.					
	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins.		
				In jars and boxes.	All other.	
	Pounds.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	117
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	441	-	444
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	106	-	-	-	10
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,727	326	437
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	3,214	-	60	-	-	447
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	3,891	-	1,643	1,000,229	296,330	83,460
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	72	-	6
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	265	12	45
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	60,747	81	72	-	11,779
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	24	6,372	1,023	7,115	-	2,993
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,431	-	445
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	436	197,130	40,113	13,336
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	12,803	1,487,930	1,823,644	192,566
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	109	-	12
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	50	173	-	23
Portugal, - - - - -	-	627	1,931	390	-	299
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	300	-	-	10
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	5,459	-	10,925	1,362	145,351	11,799
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	107,713	-	3,294	5,260	20,704	12,652
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	478	-	106,734	-	226,545	25,915
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	15,049	861
China, - - - - -	-	-	51,686	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	85,259	6,860
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	120,779	67,852	190,966	2,704,706	2,653,333	364,516



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	CANDLES.		Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Value.	SPICE.
	Tallow.	Wax or spermaceti.					Mace.
	Pounds.					Dollars.	Pounds.
Russia, - - - - -	83,178	-	-	-	2,495,485	211,637	5
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	4,938	-	164	-	1,078	623	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	357	-	25	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	11,511	88	-	20,196	13,447	4,462	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	6,954	-	-	832	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,095	-	162	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	27,773	12,281	73,509	12,744	733
Scotland, - - - - -	2,836	-	874	-	-	451	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	45	6,235	-	494	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,746	-	178	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14,321	1,116	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	27	-	-	-	-	4	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	14	-	-	76	158	28	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	300	15	26
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	4,509	-	-	405	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	8,164	1,267	-	1,647	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	46,219	-	102	258,912	20,439	24,841	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,507	133	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	30,058	-	2,563	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	3	3,087	-	34	-	1,362	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	32	4,665	235,892	21,376	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	41,436	4,905	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	37,879	-	1,769	121,037	14,983	16,838	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	86,841	-	160	108,006	254,070	37,913	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	216,519	7,830	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	93,228	8,275	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	273,446	3,175	50,546	566,965	3,476,372	360,859	764

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	SPICES.					
	Nutmegs.	Cinna- mon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Chinese cassia.
	Pounds.					Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	44	8
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	1,201	1,645	258,319	55,689
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	10	-	-	-	-	33
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	5,466	-	984	3,967
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	29,392	-	-	6,311	246,659	64,414
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	1,194	10,786	133	507,697	-	54,064
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	1	1	-	20	31	14
Other British colonies, - - - - -	63	-	174	-	586	504
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	80	-	1,638	-	-	1,093
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	10,722	-	-	7,003
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	7,858	-	-	3,278
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	516	-	1,150	28,013	5,459
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	249	-	-	200
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,602	507
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	25	310,963	49,493
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	154	-	-	-	110,155	7,989
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	70
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	9,838	-	18
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	679
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	308,770	-	6
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	21,547
Asia, generally, - - - - -	175	-	-	2,136,026	-	491,238
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	82,491
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	147,068
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	95	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	20
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	31,069	11,303	27,441	2,971,577	952,356	491,382
						505,340

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	INDIGO.		COTTON.		Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars.	Snuff.	Value of tobacco and snuff.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	16	-	32
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	192	313	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	44,017	65,092	-	-	-	106	51
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	11,546	25,336	21,998	2,144	-	55	21
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	185	313
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	955,882	1,538,605	-	-	3,116	-	324
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	4	6	-	-	-	69	17
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	-	7
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	332	690	22,982	2,961	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	32,041	26,927	-	-	-	6	3
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	19,384	25,154	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	1,822	2,247	41,359	5,604	-	568	434
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	61,708	78,388	137,174	16,259	-	14	4
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	597	84	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	16,041	3,154	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	1,126,928	1,762,758	240,151	30,206	3,135	1,005	1,207



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	GUNPOWDER.		Bristles.	Glue.	Value.	OCHRE.	
	Quantity.	Value.				Dry.	In oil.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	141,129	7,879	55,354		
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	1,888	-	730	871	
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	2,437	-	2,240		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	13	4	-	-	-		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	100	-	197		
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	100,387	24,589	55,602	2,697	18,206	611,150	106,862
Scotland, - - - - -	1,583	260	-	-	-		
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	61,109	12,876		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
British American colonies, - - - - -	2,596	1,202	-	-	-	264	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	216	77	67	100	108		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	598,964	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	85,966	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	416	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	2,249	-	332		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-		
Total, -	104,795	26,132	203,472	71,785	90,043	1,297,631	106,862

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.				
	White and red lead.	Whiting & Paris white.	Value.	LEAD.	
				Pig, bar, and sheet.	Shot.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -					
Prussia, - - - - -					
Sweden, - - - - -	3,956	-	258		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	75,569	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	44,276	25
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Holland, - - - - -	262,620	-	16,630		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,339	-	128	12,408	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	3,700,474	195,914	254,889	2,583,489	1,937,778
Scotland, - - - - -	26,893	-	1,756	12,600	11,068
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	369,739	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-		
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	12,993	551
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-		
British American colonies, - - - - -	1,686	-	191	790	2,421
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	400	3,224	88	92,560	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	8,385		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	1,191	7,126	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	7,105	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	200	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	6,614	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	666	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	426	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	20,666	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	384	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	12		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	6,781	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	2,757	-	207		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-		
China, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-		
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-		
Total, -	4,001,125	199,138	283,735	3,254,392	1,951,843
					266,441

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	CORDAGE.			Value.	COPPER AND COMPOSITION		Value.
	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread, and seines.		Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	
	Pounds.			Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	675,326	358,208	77,185	56,080	-	1,071	198
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	226	58	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	1,522	60	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	4,679	-	-	380	448	25	95
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	6,551	1,798	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	19,934	1,222	152,803	46,544	61,680	7,080	18,367
Scotland, - - - - -	5,890	335	30,995	7,853	-	745	147
Ireland, - - - - -	-	1,366	495	243	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	79,353	184,661	18,804	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	1,580	-	-	142	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	140	111	47	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	4,572	-	1,213	693	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	2,529	39,576	42,545	12,020	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	1,176	-	138	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	6,564	-	519	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	3,783	-	1,095	525	-	-	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	17,597	-	1,128	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	70	1,210	245	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	630	-	44	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	718,293	506,237	500,612	147,321	62,128	8,921	18,807



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.							
	IRON AND STEEL WIRE.		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Tacks, brads, & sprigs.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.	Sheet, rod, and hoop.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.				Cwt.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,474	19,293
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	280
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	524
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,020	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6,399	-	178
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,263	-	227
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	775,643	98,788	40,771	866,736	165,879	147,097	34,036	186,908
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	14,372	4,847	5,797	30	1,745
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	842	-	-	-	74
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	131
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	8,848	3,573	-	5,355	1,325	-	728	1,758
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,649	-	-	435
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	755	-	-	-	-	88
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	182	-	5,742	-	248
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,506	-	-	-	38
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,110	-	180
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	92
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	56
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	12,489	-	719
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	48
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	784,491	102,361	41,526	890,643	182,100	193,817	37,424	213,022

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	MANUFACTURES OF IRON.			IRON.		
	In bars and bolts.			In pigs.	Castings.	Value.
	Manufactured by rolling.	Otherwise.	Value.			
	Cwt.		Dollars.	Cwt.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	120,890	383,915			
Prussia, - - - - -	-	339,885	1,051,055			
Sweden, - - - - -	-	1,148	3,570			
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	1,949	5,480			
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-					
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-					
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-					
Holland, - - - - -	-	9,284	25,779	-	44	60
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	200	555			
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-					
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	98,954	29,548	272,325	11,377	8,464	44,594
Scotland, - - - - -	1,001	80	2,250	12,237	986	20,871
Ireland, - - - - -	401	5,897	37,719			
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-					
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-					
British African ports, - - - - -	-					
British East Indies, - - - - -	-					
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	12	40	-	2	10
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-					
British American colonies, - - - - -	315	970	3,395	-	771	4,937
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-					
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	586	18,962	67,687	-	396	1,963
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-			
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-					
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-					
French East Indies, - - - - -	-					
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-					
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-					
Hayti, - - - - -	-					
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-					
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-					
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-					
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-					
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-					
Cuba, - - - - -	-					
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-					
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	51	1,002	1,578			
Portugal, - - - - -	-	162	500			
Madeira, - - - - -	-					
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	2,816	8,930			
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-					
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-					
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-					
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-					
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-					
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-					
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-					
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-					
China, - - - - -	-					
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-					
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-					
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-					
Africa, generally, - - - - -	26	-	90			
South Seas, - - - - -	-					
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-					
Uncertain, - - - - -	-					
Total, -	101,334	532,805	1,864,868	23,614	10,663	72,435

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	STEEL.		HEMP.		ALUM.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	162,165	930,405		
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -	1,489	4,895	3,612	25,399	2,678	8,325
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	41	199				
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	686	4,437		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	61	160				
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -	1,825	16,922				
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	11,493	155,092	6,294	46,957	58	231
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -						
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -	56	743	-	-	4	14
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	818	9,078	767	4,829	459	1,570
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	3	64				
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	54	770				
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -						
Cuba, - - - - -						
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -						
Portugal, - - - - -	122	1,000	248	3,920		
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	30	176
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -			2,704	24,123		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	136	690	2,027	14,694		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	116	285
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Uncertain, - - - - -						
Total, -	16,098	189,613	178,503	1,054,764	3,345	10,601



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	COPPERAS.		SALT.		COAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	31,142	6,056	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	11,727	3,767	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	186,192	33,467	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	9,966	12,584	1,692,398	307,451	654,248	93,136
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	4,891	550	158,231	17,098
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	83,372	15,517	39,234	7,485
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	48,614	5,860	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	781,194	114,549	936	210
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	726	30	55,101	16,048	117,963	21,807
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	48,270	7,256	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	13,886	1,265	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	98,440	8,319	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	262	55	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	23,089	3,757	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	61,263	4,400	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	90,889	8,745	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	4,856	701	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	18,491	4,267	216	-54
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	11,073	1,723	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	4,872	599	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	642,972	64,686	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	18,315	1,882	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	54,836	4,572	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	90,733	8,826	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	10,395	1,590	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	108	24	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	10,692	12,614	4,087,381	625,932	970,828	139,790

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.							
	FISH.				Value.	GLASS.		
	Foreign caught & dried.	Salmon.	Mackerel.	All other.		Black quart bottles.	Window.	Value.
	Quintals.	Barrels.			Dollars.	Gross.	100 sq. ft.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	200
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	158
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	5	74	16	-	90
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	26
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	1	-	-	2	26	12,286	6,270	116,305
Scotland, - - - - -	27	-	-	8	214	1,289	250	7,367
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	5	12	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	45
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	593	1,244	387	71	18,831	30	2	187
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	80	-	-	4	36	525	236	4,492
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	539	26	2,698
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	207	-	1,094
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	479
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	46
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	72
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	10	-	-	-	59	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	56
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	154
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	20
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	41	631
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	712	1,244	387	95	19,255	15,147	6,845	134,147

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	Boots.	Shoes and slippers.	Value.	SEGARS.		PLAYING CARDS.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pairs.		Dollars.	1,000.	Dollars.	Packs.
Russia, - - - - -	-	7	9				
Prussia, - - - - -	-						
Sweden, - - - - -	-	1	1				
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	227	1,461		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	202	2,346		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Holland, - - - - -	1	143	111				
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	83	324	780	1	5		
Scotland, - - - - -	-	4	3				
Ireland, - - - - -	3	81	115				
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	7	8				
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-				
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	9	72		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-				
British American colonies, - - - - -	49	43	109				
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	96	24				
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	15	15	64	270	17		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	29	13,736	7,696	1,200	75	576	32
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-				
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Hayti, - - - - -	-	307	137	126	800		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	10	100		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	1	6		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	84	360		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	18,769	189,769		
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	151	1,000		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	162	1,266		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Portugal, - - - - -	-	39	23				
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	1	5		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	1	175	81				
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-				
China, - - - - -	-	44	31				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-				
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-				
Total, -	181	14,979	9,192	21,213	197,282	576	32



## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—Continued.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.					TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTATIONS.	
	Free of duty.	Paying ad valorem rates of duty.	Paying specific rates of duty.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	From each country.	From the dominions of each Power.
	Dollars.						
Russia, - - - - -	27,878	161,803	3,117,647	3,232,678	74,650	3,307,328	3,307,328
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	19,007	37,594	1,095,187	942,563	209,225	1,151,788	1,544,907
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	82,159	7,298	303,662	377,065	16,054	393,119	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	9,047	12,185	21,232	-	21,232	2,535,406
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	299,274	96,330	2,113,570	2,489,654	24,520	2,514,174	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	186,613	319,382	358,000	822,938	41,057	863,995	2,708,162
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	698,265	31,777	760,981	1,473,840	17,183	1,491,023	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	3,783	1,681	347,680	353,144	-	353,144	32,108,947
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	580,513	29,219,665	2,308,769	29,227,672	2,881,275	32,108,947	
Scotland, - - - - -	4,202	1,807,782	79,332	887,233	1,004,083	1,891,316	806,024
Ireland, - - - - -	6,723	713,885	85,416	591,528	214,496	806,024	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	56,508	129,687	304,183	490,378	-	490,378	39,537,829
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
British East Indies, - - - - -	54,709	1,502,242	1,715,266	3,272,217	-	3,272,217	335,537
British West Indies, - - - - -	179,417	10,634	145,486	302,292	33,245	335,537	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	387,897	58,403	80,517	495,737	31,080	526,817	106,593
Other British colonies, - - - - -	93,899	2,982	9,712	23,593	83,000	106,593	
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	131,376	1,321,311	126,070	894,568	684,189	1,578,757	5,688,835
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	117,840	4,476,038	1,094,957	5,268,797	420,038	5,688,835	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	17,199	130,477	253,322	335,623	65,375	400,998	969,509
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	33,091	9,001	927,417	969,509	-	969,509	
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,341,817
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	378,128	109,705	1,853,984	2,292,172	49,645	2,341,817	322,535
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	3,510	264,633	54,392	322,535	-	322,535	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	2,908	18,374	482,374	503,656	-	503,656	241,195
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	2,836	4,156	234,203	241,195	-	241,195	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	5,173	54,263	175,132	234,568	-	234,568	286,910
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	232,476	27,352	27,082	266,431	20,479	286,910	
Cuba, - - - - -	713,660	427,748	6,157,914	6,967,054	332,268	7,299,322	935,667
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	111,450	8,544	815,673	935,667	-	935,667	
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,658,243	355,317	539,428	2,526,149	26,839	2,552,988	442,666
Portugal, - - - - -	5,784	136,417	300,465	432,969	9,697	442,666	
Madeira, - - - - -	6,097	4,825	177,835	188,757	-	188,757	202,445
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	1,083	38,312	163,050	197,800	4,645	202,445	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	39,228	303	7,891	47,422	-	47,422	1,486,567
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. col. - - - - -	642,616	66,768	777,183	1,472,574	13,993	1,486,567	1,562,033
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	307,246	1,022,856	231,931	1,562,033	-	1,562,033	
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	33,933	162,060	78,382	274,375	-	274,375	364,677
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	22,024	312,717	29,936	364,677	-	364,677	
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	7,191	5,193	51,491	63,875	-	63,875	5,242,536
China, - - - - -	1,067	3,243,968	1,997,501	5,242,536	-	5,242,536	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	8,879	1,154	161,858	171,891	-	171,891	1,590
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	1,590	1,590	-	1,590	
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	48,885	49,520	17,139	115,370	174	115,544	86,024
South Seas, - - - - -	85,938	-	86	86,024	-	86,024	
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	11	739	750	-	750	750
Total, - - - - -	7,298,708	46,361,215	29,581,618	76,984,331	6,257,210	83,241,541	83,241,541

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 2.

*A summary statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States in American and foreign vessels, commencing the 1st day of October, 1821, and ending the 30th day of September, 1822.*

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
Copper, brass, and tin, in pigs or bars, - - - - -	\$581,964	\$16,420	\$598,384
Bullion, - - - - -	296,372	115,072	411,444
Gold and silver coin, - - - - -	2,619,354	339,048	2,958,402
Dyewoods, - - - - -	288,075	19,936	308,011
Raw hides, - - - - -	2,028,891	12,572	2,041,463
Brimstone and sulphur, - - - - -	58,831	697	59,528
Furs, undressed, - - - - -	265,560	30,779	296,339
Plaster of Paris, - - - - -	116,051	4,492	120,543
Burr-stones, unwrought, - - - - -	7,492	3,475	10,967
All other articles free of duty, - - - - -	468,533	25,094	493,627
Total, - - - - -	\$6,731,123	567,585	7,298,708

  

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
Manufactures of woollen, piece goods, cloths and cassimeres, - - - - -	\$8,112,518	\$379,417	\$8,491,935
worsted and stuffs, - - - - -	2,205,668	63,845	2,269,513
blankets and rugs, - - - - -	859,382	131,765	991,147
cotton, piece goods, printed and colored, - - - - -	5,295,909	560,854	5,856,763
white, - - - - -	2,716,427	235,200	2,951,627
nankeens, - - - - -	823,365	-	823,365
woollen and cotton hose, - - - - -	794,365	72,253	866,618
cotton twist, yarn, and thread, - - - - -	172,945	8,898	181,843
linens, bleached and unbleached, - - - - -	3,005,373	1,127,374	4,132,747
silk goods, - - - - -	6,629,877	211,051	6,840,928
hempen goods, - - - - -	138,942	193,900	332,842
brass, - - - - -	335,805	16,737	352,542
copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value, - - - - -	142,486	18,449	160,935
iron and steel, other than that paying a specific rate of duty, - - - - -	2,526,834	240,923	2,767,757
wares, glass, other than that paying a specific rate of duty, - - - - -	193,332	123,826	317,158
China, - - - - -	45,844	11,501	57,345
earthen and stone, - - - - -	816,781	290,483	1,107,264
tin and pewter, - - - - -	15,736	2,415	18,151
paper, writing and wrapping, - - - - -	88,946	5,793	94,739
gold, silver, and precious stones, - - - - -	141,632	12,394	154,026
hats, caps, and bonnets, - - - - -	692,905	30,507	723,412
Unmanufactured wool, - - - - -	370,806	16,506	387,312
copper, subject to a duty of 15 per cent. - - - - -	47,844	16,788	64,632
tin, in sheets or plates, - - - - -	194,819	24,367	219,186
All other articles paying an ad valorem rate of duty, - - - - -	5,586,593	610,835	6,197,428
Total, - - - - -	41,955,134	4,406,081	46,361,215

## STATEMENT—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.				QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
				In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Duck and sheetings, - - -	pieces,	142,644	1,519,701	316	4,785	142,960	1,524,486		
Wines, - - - - -	gallons,	2,805,763	1,741,094	262,453	123,533	3,068,216	1,864,627		
Spirits, from grain, - - -	- do.	781,697	278,429	15,110	6,692	796,807	285,121		
other materials, - - -	- do.	4,219,968	2,128,669	72,214	36,471	4,292,182	2,165,140		
Molasses, - - - - -	- do.	11,904,254	2,381,748	86,315	16,607	11,990,569	2,398,355		
Beer, ale, and porter, - - -	- do.	60,370	54,294	58,221	42,612	118,591	96,906		
Oil, fish and olive, in casks, - - -	- do.	57,707	49,380	-	-	57,707	49,380		
Teas, - - - - -	pounds,	6,639,426	1,860,761	8	16	6,639,434	1,860,777		
Coffee, - - - - -	- do.	25,527,840	5,497,837	254,550	54,812	25,782,390	5,552,649		
Cocoa, - - - - -	- do.	1,350,011	245,432	-	-	1,350,011	245,432		
Chocolate, - - - - -	- do.	1,216	450	35	19	1,251	469		
Sugar, brown and white, - - -	- do.	87,061,566	4,966,170	1,244,104	68,259	88,305,670	5,034,429		
candy, loaf, and lump, - - -	- do.	4,628	539	388	35	5,016	574		
Fruits, - - - - -	- do.	5,989,819	363,617	9,977	899	5,999,796	364,516		
Candles, cheese, soap, and tallow, - - -	- do.	4,156,786	344,198	213,718	16,661	4,370,504	360,859		
Spices, - - - - -	- do.	4,469,198	503,414	16,694	1,926	4,485,892	505,340		
Indigo, - - - - -	- do.	1,123,150	1,758,980	3,778	3,778	1,126,928	1,762,758		
Cotton, - - - - -	- do.	223,554	27,184	16,597	3,022	240,151	30,206		
Tobacco and snuff, - - - - -	- do.	4,029	1,058	111	149	4,140	1,207		
Gunpowder, - - - - -	- do.	81,094	21,581	23,701	4,551	104,795	26,132		
Bristles and glue, - - - - -	- do.	249,019	84,295	26,238	5,748	275,257	90,043		
Paints, ochre, &c. - - - - -	- do.	4,619,337	172,744	1,985,419	110,991	6,604,756	283,735		
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet, - - -	- do.	1,608,338	198,836	1,297,897	67,605	2,906,235	266,441		
Cordage, - - - - -	- do.	1,554,282	125,863	170,860	21,458	1,725,142	147,321		
Copper and composition rods and spikes, - - -	- do.	68,988	15,029	2,061	3,778	71,049	18,807		
Iron and steel wire, - - - - -	- do.	708,011	92,562	76,480	9,799	784,491	102,361		
Iron, tacks, nails, anchors, and sheet, - - -	- do.	4,329,838	170,112	1,059,736	42,910	5,389,574	213,022		
in bars and bolts, rolled, - - -	- cwt.	73,620	1,575,863	27,714	289,005	101,334	1,864,868		
do. do. hammered, - - -	- do.	467,576	65,229	65,229	23,614	532,805	72,435		
in pigs, - - - - -	- do.	9,163	42,948	14,451	29,487	23,614			
castings, - - - - -	- do.	8,530	2,133	2,133	10,663	10,663			
Steel, - - - - -	- do.	14,125	171,202	1,973	18,411	16,098	189,613		
Hemp, - - - - -	- do.	167,169	1,000,068	11,334	54,696	178,503	1,054,764		
Alum, - - - - -	- do.	2,629	8,278	716	2,323	3,345	10,601		
Copperas, - - - - -	- do.	6,138	5,473	4,554	7,141	10,692	12,614		
Salt, - - - - -	bushels,	3,480,228	522,196	607,153	103,736	4,087,381	625,932		
Coal, - - - - -	- do.	675,776	105,899	295,052	33,891	970,828	139,790		
Fish, dried, - - - - -	quintals,	595	18,990	117	265	712	19,255		
pickled, - - - - -	barrels,	1,718	8	8	1,726				
Glass, black quart bottles, - - -	gross,	3,932	46,164	11,215	87,983	15,147	134,147		
window, - - - - -	100 sq. feet,	4,405	2,440	2,440	6,845				
Boots and shoes, - - - - -	pairs,	11,321	3,610	3,839	2,582	15,160	9,192		
Segars, - - - - -	1,000,	19,028	190,374	2,185	6,908	21,213	197,282		
Playing cards, - - - - -	packs,	576	32	-	-	576	32		
Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty, -	-	-	28,298,074	-	1,283,544	-	29,581,618		
free of duty, - - - - -	-	-	6,731,123	-	567,585	-	7,298,708		
paying ad valorem rates of duty, -	-	-	41,955,134	-	4,406,081	-	46,361,215		
Total value in dollars, -	-	-	76,984,331	-	6,257,210	-	83,241,541		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



## No. 3.

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported, commencing on the 1st October, 1821, and ending on the 30th September, 1822.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	FISH.					OIL.	
	Dried or smoked.	Value.	Pickled.		Value.	Spermaceti.	Value.
	Quintals.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -							
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	7,050	19,336	3,217	40	10,815	40	50
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	12,196	29,107	8,372	226	28,091	285	246
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	300	776	140	-	595		
Holland, - - - - -	10	36					
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	23,642	46,734	5,537	366	22,292		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	791	2,376	802	567	5,060		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -							
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	2,690	6,067	-	-	-	65	44
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -	136	432	388	1,974	3,117	1,305	1,035
British West Indies, - - - - -	141	309	38	3	176		
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	103	-	463		
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	59	142	3	-	21		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	68,746	200,081	11,071	127	38,487	234	180
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	811	2,433	37	237	543		
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	34,017	96,558	18,534	504	63,496	1,052	804
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	1,766	5,464					
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	154	392					
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	691	2,034	16	15	248		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	1,196	3,725	709	238	2,547		
Cuba, - - - - -	31,199	81,977	4,360	387	15,590	2,801	2,021
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	6,373	16,044	2,702	110	9,492		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	9,466	36,525	2,697	880	12,150	1,228	1,260
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -	849	2,428	222	-	819		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	568	1,488					
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	6	13	50	-	207		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	12,217	37,354	2,595	271	9,228	600	420
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	9,676	24,263	1,102	-	3,230		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -	-	-	13	-	39		
Asia, generally, - - - - -	483	1,983	361	442	1,611		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	15,045	45,680	5,919	604	19,948		
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	226	695	61	200	534		
South Seas, - - - - -	7	21					
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	777	2,257	78	-	309		
Total, -	241,288	666,730	69,127	7,191	249,108	7,610	6,060

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	OIL.		SPERMACEI CANDLES.		WOOD.		
	Whale and other fish.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Staves & heading.	Shingles.	Boards, plank, and scantling.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	1,000.	1,000 feet.	
Russia, - - - - -	22,736	6,593					
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -	36,548	11,196	60	25			
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	4,880	1,865	8,739	3,379	233	3,408	2,111
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	24,273	7,322					
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	14,763	5,535	32,446	12,052	544	2,940	3,387
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	150	60	1,006	414			
Holland, - - - - -	100,290	31,914	49	20	220		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	26,438	9,554	22,761	9,322	131	1,848	2,534
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -			14,504	5,378		40	31
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -					1,400		477
Scotland, - - - - -					22		
Ireland, - - - - -					1,974		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	2,787	1,188	19,478	7,181	1,442	41	146
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -			3,823	1,308			94
British West Indies, - - - - -	501	115			1,344	3,993	3,812
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -	384	204			2,860	4,061	825
Other British colonies, - - - - -					62	46	229
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	438,865	122,250	11,112	4,123	26		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	15,264	4,884			156		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -					71		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	33,901	12,896	21,009	7,981	2,276	17,615	13,961
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	2,149	822	780	117			22
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	17,478	6,897	21,453	8,329	37	11,156	7,083
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	78,526	27,905			352		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -					381		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	20,945	6,944	877	295	226	14	310
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	164	169	3,497	1,454		698	527
Cuba, - - - - -	24,183	9,692	103,089	38,791	122	4,341	24,512
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	346	104	2,863	959	81	1,394	2,034
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	20,248	7,797	61,786	22,795	66	59	3,502
Portugal, - - - - -	52,015	17,164	905	330	965		22
Madeira, - - - - -	4,519	1,378	4,542	1,679	198		482
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	5,817	1,945	243	85	260	44	564
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -			252	93		52	119
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	36,413	12,801	34,608	13,636	64	20	622
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	31	12	2,694	1,061	44		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	1,473	479					
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -					1		
China, - - - - -			5,996	2,313			
Asia, generally, - - - - -			13,159	4,919			66
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	4,126	1,631	4,605	1,849	193	413	897
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	112	99	2,115	735			92
South Seas, - - - - -					30		2
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -			1,474	603	3		27
Total, - - - - -	990,325	311,415	399,925	151,226	15,784	52,183	68,490

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	WOOD.					
	Hewn timber.	Value.	Other lumber.	Masts and spars.	Oak bark and other dye.	All manufactures of.
	Tons.	Dollars.				
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	21,995	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	360	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,400
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	34	28,984	1,656	491	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	20	47,476	7,265	734	-	8,577
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	3,998	-	-	12,252	189
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	30,674	4,870	183	-	9,931
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	675	50	192	-	446
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	590	46,258	5,978	17,253	61,003	2,070
Scotland, - - - - -	-	645	-	-	175	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	48,576	-	-	1,699	10
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	56,893	-	10	381	100
British African ports, - - - - -	-	1,708	650	3,960	-	59
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	66,135	5,044	247	-	517
British West Indies, - - - - -	1,710	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	482	102,332	1,891	3,891	-	1,491
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	2,964	50	234	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	514	145	-	24,788	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	5,670	-	-	7,243	20
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	3,266	-	-	2,127	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	3,273	178,443	25,538	1,798	-	24,980
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	252	-	-	-	179
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	748	90,057	1,893	30	-	6,615
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	16,708	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	14,907	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	13,509	-	52	-	125
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	6,817	75	99	-	913
Cuba, - - - - -	3,630	270,524	25,385	230	3,859	87,132
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	23,195	1,736	-	-	2,701
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	18,590	3,927	443	-	7,482
Portugal, - - - - -	-	50,692	-	34	950	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	11,145	30	24	-	199
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	17,147	82	-	-	338
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	1,194	-	-	-	147
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	7,666	1,231	533	-	14,177
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	1,191	-	-	8,287	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	586	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	30	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	660	-	100	-	815
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	13,071	5,008	-	-	9,826
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	987	64	-	-	1,904
South Seas, - - - - -	-	458	165	-	-	10,830
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	388	-	-	-	3,710
Total, - - - - -	10,487	1,184,399	92,733	30,538	145,705	197,883



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	NAVAL STORES.			ASHES, POT & PEARL.		Skins and furs.	GINSENG.	
	Tar and pitch.	Rosin and turpen- tine.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quant'y.	Value.
	Barrels.		Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,702		
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	577	15	1,100	-	-	40		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	316	124	3,023	1	33	510		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Holland, - - - - -	-	1,350	3,830	2,252	297,110	2,632		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	428	265	1,864	-	-	1,690		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	960	60	2,511	-	-	2,200	1,999	640
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	52,642	79,248	310,786	804	103,055	223,865	4,253	1,795
Scotland, - - - - -	1,365	-	2,616	12	1,779			
Ireland, - - - - -	10,159	3,215	30,527	310	37,929			
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Gibraltar, - - - - -	779	1,900	5,351	-	-			
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
British East Indies, - - - - -	2,095	471	5,910	-	-			
British West Indies, - - - - -	2,452	97	3,908	-	-			
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	23	-	51	-	-			
British American colonies, - - - - -	7,018	2,180	18,490	4,997	492,817	37,881		
Other British colonies, - - - - -	22	-	28	-	-			
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	15	240	487	47	6,805	122,598		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	452	-	872	1,168	157,837	18,320		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	500		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,378	233	4,452	1	215			
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	75	55	280	-	-			
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Hayti, - - - - -	725	63	1,345	-	-	426		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	625		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	40	-	80	-	-			
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	45	50	192	-	-	620		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	1,092	24	2,201	-	-			
Cuba, - - - - -	3,549	238	6,135	1	25	5,034		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	156	-	253	-	-			
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	5,716	1,725	16,192	4	370	4,327		
Portugal, - - - - -	411	612	1,925	3	280			
Madeira, - - - - -	110	-	222	-	-			
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	207	17	461	-	-			
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	48	14	148	-	-			
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	3,212	2,155	11,407	5	675	174		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	1,154	1,184	4,955	-	-			
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	358	728	-	-			
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	20	-	40	-	-			
China, - - - - -	31	-	83	-	-	78,158	729,148	304,181
Asia, generally, - - - - -	834	110	2,359	-	-			
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	340	24	850	1	123			
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
Africa, generally, - - - - -	142	35	412	-	-			
South Seas, - - - - -	135	30	330	-	-			
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	490	74	1,465	-	-		18,317	7,327
Total, -	100,213	96,166	447,869	9,606	1,099,053	501,302	753,717	313,943

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Beef.	Tallow.	Hides.	Horn'd cattle.	Value.	Butter.	Cheese.	Value.
	Barrels.	Pounds.	Number of.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -								
Prussia, - - - - -								
Sweden, - - - - -								
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	3,993	-	-	43	27,868	32,196	36,098	7,467
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -								
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	8,753	5,664	-	1	58,719	57,507	58,175	12,661
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	311	-	-	-	2,367			
Holland, - - - - -	20	-	-	-	205			
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	7,719	214	-	57	55,747	121,444	54,033	22,685
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	2,097	-	-	-	14,326	51,389	19,978	9,634
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	13,014	-	75,104			
Scotland, - - - - -								
Ireland, - - - - -								
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -								
Gibraltar, - - - - -	1,833	-	-	-	10,500	457	7,399	737
British African ports, - - - - -								
British East Indies, - - - - -	343	-	-	-	3,216	4,025	9,622	1,714
British West Indies, - - - - -	43	-	-	397	10,578	250	162	68
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -								
British American colonies, - - - - -	2,130	54,110	1,619	2,755	93,676	361,682	116,205	54,873
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	18	750			
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -								
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	2,727	-	-	-	15,173			
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	200	-	446	-	1,760			
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	18,100	-	-	213	133,431	7,534	10,271	2,058
French East Indies, - - - - -								
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	110	-	-	-	1,021	1,333	3,386	496
Other French African ports, - - - - -								
Hayti, - - - - -	10,546	688	-	-	70,955	145,871	136,376	31,999
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	215	-	-	-	1,130			
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,361	2,918	465
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	52	-	-	-	272	4,579	52	776
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -								
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	322	-	-	-	2,458	13,615	10,281	3,306
Cuba, - - - - -	15,981	1,509	-	-	107,135	187,790	115,280	34,234
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	1,108	-	-	-	7,203	19,689	8,236	3,238
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	5,915	1,671	-	-	43,291	80,617	57,639	18,927
Portugal, - - - - -	1,400	-	-	-	7,470	-	6,264	548
Madeira, - - - - -	879	-	-	-	6,371	2,062	1,324	402
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	128	-	-	-	760	-	4,077	369
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	169	-	-	-	1,244	3,246	1,827	727
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -								
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	3,579	-	-	-	26,315	8,693	10,912	2,181
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	834	-	-	-	5,748	253	13,798	956
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	175	-	-	-	1,013			
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	10	-	-	-	100			
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -								
China, - - - - -	184	-	-	-	1,123	1,020	155	237
Asia, generally, - - - - -	2,348	-	-	-	17,630	11,876	1,919	2,310
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	3,995	-	-	73	28,816	23,749	32,932	6,354
Europe, generally, - - - - -								
Africa, generally, - - - - -	330	-	-	-	2,600	1,165	2,629	466
South Seas, - - - - -	520	-	-	-	3,924	3,299	600	582
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	541	-	-	-	4,535	3,081	-	571
Total, -	97,610	63,856	15,079	3,557	844,534	1,149,783	722,548	221,041

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Pork.	Hams and bacon.	Lard.	Hogs.	Value.	Hors- es.	Mules.	Value.
	Barrels.	Pounds.		No. of.	Dollars.	No. of.		Dolls.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	1,932	62,560	119,723	99	39,543	44	-	2,462
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	4,796	89,027	421,997	14	99,810	116	-	8,848
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	147	3,010	-	-	1,906	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	20	-	-	-	315	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	3,025	60,711	154,496	154	55,001	80	30	7,129
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,093	37,033	19,325	-	18,088	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	1,200	-	-	125	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	3,991	25,672	-	3,069	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	169	31,854	-	-	5,797	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	92	1,962	6,410	101	2,317	35	-	2,582
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	16,355	39,168	107,930	2,729	222,547	215	-	19,100
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	216	1,840	4,864	-	3,063	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,047	14,464	37,094	965	21,036	455	68	31,994
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	32	-	-	-	434	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	20,986	101,623	633,252	186	307,873	55	-	4,817
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	33	4,379	1,750	-	1,034	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	796	11,409	19,309	-	11,072	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	7,282	400,373	2,133,910	5,238	379,079	58	3	8,650
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	788	21,888	69,744	10	17,010	16	-	960
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	4,226	140,552	210,042	-	83,244	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	264	100	8,604	-	3,722	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	165	2,344	6,631	-	3,003	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	44	1,409	549	-	699	2	-	420
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	49	1,073	186	-	778	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	2,238	30,446	10,882	-	22,962	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	128	4,945	-	-	1,842	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	50	-	-	-	462	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	6,165	-	-	620	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	50	-	2,000	-	820	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	100	1,403	-	-	1,073	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	473	28,760	12,988	-	10,334	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	1,145	31,108	123,823	287	30,523	106	20	6,791
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	113	5,150	-	-	1,906	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	259	2,452	3,188	15	3,588	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	239	546	3,445	-	3,204	-	-	-
Total, -	68,352	1,142,945	4,137,814	9,798	1,357,899	1,182	121	93,753



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	SHEEP.		WHEAT.		FLOUR.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No. of.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	120	240	-	-	32,039	196,861
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	96,895	606,521
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13	80
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	33,987	216,759
Holland, - - - - -	62	124	-	-	10,105	35,345
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	12,096	81,523
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	22,769	145,268
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	265	1,687
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	31,057	190,901
British East Indies, - - - - -	1,634	3,603	-	-	47	238
British West Indies, - - - - -	3,194	5,602	4,138	2,731	89,793	463,715
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	125	191	-	-	244	1,552
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	208	1,298
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	20	120
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	7,182	46,109
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	799	1,617	-	-	706	4,878
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	77,018	460,216
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	230	1,462
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,926	12,245
Other French African ports, - - - - -	8	16	-	-	9,508	56,476
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	144,980	918,339
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,183	27,626
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	84,336	537,802
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,105	13,192
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	21,375	126,252
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	24	75	-	-	210	1,282
Cuba, - - - - -	256	530	-	-	443	2,371
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	66	132	-	-	126,389	835,787
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	350	2,000
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	50	300
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	280	349	713	4,635
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	45	335
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	984	7,074
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14,362	95,095
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	319	2,057
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	599	4,002
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	314	2,077
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	80	146	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, -	6,368	12,276	4,418	3,080	827,865	5,103,280

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	INDIAN CORN.		MEAL.				Rye, oats, and other small grain, &c.
	Quantity.	Value.	Indian.	Value.	Rye.	Value.	
	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
Russia, - - - - -							
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	52,631	34,400	21,876	75,237	570	2,136	4,832
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	35,169	25,379	71,632	250,784	2,915	10,785	5,811
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -							
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	120,462	103,125	21,660	81,959	5,079	20,201	13,444
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -							
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	19,100	12,610	474	1,426			
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -							
British West Indies, - - - - -	57,787	37,015	5,411	17,834	1,021	4,033	4,606
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	190	594	-	-	19
British American colonies, - - - - -	59,590	40,473	9,024	29,254	9,737	36,242	5,156
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	24	72	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	53,471	40,328	2,869	8,482	122	449	8,377
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	4,579	3,562	2,861	10,028	13	54	2,781
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	24,113	19,073					
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	2,245	1,462					
Cuba, - - - - -	13,897	11,389	3,345	10,799	95	271	9,802
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	3,528	2,636	1,514	5,541	-	-	1,188
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	5,847	4,497	128	591	-	-	1,402
Portugal, - - - - -	1,500	1,027	-	-	-	-	60
Madeira, - - - - -	31,478	22,885	50	225	102	293	118
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	100	84	25	106			
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	351	342	30	143	2	10	1,895
Italy and Malta, - - - - -							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -							
Asia, generally, - - - - -							
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	22,190	17,215	7,052	28,955	291	1,190	3,840
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -							
South Seas, - - - - -	260	205	12	46	-	-	111
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	800	720	75	225			
Total, - - - - -	509,098	378,427	148,228	522,229	19,971	75,736	63,832

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	BISCUIT OR SHIP BREAD.			POTATOES.		APPLES.	
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -							
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	1,959	1,242	6,418	4,489	1,522	766	489
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	4,237	2,104	14,964	8,083	2,986	2,334	1,435
Danish West Indies, - - - - -							
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -							
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,144	931	7,680	10,376	4,086	1,038	762
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	651	354	2,471				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	18,754	19,356
Scotland, - - - - -	-	6	4	-	-	1,476	1,666
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	740	834
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	127	550	706	-	-	85	77
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -	355	150	1,547				
British West Indies, - - - - -	9,712	5,239	43,103	11,456	3,285	1,712	1,205
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	65	-	163	-	-	117	81
British American colonies, - - - - -	2,550	3,620	11,776	4,704	1,096	18,857	9,426
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	130	37		
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	377	371
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	741	437	2,740	14,659	5,029	1,270	1,062
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	100	293	400	152		
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	1,624	2,223	7,289	4,615	1,891	2,126	1,752
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	5	50	39	-	-	3	2
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	612	1,073	2,495	1,393	579	318	300
Cuba, - - - - -	4,319	3,439	16,543	51,785	19,138	11,354	8,087
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	502	643	1,982	1,710	621	98	85
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	4,253	4,350	17,358	545	246	323	337
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -	358	205	1,449				
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	68	-	179	-	-	35	58
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	630	20	2,236	-	-	5	4
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	5,950	4,454	25,072	710	277	25	20
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	140	27	446	600	150		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	200	125				
China, - - - - -	360	-	1,251				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	143	216	674				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	1,649	1,386	6,799	13,822	4,559	1,824	1,076
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	514	363	1,970	267	86	52	34
South Seas, - - - - -	713	-	2,557	70	18		
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	200	-	597				
Total, -	44,581	33,382	180,926	129,814	45,758	63,689	48,499



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	RICE.		COTTON.			INDIGO.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Sea island.	Other.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tierces.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	1,358	25,847	-	713,789	111,989		
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -	117	1,954	-	81,009	11,831		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	1,084	19,727					
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -			-	21,191	3,637		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	4,236	74,421					
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -	5,339	95,219	1,900	1,968,358	279,902		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,145	20,115					
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -							
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	23,681	428,033	9,667,914	94,240,280	17,011,822	207	155
Scotland, - - - - -	224	3,604	909,618	7,779,813	1,446,989		
Ireland, - - - - -	198	3,529	45,226	1,821,295	293,475		
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	447	8,062	-	226,714	29,900		
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -							
British West Indies, - - - - -	1,456	25,068					
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	4	78	-	305	38	7	14
British American colonies, - - - - -	749	12,855	-	900	135		
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	6,932	125,761	-	2,955,581	420,232		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	676	12,469	625,977	19,924,818	3,781,920	3,069	2,230
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -			-	957,409	145,584		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,708	31,270					
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	7	150					
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	9,258	167,357					
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	254	4,412					
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	39	776					
Cuba, - - - - -	15,445	268,088	-	445,964	85,766		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	113	2,175					
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,774	30,702					
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -	97	1,589					
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	56	930					
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	1	14					
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	524	9,541					
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	282	5,656	-	1,956,253	363,647		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -			-	210,138	32,568		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -			-	112,346	14,192		
Asia, generally, - - - - -							
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	6,529	115,927					
Europe, generally, - - - - -	3,294	57,144	-	8,297	1,431		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	4	40					
South Seas, - - - - -	7	130					
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	51	839					
Total, - - - - -	87,089	1,553,482	11,250,635	133,424,460	24,035,058	3,283	2,399

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	TOBACCO.		FLAXSEED.		HOPS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Hogsheads.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	50	5,505	-	-	27,760	1,855
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	1,849	150,535	-	-	17,021	1,321
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	214	10,551	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	213	10,030	-	-	20,647	2,065
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	809	45,798	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	10	783	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	23,584	1,339,618	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	476	28,360	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	3	426	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	26,740	2,436,805	112,291	145,488	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	1,142	151,396	3,985	5,676	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	860	103,091	170,767	238,867	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	3,924	202,486	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	31	2,100	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	395	20,178	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	753	52,261	17	28	10,527	650
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	11,757	734,419	2,051	2,713	173,704	14,655
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	4,465	528,591	-	-	4,472	447
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	200	22,000	-	-	26,469	1,766
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	792	46,686	-	-	600	60
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	889	48,922	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	671	50,377	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	154	9,305	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	29	1,902	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	36	2,109	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	314	17,389	-	-	-	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	43	2,911	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	693	40,312	-	-	2,000	206
Portugal, - - - - -	2	168	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	12	588	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	43	2,527	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	38	2,647	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	1,427	113,139	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	10	401	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	5	500	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	5	295	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	167	13,687	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	159	9,006	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	147	10,288	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	15	808	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	43	3,938	-	-	-	-
Total, -	83,169	6,222,838	289,111	392,772	283,200	23,025

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	WAX.		Household furniture.	Coaches and other car- riages.	Hats.	Saddlery.
	Quantity.	Value.				
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.			
Russia, - - - - -	-	-				
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-				
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-				
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	6,007	450	2,432	1,318
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-				
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	235	141	14,118	1,095	1,806	2,399
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	60			
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	499	303	6,189	401	6,015	2,129
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	4,122	1,731	-	250		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	60,761	20,707				
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-				
Ireland, - - - - -	8,239	3,117				
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-				
Gibraltar, - - - - -	14,211	4,548	364	-	243	
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-				
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	36	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-				
British American colonies, - - - - -	200	72	3,196	870	150	80
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-				
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	593	178				
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	28,205	10,745	-	500	287	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	10,811	3,982				
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	100	50	1,125	-	105	83
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	625			
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-				
Hayti, - - - - -	473	286	40,581	1,612	15,410	8,108
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	33,292	12,340	84			
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	61	21				
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	500	200	62	-	349	411
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-				
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	235	148	1,346	332	774	255
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	60,905	13,116	30,424	32,027
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	2,899	-	126	421
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	10,050	6,329	98,520	4,031	22,158	10,979
Portugal, - - - - -	12,092	4,440				
Madeira, - - - - -	500	205	2,167			
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	572	257	20	200		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	2,245	-	844	48
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-				
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	25,137	12,650	12,582	260	1,878	191
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	24,949	9,362				
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	2,074	746				
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-				
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-				
China, - - - - -	-	-				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	252	1,200	120	
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	2,330	300	2,056	145
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-				
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	1,274	-	660	
South Seas, - - - - -	34	17	1,476	1,682		
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	850	554	4,532	-	134	462
Total, -	238,795	93,129	262,959	26,299	86,007	59,056



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	BEER, PORTER, &c.		Spirits from grain.	Value.	Leather.	Boots.	Leather shoes.	Value.
	In casks.	Bottled.						
	Gallons.	Dozens.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pairs.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -								
Prussia, - - - - -								
Sweden, - - - - -								
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	100	58	2,927	1,342	568	99	7,427	8,426
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -								
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	5,356	673	6,769	5,202	1,117	399	31,669	27,141
Danish East Indies, - - - - -								
Holland, - - - - -								
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	567	710	15,621	7,576	810	288	8,568	9,661
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	8,875	1,051	9,353	7,964	-	-	600	475
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -								
Scotland, - - - - -								
Ireland, - - - - -								
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -								
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	180	414	623				
British African ports, - - - - -								
British East Indies, - - - - -	4,000	1,535	6,907	8,171				
British West Indies, - - - - -	120	-	102	53	-	-	117	107
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -								
British American colonies, - - - - -	2,210	15	34,695	8,065	198,313	1	250	46,835
Other British colonies, - - - - -								
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	6	-	12				
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	90	-	-	22				
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -								
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	124	82	1,467	926	-	122	2,375	3,069
French East Indies, - - - - -								
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	784	364	-	-	305	128
Other French African ports, - - - - -								
Hayti, - - - - -	1,030	1,432	3,584	4,457	2,513	355	21,178	24,140
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -								
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -								
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	15	-	38	11,272	25	337	3,408
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -								
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	516	1,224	1,764	350	51	3,041	3,760
Cuba, - - - - -	3,616	6,885	27,225	28,643	13,544	1,761	112,352	128,270
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	109	15,259	2,464	-	25	275	456
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	10,816	5,350	37,954	27,658	5,120	2,748	35,019	48,506
Portugal, - - - - -								
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	93	34	-	-	36	36
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	200
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	2,240	885	-	-	700	641
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -								
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	150	403	24,318	10,880	-	203	6,958	8,072
Italy and Malta, - - - - -								
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -								
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -								
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -								
China, - - - - -	600	262	10,593	4,602				
Asia, generally, - - - - -								
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	764	327	-	12	11,700	10,959
Europe, generally, - - - - -								
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	58	1,040	624	-	2	623	612
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	274	99				
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	2,670	1,335	-	470	1,309	1,128
Total, -	37,654	19,340	196,277	124,140	233,607	6,561	244,999	326,030

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Tallow candles.	Soap.	Value.	Snuff.	Tobacco, manufactured.	Value.
	Pounds.		Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	26,353	2,089	-	13,609	1,100
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	48,243	138,395	22,330	40	31,383	3,922
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,200	560
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	186,062	831,136	108,352	836	130,387	12,550
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	3,503	333	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	229	8,034	690
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	125,798	355,342	52,547	923	176,585	17,358
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	7,061	19,667	3,574	152	36,063	3,914
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	4,000	-	750	18	324,554	28,034
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	1,922	12,150	2,451	150	27,733	2,643
British West Indies, - - - - -	292	326	74	-	684	63
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	82	4
British American colonies, - - - - -	1,250	-	272	70	96,659	13,868
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	11,170	840	576	24,645	1,876
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	128	644	136
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	36	14
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	15,880	33,686	5,597	787	48,845	4,758
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	5,320	7,475	1,675	-	959	84
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	106,253	1,583,285	160,007	868	24,014	2,624
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	710	-	175
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	100	30	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	7,342	35,988	4,298	26,188	-	4,196
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	18,674	21,656	5,771	-	10,835	860
Cuba, - - - - -	625,600	885,837	183,398	5,067	18,637	4,036
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	31,936	66,172	11,345	-	7,186	620
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	142,492	937,824	110,874	6,174	169,340	27,649
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	6,845	-	1,113	1,214	-	238
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	1,655	-	258	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	2,785	279	-	9,716	662
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	146,020	639,530	83,671	110	28,523	2,783
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	312	112,486	10,597
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,564	109
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	2,000	-	591	-	67,289	7,344
Asia, generally, - - - - -	2,000	16,389	1,895	-	18,247	1,763
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	67,721	85,077	21,077	-	17,566	1,618
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	2,642	7,792	1,407	50	594	84
South Seas, - - - - -	2,277	-	300	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	5,175	6,100	1,748	-	1,825	250
Total, -	1,564,460	5,727,738	788,946	44,602	1,414,424	157,182

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Linseed oil.	Spirits of turpentine.	Value.	BROWN SUGAR.		CABLES & CORDAGE.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -							
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	475	414	530	-	-	19	285
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,020	246	897	-	-	84	1,147
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -							
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	592	239	552	-	-	198	2,248
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	363	626	553				
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -							
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	324	130				
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	6,017	3,672				
British West Indies, - - - - -							
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -	683	919	933	-	-	3	36
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,027	194		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	430	43		
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	675	150	654				
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	621	313				
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	1,271	561	1,275	-	-	14	206
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	252	-	202				
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -							
Cuba, - - - - -	5,507	2,231	5,731	-	-	205	2,390
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	28	18				
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	2,715	9,138	6,839	5,216	480	1,866	21,331
Portugal, - - - - -	-	490	384				
Madeira, - - - - -							
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	52	-	42				
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -							
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	4,039	2,027	3,901	920	88	233	2,239
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	464	209				
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	47	471
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -	280	33	320				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	17	621	342				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	350	-	225	-	-	115	1,160
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	178	56	208	-	-	56	598
South Seas, - - - - -	58	-	55	-	-	30	165
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	144	1,531
Total, -	18,527	25,205	27,985	8,593	805	2,914	33,807



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	LEAD.		IRON.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Pig.	Bar.	Nails.	Value.	Castings.	All manufactures of.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Tons.		Pounds.	Dollars.		
Russia, - - - - -								
Prussia, - - - - -								
Sweden, - - - - -								
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	11,284	705	-	-	6,770	515	3,530	3,412
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -								
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	3,700	219	-	-	26,960	2,023	191	1,747
Danish East Indies, - - - - -								
Holland, - - - - -								
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,245	150	-	-	300	40	212	809
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -					1,123	95	-	517
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -								97
Scotland, - - - - -								
Ireland, - - - - -								
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -								
Gibraltar, - - - - -					37,988	3,267	80	
British African ports, - - - - -								
British East Indies, - - - - -								297
British West Indies, - - - - -								
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -								
British American colonies, - - - - -				1	1,285	219	909	1,099
Other British colonies, - - - - -								
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -								
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	826	95						
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -								
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -					3,693	407	-	580
French East Indies, - - - - -								
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -								170
Other French African ports, - - - - -								
Hayti, - - - - -	10,437	652		1	42,898	3,639	173	3,288
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -								
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -					1,752	127	-	62
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -								
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -								
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	2,100	198			3,167	259	-	74
Cuba, - - - - -	23,455	1,326			242,273	18,715	3,233	24,472
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -					5,452	439	423	527
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	9,556	707		1	41,886	4,673	3,094	23,722
Portugal, - - - - -					1,454	109		
Madeira, - - - - -					14,931	1,170		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -					26,827	2,160	-	82
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -					510	37	69	19
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -								
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -					832	75	178	1,706
Italy and Malta, - - - - -					7,483	565	-	409
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -								
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -				56		5,295		
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -								
China, - - - - -			71		2,376	2,749	-	4,081
Asia, generally, - - - - -					3,506	280	640	
West Indies, generally, - - - - -					28,815	2,300		
Europe, generally, - - - - -								
Africa, generally, - - - - -	2,763	192			8,477	654	-	802
South Seas, - - - - -								793
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -								1,418
Total, -	66,316	4,244	71	59	520,758	49,812	12,732	70,183

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPIRITS FROM MOLASSES.		SUGAR, REFINED.		CHOCOLATE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	4,895	1,635				
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -			7,225	1,450	480	144
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	23,750	8,109			1,200	200
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	2,000	911	5,382	922	1,458	388
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	330	110				
Holland, - - - - -						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	5,147	1,871	4,330	745	300	60
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -						
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	4,568	1,552	31,827	3,159		
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -	91	34				
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -					1,500	150
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -					2,750	290
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	4,061	1,671	2,080	305	1,745	357
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	3,042	638	16,084	2,770	450	100
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	16,927	5,295	113	21		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	343	171	3,910	585		
Cuba, - - - - -	1,404	620			972	246
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	13,093	6,132	93,230	14,444	6,108	1,168
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -	256	92				
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	333	127				
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	11,826	3,857	1,127	125		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	4,622	1,867			900	177
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	3,697	1,240	3,706	513		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -	600	289				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	756	246			240	60
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	780	346			200	32
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -	61,231	21,971	8,051	1,281		
South Seas, - - - - -	430	164			100	19
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	2,743	1,097				
Total, - - - - -	166,925	60,045	177,065	26,320	18,403	3,391

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	GUNPOWDER.		Copper and brass, and manufac- tures of.	Medicinal drugs.	ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.	
	Quantity.	Value.			Manufactur- ed.	Raw produce.
	Pounds.				Dollars.	
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	140	
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	3,000	618	22	435	6,761	5,063
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	100	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	33,770	7,033	1,710	2,042	40,760	9,129
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,627	3,974	3,697
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	42,385	7,787	244	620	19,666	9,598
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,003	547
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	7,491	20,069	39,721
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,015
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,024	51	7,447
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,832	68
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	15,888	617
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	90	863	5,454
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	33
British American colonies, - - - - -	28	8	-	30	38,981	44,444
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	50	476
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,240	2,189	54,387
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,333	3,076	2,130
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	298	1,731
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	7,500	1,232	-	100	6,070	15,831
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	8,500	1,500	-	-	1,023	20
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Hayti, - - - - -	16,654	3,641	6,068	6,615	56,233	7,622
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	10,000	1,600	-	18	1,831	45
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	10,125	2,698	-	-	3,986	1,026
Cuba, - - - - -	65,599	13,102	15,460	10,802	140,003	42,492
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	154	44	1,317	1,390
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	126,181	22,456	11,959	4,697	200,158	3,521
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	440	
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	24	425	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,679	1,830
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	3,750	570	-	-	12,692	75
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	28,140	5,293	840	1,073	25,045	5,468
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	252	488	496
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	918	80
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,487	1,487
Asia, generally, - - - - -	8,075	1,465	-	-	1,491	486
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	12,675	2,442	-	24	5,307	10,803
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	67,075	10,652	237	130	5,368	337
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,591	2,073
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	5,050	850	280	-	6,715	
Total, -	448,507	82,947	36,974	43,711	637,978	280,589



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE.		TOTAL VALUE.	
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To the dominions of each Power.
	Dollars.			
Russia, - - - - -	177,261	- -	- -	177,261
Prussia, - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sweden, - - - - -	117,899	62,512	180,411	749,977
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	547,299	22,267	569,566	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	32,023	- -	32,023	1,642,861
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,598,032	5,462	1,603,494	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	7,344	- -	7,344	3,119,881
Holland, - - - - -	2,001,061	76,307	2,077,368	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	908,122	12,950	921,072	26,388,861
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	121,441	- -	121,441	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	17,239,445	3,832,950	21,072,395	1,644,226
Scotland, - - - - -	816,614	798,951	1,615,565	
Ireland, - - - - -	630,079	140,097	770,176	7,427,248
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	525,708	- -	525,708	5,294,769
British African ports, - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	
British East Indies, - - - - -	67,979	- -	67,979	1,575,399
British West Indies, - - - - -	446,640	2,961	449,601	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	213	1,101	1,314	560,714
British American colonies, - - - - -	1,875,807	5,466	1,881,273	
Other British colonies, - - - - -	4,850	- -	4,850	38,752
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	1,277,222	367,004	- -	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	385,104	4,176,195	4,561,299	6,124
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	93,698	89,493	183,191	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	917,992	707	918,699	6,150
French East Indies, - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	17,952	- -	17,952	429,230
Other French African ports, - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	
Hayti, - - - - -	1,711,054	35,053	1,746,107	74,346
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	108,626	7,644	116,270	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	25,200	- -	25,200	515,729
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	85,937	- -	85,937	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	58,575
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	114,086	9,029	123,115	
Cuba, - - - - -	2,934,911	266,134	3,201,045	71,968
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	150,435	- -	150,435	
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,581,083	11,684	1,592,767	37,209
Portugal, - - - - -	102,935	- -	102,935	
Madeira, - - - - -	186,952	- -	186,952	54,799
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	31,960	1,200	33,160	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	34,941	- -	34,941	39,931,913
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	1,200,412	16,999	1,217,411	9,942,166
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	560,714	- -	- -	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	38,752	- -	- -	- -
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	6,124	- -	- -	
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	6,150	- -	- -	49,874,079
China, - - - - -	429,230	- -	- -	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	74,346	- -	- -	54,799
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	515,729	- -	- -	
Europe, generally, - - - - -	58,575	- -	- -	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	71,968	- -	- -	
South Seas, - - - - -	37,209	- -	- -	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	54,799	- -	- -	
Total, - - - - -	39,931,913	9,942,166	- -	-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 4.

*A general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st of October, 1821, and ending on the 30th of September, 1822.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.					
	Copper, brass, and tin, in pigs or bars.	Bullion.	Gold and silver coin.	Dyewoods.	Raw hides.	Brimstone and sulphur.
	Dollars.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	40,896	-	1,105
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	22,295	6,472	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,698	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	14,767	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	8,740	-	314	24,200	238	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	350	-	22,450	-	-	43
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	5,563	-	877,641	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	28,248	767,970	45,459	8,463	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	5,000	13,141	1,602	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	1,930,376	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	2,200	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	476	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	32,062	8,838	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	519,892	10,125	5,102	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,464	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	4,800	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	56,000	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	285	-	1,525	-	10	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	3,030	2,179	1,903	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,114	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	3,650	300	2,127	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	4,849	-	221,551	-	-	30
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	3,477	-	57,698	-	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	14,000	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	97,525	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	16,466	1,662	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	18,135	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	157,006	1,680	-	-
China, - - - - -	2,906	-	5,075,012	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	943,750	384	-	630
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	5,375	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	708	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	400	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total,</b> - - - - -	<b>26,170</b>	<b>28,248</b>	<b>10,781,932</b>	<b>233,782</b>	<b>36,416</b>	<b>703</b>
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	26,170	28,248	10,781,932	233,782	36,416	703
						1,105

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.		VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
	Plaster of Paris.	All other free articles.	MANUFACTURES OF					
			Wool.			Cotton piece goods.		
			Piece goods.		Blankets and rugs.	Printed & colored.	White.	
			Cloths and cassimeres.	Worsted & stuff goods.				
			Dollars.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	362						
Prussia, - - - - -	-							
Sweden, - - - - -	-	890						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-		-	-	-	24,881	6,847	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	259	-	-	-	-	30	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-		8,909	1,396	60	62,992	31,897	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-							
Holland, - - - - -	-	12,366						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	112	517	-	-	18,214	6,594	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-							
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	80	2,956	1,000	-	994	222	
Scotland, - - - - -	-					820		
Ireland, - - - - -	-							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	3,524	-	-	-	1,459	2,624	
British African ports, - - - - -	-							
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	14,511						
British West Indies, - - - - -	-							
British American colonies, - - - - -	35							
Other British colonies, - - - - -								
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	7,670	600	-	-	10,770	900	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-					4,341	6,337	
French East Indies, - - - - -	-							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-		1,344	-	-	575		
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-							
Hayti, - - - - -	-	50	2,352	1,231	-	153,808	19,878	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-					3,943	3,632	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-		561					
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-		3,538		1,098	11,698	5,091	
Cuba, - - - - -	-	15,436	18,005	11,100	2,321	15,998	38,047	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-		845	76	1,796	1,705		
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	3,811	38,230	8,854	1,158	207,337	149,035	
Portugal, - - - - -	-							
Madeira, - - - - -	-							
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	67					1,080	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-		657	53	178	11,245	3,448	
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	1,831				3,771	4,515	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-					1,050	8,793	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	3,408					24,642	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-							
China, - - - - -	-	3,702	59,813	2,575		1,420	12,614	
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	4,869				1,739		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-					5,274		
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	168	180		296	17,195	6,458	
South Seas, - - - - -	-		2,508		1,800	350		
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	3,389	9,439	790	4,327	11,047	8,687	
Total, - - - - -	35	76,505	150,454	27,075	13,034	572,626	341,371	
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-		134,373	23,792	11,732	483,661	304,945	
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	35	76,505	16,081	3,283	1,302	88,965	36,436	



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.						
	MANUFACTURES OF						
	Cotton piecegoods, Nankeens.	Woollen and cotton hose.	Cotton, twist, yarn, and thread.	Linens, bleached & unbleached.	Silk goods.	Hempen goods.	Brass.
	Dollars.						
Russia, - - - - -	3,859	-	-	-	1,353		
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,170		
Sweden, - - - - -	11,134	10	735	952	4,871		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	600		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	110,819	1,349	2,033	12,233	153,920	-	286
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	21,985	-	-	-	3,480	780	
Holland, - - - - -	23,429	-	-	4,818	22,761	41	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,232	700
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	138,331	-	-	205	21,769		
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,500		
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	596		
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	33,900	-	-	400	1,711		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	176	1,600		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	900	-	-	280	5,581		
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	2,367	-	-	1,020	800		
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	27,713	765	590	17,840	57,028	526	136
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	5,590	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	4,746	-	-	-	4,477		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	11,982	11	904	22,646	11,194		
Cuba, - - - - -	36,192	700	300	19,426	295,854	-	1,150
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	388	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	120,926	12,917	4,255	283,887	331,772	9,038	16,788
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	1,553	-	-	-	610		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	3,610	-	-	-	681		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	6,318	-	-	25	1,072		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	5,966	976	-	673	32,173	380	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	34,200	-	-	-	24,677		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	127,284	-	-	495	27,831		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	408	1,104		
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	3,905	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	855	-	-	-	770	550	
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	930	586	-	620	4,310	1,326	
<b>Total,</b> - - - - -	<b>741,882</b>	<b>17,314</b>	<b>8,817</b>	<b>366,104</b>	<b>1,016,262</b>	<b>13,873</b>	<b>19,060</b>
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	730,839	15,784	7,505	252,115	890,523	11,643	1,985
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	11,043	1,530	1,312	113,989	125,739	2,230	17,075

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					
	MANUFACTURES OF					
	Copper, or of which cop- per is the ma- terial of chief value.	Iron and steel, other than that paying specific rates of duty.	Glass ware, other than that paying a specific duty.	China ware.	Earthen and stone ware.	Tin and pewter ware.
	Dollars.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	970				
Prussia, - - - - -	-					
Sweden, - - - - -	-					
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	1,509	325	50	88	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-					
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	13,031	2,663	511	2,555	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-					
Holland, - - - - -	-	780				
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	3,216	877	185	3,524	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,133	240	975	-	1,044	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	6,400	-	-	577	
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	110			
Ireland, - - - - -	-					
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-					
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	1,330				
British African ports, - - - - -	-					
British East Indies, - - - - -	-		852			
British West Indies, - - - - -	-					
British American colonies, - - - - -	-		20			
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-					
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-					
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	300	600	168	200	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-			826		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-					
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	109	181	-	112	
French East Indies, - - - - -	-					
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	610	125			
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-					
Hayti, - - - - -	124	8,585	783	650	2,890	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-					
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-					
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-		575	-	443	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-		504			
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	1,624	251	236	4,853	115
Cuba, - - - - -	376	36,246	4,453	272	8,727	1,010
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	289				
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	706	73,061	26,613	5,021	16,227	373
Portugal, - - - - -	-	12				
Madeira, - - - - -	-			30		
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-					
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	2,179	699	-	1,054	
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-					
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	15,315	752	-	78	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-					
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-			170		
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-					
China, - - - - -	-	3,844	7,505			
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	1,660	160			
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	30	180	-	475	
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-					
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	5,187	1,708	300	2,756	
South Seas, - - - - -	-	340		-	12	
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	12,700	2,313	547	386	
Total, - - - - -	2,339	189,567	53,224	8,966	46,001	1,498
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	1,076	102,808	14,523	3,394	31,032	1,041
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	1,263	86,759	38,701	5,572	14,969	457

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.					All other articles paying an ad valorem rate of duty.
	MANUFACTURES OF			UNMANUFACTURED		
	Paper, writing and wrapping.	Gold, silver, & precious stones.	Hats, caps, and bonnets.	Copper, subject to a duty of 15 per cent.	Tin, in sheets or plates.	
	Dollars.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	14,696
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	23	-	-	32,032
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,002
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	2,748	-	-	21,402
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	48,688
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	84	-	126	4,457
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	108	49,711
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	15,817	-	270	-	52,220
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	343
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	600	-	-	62,649
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	8,690
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,151
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	2,051	300	-	-	15,639
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	200	-	-	-	55,870
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	766
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,063
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,122
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	195	302	-	-	680	23,401
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,208
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	500	-	-	-	315
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	238	431	5,185	-	-	12,586
Cuba, - - - - -	3,962	2,600	2,826	400	1,138	63,964
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	77
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,016	6,087	2,239	-	2,804	130,278
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	65
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	168
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	14
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	559
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	400	-	22,079
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,022
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	43,801
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,420
China, - - - - -	224	5,554	-	-	-	261,562
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	107,612
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	350
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	111	-	-	1,364
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,563
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,249
Total, -	5,635	33,542	14,116	1,070	4,856	1,051,188
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	5,192	10,864	12,245	800	4,120	898,353
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	443	22,678	1,871	270	736	152,835



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					Value of duck and sheetings.
	DUCK.			RUSSIA SHEETINGS.		
	Russia.	Ravens.	Holland.	Brown.	White.	
	Pieces.					
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	30	-	480
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	448	720	-	4,899	100	81,744
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	50	-	-	-	550
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	28	-	-	275	100	5,737
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	370	998	-	440	-	21,001
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	20	10	-	100	-	1,977
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	90	70	-	200	-	4,622
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	106	50	-	352	-	6,743
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	52	-	-	510	-	8,571
Cuba, - - - - -	362	336	-	9,955	120	145,256
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	614	695	-	5,085	100	95,781
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	26	-	-	-	-	545
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	587	198	-	430	-	17,560
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	184	202	-	-	-	5,322
Asia, generally, - - - - -	220	190	-	130	-	7,101
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	33	-	-	110	10	2,241
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	10	-	-	60	-	950
South Seas, - - - - -	39	9	-	-	-	807
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	388	382	22	379	-	16,377
Total, -	3,577	3,910	22	22,955	430	423,365
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	3,536	3,843	22	22,852	330	418,987
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	41	67	-	103	100	4,378

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	WINES.						
	Madeira.	Burgundy, Champ'gn, &c.	Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	Claret, in bottles or cases.	All other, in casks.	Value.
	Gallons.						Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	9,596	4,800
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	25	4,610	1,819
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,259	-	3,555	-	606	8,389	7,644
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,468	216	-	1,574
Holland, - - - - -	266	-	-	159	-	-	794
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	928	24	1,432	1,126	531	12,986	10,335
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,428	-	1,542	-	359	15,697	13,976
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	1,248	-	-	-	-	-	6,873
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	12	-	-	-	-	60
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	3,219	-	-	411	621	912	5,766
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	1,051	-	-	455	-	11,888	7,084
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	83	-	-	-	-	96	441
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	104	-	-	-	-	-	206
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	617	-	100	9,795	4,549
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	1,373	-	1,124	156	1,166	38,122	20,986
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	3,104	-	-	2,172
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	324	40	-	-	474	7,471	4,865
Cuba, - - - - -	1,630	54	163	376	2,312	43,478	24,101
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	27	-	-	-	-	900	578
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	525	48	656	100	4,352	61,775	37,469
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	80	-	-	-	-	362	372
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	380	-	266	426	216	17,021	8,175
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	2,666	3,462
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	6,002	-	109	-	840	4,289	11,681
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	1,302	-	836	21,691	9,004
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	390	988	442	8,717	5,423
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	183	-	282	-	30	836	1,693
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	127	-	150	601	-	747	1,492
Total, - - - - -	20,237	178	11,588	9,380	13,129	282,044	197,394
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	18,172	90	11,324	9,280	10,146	270,056	175,203
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	2,065	88	264	100	2,983	11,988	22,191



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	SPIRITS.				MOLASSES.	
	From grain.	Value.	From other materials than grain.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	518	400		
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-				
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	2,312	453		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	6,362	1,931		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	2,742	1,339	3,076	3,374		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	245	83	7,940	7,506		
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	1,770	1,504	6,938	6,560	417	179
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -						
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	564	421	12,295	6,798		
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	605	563	2,305	2,805		
British West Indies, - - - - -	240	200	211	95	27	9
British American colonies, - - - - -						
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	19,831	7,611		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	76	25
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	645	560	1,385	1,051		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	587	240		
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	1,430	1,436		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	3,007	2,394	5,140	6,168		
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	24	24	408	511	923	334
Cuba, - - - - -	5,697	3,959	4,521	4,180		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	4,754	2,924	30,348	16,351		
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	2,560	3,596		
Madeira, - - - - -						
Payal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	749	1,062		
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	243	119	7,383	4,743		
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	1,607	1,045	30,071	13,832	200	60
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	3,433	1,500		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	314	103	34,831	15,552	300	130
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	4,386	1,228	6,897	2,315		
China, - - - - -	4,369	2,528	5,040	3,490		
Asia, generally, - - - - -	1,751	1,046	6,829	3,752		
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -	13,533	4,877	52,586	21,301	250	83
South Seas, - - - - -	1,172	492	2,766	1,107	3,809	1,237
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	1,851	1,300	15,002	9,831	7,290	2,353
Total, - - - - -	49,519	26,709	273,764	149,551	13,292	4,410
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	46,410	24,201	272,456	148,501	8,172	2,608
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	3,109	2,508	1,308	1,050	5,120	1,802



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	BEER, ALE, &c.		OIL.		TEAS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Olive, in casks.	Value.	Bohea.	Souchong and other black.
	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	5,408	5,516	-	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	47,665
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	1,296	1,951	-	131,808
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	360	425	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	45,483
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	72
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,930
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	546	613	-	82,261
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	78,825
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	851
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	15,322
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	864	504	233	357	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	324
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	266	315	-	-	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	1,472	955	-	-	-	4,534
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	538	713	2,296	2,355	-	1,916
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	486	118
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	2,877	3,135	-	25
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	21,521
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	100	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	933
Total, - - - - -	3,500	2,912	12,656	13,927	586	437,588
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	3,448	2,849	11,949	13,218	486	416,094
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	52	63	707	709	100	21,494

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	TEAS.				COFFEE.	
	Imperial, gun- powder, and Gomee.	Hyson and young hyson.	Hyson skin and other green.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.			Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	796,435	177,206
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	74,448	15,974
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	1,110	665	320	1,992	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	240	-	286	172,515	39,679
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	19,105	19,510	13,576	53,369	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	10,922	18,250	-	92,482	1,292,641	287,452
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	2,817	3,093	389	5,464	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	24,229	90,967	13,848	96,290	498,613	113,278
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	36	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	236	13,027	10,835	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	45,660	169,386	166,851	216,411	1,115,989	252,624
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	96,272	51,874	43,782	142,485	655,954	160,040
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	2,669	3,258	1,730	7,238	134,301	31,042
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	1,389	63	9,560	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	554	-	279	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	564	-	338	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	286	-	172	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	633	388	-	768	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	234	2,471	165	2,198	220	59
Cuba, - - - - -	1,420	9,423	879	9,292	1,151	117
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	6,343	9,071	4,532	15,821	32,434	8,311
Portugal, - - - - -	443	381	-	882	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	1,103	183	1,173	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	469	2,793	-	3,281	1,243	299
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	980	-	797	220	63
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	1,395	1,058	1,299	40	12
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	681,080	168,638
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	7,205	17,297	8,225	25,611	726,150	172,378
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,050,100	218,557
China, - - - - -	-	627	-	274	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	300	-	-	396	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	27,471	6,223
Africa, generally, - - - - -	80	491	-	492	199	40
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	36	100	30
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	127	316	641	5,815	1,585
Total, - - - - -	219,909	406,819	268,944	700,198	7,267,119	1,653,607
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	218,948	404,120	255,749	677,723	7,059,779	1,606,499
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	961	2,699	13,195	22,475	207,340	47,108



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	COCOA.		SUGAR.			CHOCOLATE.
	Quantity.	Value.	Brown.	White.	Value.	Quantity. Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds. Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	190,429	417,714	48,450	
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	565,913	4,626	29,377	
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	22,814	178,836	19,001	
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-				
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Holland, - - - - -	9,135	2,475	4,335,465	1,580,402	400,713	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	22,512	5,025				
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -						
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	146,425	34,770	667,209	544,556	101,421	
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -						
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	471,213	518,883	75,906	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	70,264	17,510	159,314	431,033	47,491	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	57,935	13,450	116,180	76,658	13,022	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	672	-	56	
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	165,296	43,418				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	11,330	2,667	-	1,926	220	
Cuba, - - - - -	1,131	283				
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	74,738	17,718	72,066	344,815	39,375	730 198
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	373	-	34	
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -			224	-	20	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	57,202	14,300	583,059	746,484	99,211	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	240,561	53,337	1,655,426	736,332	183,128	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -			388	8,702	871	
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	7,298	1,946	723	
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	448	-	43	
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	5,084	372	397	
Total, - - - - -	856,529	204,953	8,853,575	5,593,235	1,059,459	730 198
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	851,142	203,606	7,732,228	4,569,047	887,051	
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	5,387	1,347	1,121,347	1,024,188	172,408	730 198



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						Value.
	FRUITS.						
	Almonds.	Currants.	Prunes and plums.	Figs.	Raisins.		
					In jars and boxes.	All other.	
	Pounds.						
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6,052	-	495
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	14,555	-	1,284
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	322	24	-	-	51,030	4,996	5,313
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,466	100	982
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	94	235	3,375	5,500	817
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	742	-	-	-	12,900	-	1,364
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,870	-	170
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	33,796	3,200	3,639
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	148	-	21
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	142	-	-	-	4,810	-	654
Cuba, - - - - -	1,914	-	-	560	22,748	-	2,954
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,900	2,000	380
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	11,431	-	-	-	31,203	-	4,350
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	305
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	449	750	479	384
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,282	9,800	2,500	1,570
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,210	-	142
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	375	-	48
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	108	9
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	14,551	24	94	3,526	208,488	18,883	24,881
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	12,939	-	-	2,282	181,999	17,675	21,178
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	1,612	24	94	1,244	26,489	1,208	3,703

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	Tallow candles.	Cheese.	Soap.	Tallow.	Value.	SPICE.
						Mace.
	Pounds.				Dollars.	Pounds.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	8,934	-	1,730	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	24,592	-	30,904	1,623	7,020	5
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	5,266	-	3,677	-	1,148	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	9,142	-	1,473	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -						
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -						
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -						
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	19,902	1,990	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	3,364	-	3,244	-	948	
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	21,480	-	6,759	1,700	4,678	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	756	-	113	
Cuba, - - - - -	114,714	620	134,191	23,032	33,885	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	11,701	-	70,035	1,682	10,212	
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	10,925	-	2,740	-	1,996	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	3,533	-	435	
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Total, -	192,042	620	273,915	47,939	65,628	5
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	189,135	620	266,704	44,634	63,694	
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	2,907	-	7,211	3,305	1,934	5



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	SPICES.						
	Nutmegs.	Cinnamon.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Pimento.	Cassia.	Value.
	Pounds.						Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	208,781	-	26,071	33,696
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	11,224	-	2,565	2,137
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	922	-	811	485
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	90,569	-	6,461	13,891
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	85,487	-	19,082	18,795
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	1,005	-	20	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	640,978	-	19,967	83,010
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	12,430	-	5,811	4,606
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	212	-	28	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	5,400	865	4,220	12,325	9,848	12,983
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	8	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	79,854	19,459	96,002	44,410
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	295,194	80,652	110,343	77,858
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	969	-	-	149
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	12	-	-	9,271	-	100	1,580
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,970	-	-	396
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	773	-	50	42,527	-	119	7,904
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	1,611	56,216	-	3,003	10,243
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	510	4,315	-	-	973
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	34,078	-	-	7,253
Cuba, - - - - -	74	439	1,863	74,077	-	1,623	15,444
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,967	-	-	1,158
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	2,991	1,198	97,313	-	7,168	22,978
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,844	-	994	671
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	99,291	-	-	4,735
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	48,084	-	759	5,053
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	540	-	560,073	-	79,567	77,262
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	51,640	-	-	6,376
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,535	-	-	317
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,040	-	-	287
Total, - - - - -	2,084	9,370	6,145	2,520,869	112,436	390,294	454,654
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	1,990	8,991	5,877	2,005,021	112,436	384,923	399,570
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	94	379	268	515,848	-	5,371	55,084



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	INDIGO.		COTTON.		SNUFF.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	4,444	10,362				
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -	730	1,442				
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -						
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	33,932	78,670				
Danish West Indies, - - - - -						
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -	236,487	530,052	19,584	3,201		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	27,585	56,735	167,266	30,443		
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	68,004	9,714		
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -	1,278	2,700	6,394	799		
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -						
British West Indies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -						
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	74,787	152,178	29,568	5,764	296	103
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	61,423	145,123	19,735	3,454		
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	30	90				
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	156	312				
Cuba, - - - - -						
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -						
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -						
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	25,260	55,664	23,277	3,608		
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	48,732	111,280				
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	6,364	14,055				
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Total, -	521,208	1,158,663	333,828	56,983	296	103
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	520,666	1,157,576	331,687	56,899		
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	542	1,087	2,141	84	296	103

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	GUNPOWDER.		GLUE.		PAINTS.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Dry ochre.	White and red lead.	Value.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -							
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -							
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3,132	378
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -							
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -							
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,015	609
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -							
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -							
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -							
British West Indies, - - - - -							
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -							
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -							
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	1,046	418	54	10	-	16,303	1,758
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,581	1,900	296
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	8,906	3,471	-	-	1,123	500	88
Cuba, - - - - -	7,500	1,500	-	-	-	39,615	4,582
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						112	14
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	2,563	575	-	-	-	20,813	1,938
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -							
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -							
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,585	238
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,496	695
Italy and Malta, - - - - -							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -							
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,156	274
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,284	174
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -							
South Seas, - - - - -							
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,320	667
Total, - - - - -	20,015	5,964	54	10	5,704	105,231	11,711
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	20,002	5,959	-	-	4,581	98,129	10,910
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	13	5	54	10	1,123	7,102	801

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.						
	LEAD.			CORDAGE.			
	Pig, bar, and sheet.	Shot.	Value.	Cables and tarred.	Untarred and yarn.	Twine, packthread, and seines.	Value.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.			Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -							
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -							
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -							
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,284	-	2,921	703
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -							
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	11,830	-	747	10,185	-	9,913	2,474
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	8,960	-	562	33,600	-	-	1,792
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -							
Scotland, - - - - -							
Ireland, - - - - -							
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -							
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -							
British West Indies, - - - - -							
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
British American colonies, - - - - -							
Other British colonies, - - - - -							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,164	-	-	335
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	9,157	2,700	833	3,717	-	112	357
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	5,600	360				
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -							
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -							
Cuba, - - - - -	-	49,576	3,451	15,852	4,131	-	2,088
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -							
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	51,505	7,938	3,779	16,698	-	4,664	2,012
Portugal, - - - - -							
Madeira, - - - - -							
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -							
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	5,174	-	338	4,761	-	-	383
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	6,818	11,200	1,150	38,824	108	-	3,258
Italy and Malta, - - - - -							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -							
China, - - - - -	201,217	-	11,828				
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	5,802	-	-	400
West Indies, generally, - - - - -							
Europe, generally, - - - - -							
Africa, generally, - - - - -	560	-	35				
South Seas, - - - - -	3,294	-	200				
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	3,034	6,637	390	206,578	-	1,846	7,805
Total, - - - - -	301,549	83,641	23,673	341,465	4,239	19,456	21,607
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	297,744	78,603	22,748	341,465	4,239	19,044	21,409
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	3,805	5,038	925	-	-	412	198



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.							
	COPPER AND COMPOSITION			IRON AND STEEL WIRE.		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.		
	Rods and bolts.	Nails and spikes.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Nails.	Spikes.	Anchors.
	Pounds.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		
Russia, - - - - -								
Prussia, - - - - -								
Sweden, - - - - -								
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -								
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -								
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,659		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -								
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,637
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	300	70					
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	3,000	795					
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,136	268			
Scotland, - - - - -								
Ireland, - - - - -								
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -								
Gibraltar, - - - - -								
British African ports, - - - - -								
British East Indies, - - - - -								
British West Indies, - - - - -								
British American colonies, - - - - -								
Other British colonies, - - - - -								
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -								
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -								
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -								
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -								
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -								
French East Indies, - - - - -								
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -								
Other French African ports, - - - - -								
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,336		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -								
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -								
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -								
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -								
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	400		
Cuba, - - - - -	-	3,898	1,157	-	-	21,507		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -								
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	17,099	-	13,050
Portugal, - - - - -								
Madeira, - - - - -								
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -								
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	111	-	32					
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -								
Italy and Malta, - - - - -								
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,811	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,766
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -								
China, - - - - -								
Asia, generally, - - - - -								
West Indies, generally, - - - - -								
Europe, generally, - - - - -								
Africa, generally, - - - - -								
South Seas, - - - - -								
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -								
Total, -	111	7,198	2,054	2,136	268	48,001	6,811	18,453
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	-	-	2,136	268	42,013	6,811	18,453
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	111	7,198	2,054	-	-	5,988		

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.							
	MANUFACTURES OF IRON.					IRON.		
	Sheet, rod, and hoop.	Value.	In bars and bolts.			Pig.	Castings.	Value.
			Manufactured by rolling.	Other- wise.	Value.			
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.		
Russia, - - - - -								
Prussia, - - - - -								
Sweden, - - - - -								
Swedish West Indies,								
Denmark and Norway,								
Danish West Indies,	70	496	52	245	1,266	-	199	500
Danish East Indies,								
Holland, - - - - -	-	280						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies,								
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	300	1,237	143	397	9,882			
England, Man, and Berwick,								
Scotland, - - - - -								
Ireland, - - - - -								
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney,								
Gibraltar, - - - - -								
British African ports,								
British East Indies, - - - - -								
British West Indies, - - - - -								
British American colonies, - - - - -	200	19						
Other British colonies,								
Newfoundland and British fisheries,								
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, -								
French European ports on the Atlantic, -								
French European ports on the Mediterranean,								
French West Indies and American colonies,								
French East Indies, - - - - -								
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	55	-	200			
Other French African ports,								
Hayti, - - - - -	35	1,238	-	55	250	-	17	76
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, -								
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,								
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	22	83	163	-	460			
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -								
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore,	-	64	101	214	1,479	-	6	36
Cuba, - - - - -	292	2,704	417	1,054	4,658			
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	40	300						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	763	6,436	769	1,765	9,765	-	224	1,069
Portugal, - - - - -								
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	91	457			
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	80	360						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	40	183	171	-	498			
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -								
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies,	-	500						
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, -	-	124						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -								
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden,	-	-	136	-	339			
China, - - - - -	3,170	12,149	4,292	917	18,134	715	-	1,430
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	312	380	2,778			
West Indies, generally, - - - - -								
Europe, generally, - - - - -								
Africa, generally, - - - - -	45	213	80	172	983			
South Seas, - - - - -								
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	121	866	40	18	227	-	23	71
Total, - - - - -	5,178	27,252	6,731	5,308	51,376	715	469	3,182
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	4,977	26,370	6,690	4,753	48,678	715	225	2,027
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	201	882	41	555	2,698	-	244	1,155

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	STEEL.		HEMP.		ALUM.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -						
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	39	395				
Danish East Indies, - - - - -						
Holland, - - - - -						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	54	611				
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	426	4,297		
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -						
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	180	900				
British West Indies, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -						
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	33	410				
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	6	60				
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	63	623	-	-	3	29
Cuba, - - - - -	89	583	-	-	28	185
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	235	2,384				
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -						
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -						
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Total, -	699	5,966	426	4,297	31	214
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	578	4,677	426	4,297	28	185
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	121	1,289	-	-	3	29



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	COPPERAS.		SALT.		COAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	2,098	1,483	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	1,064	450	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	844	292	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	3,621	1,853	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	5,040	3,150	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	696	315	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	714	360	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	8	22	45	53	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,303	865
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	5,407	2,369	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	200	114	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	2,126	825	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	77	47	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	2,000	1,000	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	396	180	864	213
Total, - - - - -	8	22	24,328	12,391	4,167	1,078
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	-	21,730	11,158	2,663	625
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	8	22	2,598	1,233	1,504	453

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	FISH.		GLASS.			Boots.
	Pickled salmon.	Value.	Black quart bottles.	Window.	Value.	
	Barrels.	Dollars.	Gross.	100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	Pairs.
Russia, - - - - -						
Prussia, - - - - -						
Sweden, - - - - -						
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -						
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -						
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	18	-	132	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	8	-	48	
Holland, - - - - -						
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -			5	-	31	
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	72	1,225	43	-	351	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -						
Scotland, - - - - -						
Ireland, - - - - -						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -						
Gibraltar, - - - - -						
British African ports, - - - - -						
British East Indies, - - - - -	3	38				
British West Indies, - - - - -						
British American colonies, - - - - -						
Other British colonies, - - - - -						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -						
French East Indies, - - - - -						
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -						
Other French African ports, - - - - -						
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	5	-	38	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -						
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	18
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	28	9	241	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	10	200	156	150	1,339	
Portugal, - - - - -						
Madeira, - - - - -						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -						
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	8	-	50	
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -						
China, - - - - -						
Asia, generally, - - - - -						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	8	-	49	
Europe, generally, - - - - -						
Africa, generally, - - - - -						
South Seas, - - - - -						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -						
Total, - - - - -	85	1,463	279	159	2,279	18
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	-	218	125	1,457	18
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	85	1,463	61	34	822	

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY.					
	Shoes and slippers.	Value.	SEGARS.		WAX CANDLES.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pairs.	Dollars.	1,000.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	577	7,657		
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-				
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-				
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	80	710		
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	153	65	32	669		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	58	702		
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	246	264	21	325	54	48
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	32	476		
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-				
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-				
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-				
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-				
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	155	1,467		
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-				
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-				
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-				
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-				
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	170	1,916		
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-				
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-				
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	2	32		
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	25	250		
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-				
Hayti, - - - - -	-	-	43	469		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-				
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-				
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	5	35		
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-				
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	228	301				
Cuba, - - - - -	-	-	52	300		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-				
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,152	896	714	7,271	140	89
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-				
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-				
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-				
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-				
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-				
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	200	2,143		
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-				
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	50	350	2,778	1,111
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	20	350		
China, - - - - -	-	-	65	675		
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-				
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-				
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-				
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	3	27		
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-				
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	41	462		
Total, - - - - -	1,779	1,526	2,345	26,286	2,972	1,248
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	745	597	1,827	20,452	2,778	1,111
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	1,034	929	518	5,834	194	137



## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—Continued.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.					TOTAL VALUE.	
	Free of duty.	Paying ad valorem rates of duty.	Paying specific rates of duty.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To the dominions of each Power.
	Dollars.						
Russia, - - - - -	42,363	20,875	288,582	351,820	-	-	351,820
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	29,657	1,170	49,383	42,277	37,933	80,210	171,457
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	83,457	7,790	89,546	1,701	91,247	
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	4,957	1,632	154,168	160,757	-	160,757	791,185
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	14,767	428,804	184,685	628,256	-	628,256	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	2,172	2,172	-	2,172	2,681,958
Holland, - - - - -	45,858	75,713	1,403,112	1,523,863	820	1,524,683	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	22,955	88,843	45,906	153,247	4,457	157,704	3,652,476
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	883,204	53,211	63,156	999,571	-	999,571	
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	848,220	82,388	98,616	901,236	127,988	1,029,224	860,789
Scotland, - - - - -	-	1,273	9,714	-	10,987	10,987	
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,767,895
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gibraltar, - - - - -	23,267	228,967	372,840	625,074	-	625,074	3,143,443
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
British East Indies, - - - - -	1,944,887	12,042	11,436	1,968,365	-	1,968,365	316,021
British West Indies, - - - - -	2,200	-	340	2,540	-	2,540	
British American colonies, - - - - -	511	1,767	14,008	14,392	1,894	16,286	436,968
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	889,470
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	40,900	55,269	764,620	720,822	139,967	-	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	542,789	70,942	596,802	155,341	1,055,192	1,210,533	5,506,138
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	1,464	3,766	65,107	771	69,566	70,337	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	4,800	18,904	18,599	42,303	-	42,303	1,087,989
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	56,000	7,963	7,055	71,018	-	71,018	1,087,989
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hayti, - - - - -	1,870	319,477	52,357	354,851	18,853	373,704	405,197
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	7,111	6,798	53,833	67,742	-	67,742	
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	1,114	-	240	1,354	-	1,354	5,081,620
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	6,077	18,631	4,432	29,140	-	29,140	
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	1,065	10,734	11,799	-	11,799	5,081,620
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	93,681	34,262	124,490	3,453	127,943	
Cuba, - - - - -	241,866	565,067	262,640	1,052,879	16,694	1,069,573	405,197
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	5,176	2,430	7,606	-	7,606	
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	64,986	1,448,622	314,678	1,815,244	13,042	1,828,286	405,197
Portugal, - - - - -	14,000	77	4,478	18,555	-	18,555	
Madeira, - - - - -	-	2,361	2,301	4,662	-	4,662	405,197
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	67	5,385	5,002	10,454	-	10,454	
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	27,487	8,345	35,832	-	35,832	405,197
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. col. - - - - -	99,356	87,078	60,084	246,518	-	246,518	405,197
Trieste & other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	18,128	70,742	348,098	436,968	-	-	
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	21,543	224,223	643,704	889,470	-	-	405,197
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	158,686	2,420	244,091	405,197	-	-	
China, - - - - -	5,081,620	356,623	67,895	5,506,138	-	-	405,197
Asia, generally, - - - - -	949,633	111,171	27,185	1,087,989	-	-	
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	5,375	10,214	8,742	24,331	-	-	405,197
Europe, generally, - - - - -	708	-	6,223	6,931	-	-	
Africa, generally, - - - - -	168	37,730	31,512	69,410	-	-	405,197
South Seas, - - - - -	400	6,573	4,961	11,934	-	-	
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	3,389	62,257	45,144	110,790	-	-	405,197
Total, - - - - -	11,184,896	4,699,844	6,401,462	20,783,655	1,502,547	-	22,286,202
Exported, entitled to drawback, - - - - -	-	3,955,305	6,041,291	9,157,243	839,353	-	9,996,596
Exported, not entitled to drawback, - - - - -	11,184,896	744,539	360,171	11,626,412	663,194	-	12,289,606

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 16, 1893.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 5.

*Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1822.*

THE SEA, - - - -		1,384,539			
Fisheries—					
Dried fish, or cod fishery, - - - -	- - - -	-	666,730		
Pickled fish, or river fishery, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel,) - -	- - - -	-	249,108		
Whale (common) oil, - - - -	- - - -	311,415			
Spermaceti oil and candles, - - - -	- - - -	157,286			
			468,701		1,384,539
THE FOREST, - - - -		3,815,542			
Skins and furs, - - - -					
Ginseng, - - - -	- - - -	-	501,302		
Product of wood—			313,943		
Lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hewn timber, &c.) - - - -	- - - -	1,307,670			
Oak bark and other dye, - - - -	- - - -	145,705			
Naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,) - - - -	- - - -	447,869			
Ashes, pot and pearl, - - - -	- - - -	1,099,053			
			3,000,297		3,815,542
AGRICULTURE, - - - -		41,272,379			
Product of animals—					
Beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, - - - -	- - - -	844,534			
Butter and cheese, - - - -	- - - -	221,041			
			1,065,575		
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs, - - - -	- - - -	1,357,899			
Horses and mules, - - - -	- - - -	93,753			
Sheep, - - - -	- - - -	12,276			
			1,463,928		
Vegetable food—					
Wheat, flour, and biscuit, - - - -	- - - -	-	5,287,286		
Indian corn and meal, - - - -	- - - -	-	900,656		
Rice, - - - -	- - - -	-	1,553,482		
All other, (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, &c.) - - - -	- - - -	-	233,825		
					10,504,752
Tobacco, - - - -	- - - -	-	-		6,222,838
Cotton, - - - -	- - - -	-	-		24,035,058
All other agricultural products—					
Flaxseed, - - - -	- - - -	-	392,772		
Hops, - - - -	- - - -	-	23,025		
Wax, - - - -	- - - -	-	93,129		
Brown sugar, - - - -	- - - -	-	805		
					509,731
MANUFACTURES, - - - -		2,483,052			
Domestic materials—					
Soap and tallow candles, - - - -	- - - -	788,946			
Leather, boots, shoes, saddlery, - - - -	- - - -	385,086			
Hats, - - - -	- - - -	86,007			
Grain, spirits, beer, - - - -	- - - -	124,140			
Wood, (including coaches and other carriages,) - - - -	- - - -	487,141			
Cordage, - - - -	- - - -	33,807			
Iron, - - - -	- - - -	132,727			
Snuff and tobacco, - - - -	- - - -	157,182			
Various items, (lead, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, &c.) - - - -	- - - -	34,628			
			2,229,664		
Foreign materials—					
Spirits from molasses, - - - -	- - - -	60,045			
Sugar, refined, - - - -	- - - -	26,320			
Chocolate, - - - -	- - - -	3,391			
Gunpowder, - - - -	- - - -	82,947			
Brass and copper, - - - -	- - - -	36,974			
Medicinal drugs, - - - -	- - - -	43,711			
			253,388		2,483,052
UNCERTAIN, - - - -		918,567			
Articles not distinguished in returns—					
Manufactured, - - - -	- - - -	-	637,978		
Raw produce, - - - -	- - - -	-	280,589		
					918,567
Total dollars, - - - -		-	-		49,874,079

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 6.

*Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1822.*

Value of merchandise free of duty, viz:		Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty, viz:	
Copper, brass, and tin, in pigs or bars, -	26,170	Duck and sheetings, -	423,365
Bullion, -	28,248	Wines, -	197,394
Gold and silver coin, -	10,781,932	Spirits from grain, -	26,709
Dyewoods, -	233,762	Spirits from other materials, -	149,551
Raw hides, -	36,416	Molasses, -	4,410
Brimstone and sulphur, -	703	Beer, ale, and porter, -	2,912
Furs, undressed, -	1,105	Oil, olive, in casks, -	13,927
Plaster of Paris, -	35	Teas, -	700,198
All other articles free of duty, -	76,505	Coffee, -	1,653,607
		Cocoa, -	204,953
	\$11,184,896	Sugar, brown and white, -	1,059,459
		Chocolate, -	198
		Fruits, -	24,881
		Candles, cheese, soap, and tallow, -	65,628
		Spices, -	454,654
		Indigo, -	1,158,663
		Cotton, -	56,983
		Snuff, -	103
		Gunpowder, -	5,964
		Glue, -	10
		Paints, -	11,711
		Lead, -	23,673
		Cordage, -	21,607
		Copper and composition rods and bolts, nails and spikes, -	2,054
		Iron and steel wire, -	268
		Iron, nails, spikes, anchors, and sheet, -	27,252
		Iron, in bars and bolts, rolled and hammered, -	51,376
		Iron, pig and castings, -	3,182
		Steel, -	5,966
		Hemp, -	4,297
		Alum, -	214
		Copperas, -	22
		Salt, -	12,391
		Coal, -	1,078
		Fish, dried and smoked, -	1,463
		Glass, -	2,279
		Boots and shoes, -	1,526
		Segars, -	26,286
		Wax candles, -	1,248
		Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty, -	6,401,462
		Value of merchandise free of duty, -	11,184,896
		Value of merchandise paying ad valorem rates of duty, -	4,699,844
		Total value of foreign produce, -	22,286,202
		Total value of domestic produce, -	49,874,079
		Total value of domestic and foreign produce, -	\$72,160,281
Value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem, viz:			
Manufactures of woollen piece goods—			
Cloths and cassimeres, -	150,454		
Worsted and stuff goods, -	27,075		
Blankets and rugs, -	13,034		
Manufactures of cotton piece goods—			
Printed and colored, -	572,626		
White, -	341,371		
Nankeens, -	741,882		
Woollen and cotton hose, -	17,314		
Cotton twist, yarn, and thread, -	8,817		
Linens, bleached and unbleached, -	366,104		
Silk goods, -	1,016,262		
Hempen goods, -	13,873		
Brass, -	19,060		
Copper, or of which copper is the material of chief value, -	2,339		
Iron and steel, other than that paying a specific rate of duty, -	189,567		
Ware, glass, do. do. -	53,224		
china, -	8,966		
earthen and stone, -	46,001		
Tin and pewter, -	1,498		
Paper, writing and wrapping, -	5,635		
Gold, silver, and precious stones, -	33,542		
Hats, caps, and bonnets, -	14,116		
Unmanufactured copper subject to a duty of 15 pr. ct. tin, in sheets or plates, -	1,070		
All other articles paying an ad valorem rate of duty, -	4,856		
	1,051,188		
	\$4,695,844		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



## No. 7.

General statement exhibiting the quantity of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1821, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1822.

FROM	TONNAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES.						
	AMERICAN.	FOREIGN.					
		British.	Russian.	Prussian.	Swedish.	Danish.	Dutch.
	Tons.						
Russia, - - - - -	22,761	-	290	610			
Prussia, - - - - -							
Sweden, - - - - -	14,506	-	-	-	2,910		
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	10,123	-	-	-	1,051		
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	651	-	-	-		369	
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	36,924	294	-	-	-	553	
Danish East Indies, - - - - -							
Holland, - - - - -	18,397	-	-	-	-	-	1,168
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	28,148	-	-	-	-	-	575
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	2,472						
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	119,202	45,768	-	-	-	243	
Scotland, - - - - -	6,179	10,622					
Ireland, - - - - -	9,694	3,163					
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -							
Gibraltar, - - - - -	8,160						
British African ports, - - - - -							
British East Indies, - - - - -	5,736						
British West Indies, - - - - -	33,719	715	-	-	-	-	111
British American colonies, - - - - -	92,025	4,056					
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -							
Other British colonies, - - - - -	1,798						
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	6,208	-	-	-	-	347	
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	14,667	5,239	-	-	221	923	326
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	4,819	-	-	-	-	1,341	
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	37,753						
French East Indies, - - - - -							
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -							
Other French African ports, - - - - -							
Hayti, - - - - -	42,975	134	-	-	-	312	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	3,186						
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	9,770						
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	1,941	304					
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	1,752						
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	6,082						
Cuba, - - - - -	118,405	165	-	-	-	253	
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	16,136						
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	22,512	209	-	-	-	136	
Portugal, - - - - -	17,803	-	-	347			
Madeira, - - - - -	2,398						
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	3,297						
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	2,320						
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	18,529						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	12,857						
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	2,670						
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	1,290						
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -							
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	405						
China, - - - - -	9,622						
Asia, generally, - - - - -	1,984						
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	992						
Europe, generally, - - - - -	387						
Africa, generally, - - - - -	1,516						
South Seas, - - - - -	14,308						
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -							
Uncertain, - - - - -	62	-	-	-	-	-	43
Total, -	787,961	70,669	290	957	4,182	4,477	2,223

## STATEMENT OF TONNAGE—Continued.

FROM	TONNAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES.							
	FOREIGN.						Total foreign.	
	French.	Spanish.	Portu- guese.	Italian.	Hanse Towns.	Haytien.		Uncer- tain.
	Tons.							
Russia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	299	-	-	1,199
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,910
Sweden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,051
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	847
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	108	-	-	-	-	108	791
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,011
Scotland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,622
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,163
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	925
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,056
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,565	-	-	4,913
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	582	-	-	-	1,985	-	-	9,276
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,341
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	-	68	-	210	-	504	97	1,325
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	414
Cuba, - - - - -	-	6,693	-	-	-	-	379	7,490
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	45	-	-	-	133	-	523
Portugal, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,132	-	-	1,479
Madeira, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	-	321	-	-	-	-	321
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Total, -	582	7,328	321	210	7,982	736	584	100,541

## STATEMENT OF TONNAGE—Continued.

		TONNAGE DEPARTING FROM THE UNITED STATES.							
TO		AMERICAN.	FOREIGN.						
			British.	Russian.	Prussian.	Swedish.	Danish.	Dutch.	
		Tons.							
Russia, - - - - -	-	4,325							
Prussia, - - - - -	-								
Sweden, - - - - -	-	2,231	206	-	-	1,002			
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	-	16,282	-	-	-	697			
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	-	1,243							
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	-	43,288	-	-	-	-	220		
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	178							
Holland, - - - - -	-	28,683	839	-	-	-	-		442
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	25,642	-	-	-	-	136		691
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	-	5,286							
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	-	151,030	30,238						
Scotland, - - - - -	-	7,207	5,079						
Ireland, - - - - -	-	13,153	2,047						
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-								
Gibraltar, - - - - -	-	15,347							
British African ports, - - - - -	-								
British East Indies, - - - - -	-	3,347							
British West Indies, - - - - -	-	28,720	101						
British American colonies, - - - - -	-	90,977	11,846						
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	20	95						
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	1,805							
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	-	15,750	152	290	-	859			
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	3,638	18,363	-	349	1,159	2,395	963	
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	833	858						
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	-	45,229							
French East Indies, - - - - -	-								
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	777							
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-								
Hayti, - - - - -	-	43,167							
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	-	3,079							
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	-	2,489							
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	-	2,843							
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	-	370							
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	-	5,447							
Cuba, - - - - -	-	99,838	-	-	-	-	78		
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	-	10,650							
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	-	31,747							
Portugal, - - - - -	-	3,498							
Madeira, - - - - -	-	5,699	-	-	-	-	-	111	
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	-	2,558							
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	-	1,049							
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	-	28,301	549						
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	-	10,056							
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	-	2,351							
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	-	1,418							
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-								
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	138							
China, - - - - -	-	8,185							
Asia, generally, - - - - -	-	6,199							
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	-	17,243							
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	1,018	-	-	-	-	243		
Africa, generally, - - - - -	-	2,323							
South Seas, - - - - -	-	16,809							
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	2,282							
Uncertain, - - - - -	-								
Total, -	-	813,748	70,373	290	349	3,717	3,072	2,207	



## STATEMENT OF TONNAGE—Continued.

TO		TONNAGE DEPARTING FROM THE UNITED STATES.					
		FOREIGN.					Total foreign.
		Hanse Towns.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.	Haytien.	
Russia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,208
Swedish West Indies,	-	-	-	383	-	-	1,080
Denmark and Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
Danish East Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,281
Dutch West Indies and American colonies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	827
Dutch East Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,238
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,079
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,047
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British African ports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
British American colonies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,846
Newfoundland and British fisheries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Other British colonies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany,	-	3,856	-	-	-	-	5,157
French European ports on the Atlantic,	-	3,413	738	-	-	-	27,380
French European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	858
French West Indies and American colonies,	-	-	94	-	-	-	94
French East Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti,	-	-	-	-	210	736	946
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	-	-	-	177	-	-	177
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore,	-	-	-	479	-	-	479
Cuba,	-	-	-	6,908	-	-	6,986
Other Spanish West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies,	-	-	-	364	-	-	364
Portugal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira,	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
Fayal and the other Azores,	-	124	-	-	-	-	124
Cape de Verd islands,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	549
Italy and Malta,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco and Barbary States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	243
Africa, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	7,393	832	8,311	210	736	97,490

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 8.

*Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of articles of every description of imports from, and the value of articles of every description of exports to, each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each foreign country, and the tonnage belonging to each foreign Power employed in the commerce of the United States, for the year ending 30th of September, 1822.*

	COMMERCE.					
	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS.		
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
Russia, - - - - -	\$3,232,678	\$74,650	\$3,306,328	\$177,261	-	\$177,261
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	942,563	209,225	1,151,788	117,899	\$62,512	180,411
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	377,065	16,054	393,119	547,299	22,267	569,566
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	21,232	-	21,232	32,023	-	32,023
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	2,489,654	24,520	2,514,174	1,598,032	5,462	1,603,494
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	7,344	-	7,344
Holland, - - - - -	822,938	41,057	863,995	2,001,061	76,307	2,077,368
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	1,473,840	17,183	1,491,023	908,122	12,950	921,072
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	353,144	-	353,144	121,441	-	121,441
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	29,227,672	2,881,275	32,108,947	17,239,445	3,832,950	21,072,395
Scotland, - - - - -	887,233	1,004,083	1,891,316	816,614	798,951	1,615,565
Ireland, - - - - -	591,528	214,496	806,024	630,079	140,097	770,176
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	490,378	-	490,378	525,708	-	525,708
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	3,272,217	-	3,272,217	67,979	-	67,979
British West Indies, - - - - -	302,292	33,245	335,537	446,640	2,961	449,601
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	213	1,101	1,314
British American colonies, - - - - -	495,737	31,080	526,817	1,875,807	5,466	1,881,273
Other British colonies, - - - - -	23,593	83,000	106,593	4,850	-	4,850
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	894,568	684,189	1,578,757	1,277,222	367,004	1,644,226
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	5,268,797	420,038	5,688,835	585,104	4,176,195	4,561,299
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	335,623	65,375	400,998	93,698	89,493	183,191
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	969,509	-	969,509	917,992	707	918,699
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	-	-	17,952	-	17,952
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	2,292,172	49,645	2,341,817	1,711,054	35,053	1,746,107
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	322,535	-	322,535	108,626	7,644	116,270
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	503,656	-	503,656	25,200	-	25,200
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	241,195	-	241,195	85,937	-	85,937
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	234,568	-	234,568	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	266,431	20,479	286,910	114,086	9,029	123,115
Cuba, - - - - -	6,967,054	332,268	7,299,322	2,934,911	266,134	3,201,045
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	935,667	-	935,667	150,435	-	150,435
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	2,526,149	26,839	2,522,988	1,581,083	11,684	1,592,767
Portugal, - - - - -	432,969	9,697	442,666	102,935	-	102,935
Madeira, - - - - -	188,757	-	188,757	186,952	-	186,952
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	197,800	4,645	202,445	31,960	1,200	33,160
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	47,422	-	47,422	34,941	-	34,941
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	1,472,574	13,993	1,486,567	1,200,412	16,999	1,217,411
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	1,562,033	-	1,562,033	560,714	-	560,714
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	274,375	-	274,375	38,752	-	38,752
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	364,677	-	364,677	6,124	-	6,124
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	63,875	-	63,875	6,150	-	6,150
China, - - - - -	5,242,536	-	5,242,536	429,230	-	429,230
Asia, generally, - - - - -	171,891	-	171,891	74,346	-	74,346
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	1,590	-	1,590	515,729	-	515,729
Europe, generally, - - - - -	-	-	-	58,575	-	58,575
Africa, generally, - - - - -	115,370	174	115,544	71,968	-	71,968
South Seas, - - - - -	86,024	-	86,024	37,209	-	37,209
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	-	-	54,799	-	54,799
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	750	-	750	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	76,984,331	6,257,210	83,241,541	39,931,913	9,942,166	49,874,079



## STATEMENT—Continued.

	COMMERCE.			
	VALUE OF FOREIGN EXPORTS.			Total value of domestic and foreign produce exported.
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	
Russia, - - - - -	\$351,820	-	\$351,820	\$529,081
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Sweden, - - - - -	42,277	\$37,933	80,210	260,621
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	89,546	1,701	91,247	660,813
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	160,757	-	160,757	192,780
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	628,256	-	628,256	2,231,750
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	2,172	-	2,172	9,516
Holland, - - - - -	1,523,863	820	1,524,683	3,602,051
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	153,247	4,457	157,704	1,078,776
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	999,571	-	999,571	1,121,012
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	901,236	127,988	1,029,224	22,101,619
Scotland, - - - - -	-	10,987	10,987	1,626,552
Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	-	770,176
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	625,074	-	625,074	1,150,782
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	1,968,365	-	1,968,365	2,036,344
British West Indies, - - - - -	2,540	-	2,540	452,141
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	-	-	1,314
British American colonies, - - - - -	14,392	1,894	16,286	1,897,559
Other British colonies, - - - - -	-	-	-	4,850
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	720,822	139,967	860,789	2,505,015
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	155,341	1,055,192	1,210,533	5,771,832
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	771	69,566	70,337	253,528
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	42,303	-	42,303	961,002
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	71,018	-	71,018	88,970
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	354,851	18,853	373,704	2,119,811
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	67,742	-	67,742	184,012
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	1,354	-	1,354	26,554
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	29,140	-	29,140	115,077
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	11,799	-	11,799	11,799
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	124,490	3,453	127,943	251,058
Cuba, - - - - -	1,052,879	16,694	1,069,573	4,270,618
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	7,606	-	7,606	158,041
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	1,815,244	13,042	1,828,286	3,421,053
Portugal, - - - - -	18,555	-	18,555	121,490
Madeira, - - - - -	4,662	-	4,662	191,614
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	10,454	-	10,454	43,614
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	35,832	-	35,832	70,773
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	246,518	-	246,518	1,463,929
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	889,470	-	889,470	1,450,184
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	436,968	-	436,968	475,720
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	405,197	-	405,197	411,321
Morocco and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	-	-	-	6,150
China, - - - - -	5,506,138	-	5,506,138	5,935,368
Asia, generally, - - - - -	1,087,989	-	1,087,989	1,162,335
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	24,331	-	24,331	540,060
Europe, generally, - - - - -	6,931	-	6,931	65,506
Africa, generally, - - - - -	69,410	-	69,410	141,378
South Seas, - - - - -	11,934	-	11,934	49,143
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	110,790	-	110,790	165,589
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Total, - - - - -	20,783,655	1,502,547	22,286,202	72,160,281



## STATEMENT—Continued.

	NAVIGATION.					
	AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.		Foreign tonnage entered into the United States, belonging to each Power.	Foreign tonnage departing from the United States, belonging to each Power.
	Entered into the U. States.	Departing from the U. States.	Entered into the U. States.	Departing from the United States.		
Russia, - - - - -	22,761	4,325	1,199	-	Russian 290	290
Prussia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	Prussian 957	349
Sweden, - - - - -	14,373	2,231	2,910	1,208	Swedish 4,182	3,717
Swedish West Indies, - - - - -	10,023	16,282	1,051	1,080	-	-
Denmark and Norway, - - - - -	651	1,243	369	-	Danish 4,477	3,072
Danish West Indies, - - - - -	36,924	43,288	847	220	-	-
Danish East Indies, - - - - -	-	178	-	-	-	-
Holland, - - - - -	19,397	28,683	1,168	1,281	Dutch 2,223	2,207
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	28,148	25,642	791	827	-	-
Dutch East Indies, - - - - -	2,472	5,286	-	-	-	-
England, Man, and Berwick, - - - - -	119,202	151,030	46,011	30,238	British 70,669	70,373
Scotland, - - - - -	6,179	7,207	10,622	5,079	-	-
Ireland, - - - - -	9,694	13,153	3,163	2,047	-	-
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar, - - - - -	8,160	15,347	-	-	-	-
British African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies, - - - - -	5,736	3,347	-	-	-	-
British West Indies, - - - - -	33,719	28,720	925	101	-	-
Newfoundland and British fisheries, - - - - -	-	20	-	95	-	-
British American colonies, - - - - -	92,025	90,977	4,056	11,846	-	-
Other British colonies, - - - - -	1,798	1,805	-	-	-	-
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany, - - - - -	6,208	15,750	4,913	5,157	Hanseat. 7,982	7,393
French European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	14,667	3,638	9,276	27,380	French 582	832
French European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	4,819	833	1,341	858	-	-
French West Indies and American colonies, - - - - -	37,806	45,229	-	94	-	-
French East Indies, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius, - - - - -	-	777	-	-	-	-
Other French African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti, - - - - -	42,975	43,167	1,325	946	Haytien 736	736
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, - - - - -	3,186	3,079	-	177	Spanish 7,328	8,311
Spanish European ports on the Mediterranean, - - - - -	9,770	2,489	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe and the other Canaries, - - - - -	1,941	2,843	304	-	-	-
Manilla and Philippine islands, - - - - -	1,752	370	-	-	-	-
Honduras, Campeachy, and Musquito shore, - - - - -	6,082	5,447	414	479	-	-
Cuba, - - - - -	118,405	99,838	7,490	6,986	-	-
Other Spanish West Indies, - - - - -	16,136	10,650	-	-	-	-
Spanish South American colonies, - - - - -	22,512	31,747	523	364	-	-
Portugal, - - - - -	17,803	3,498	1,479	-	Portugu. 321	-
Madeira, - - - - -	2,398	5,699	-	111	-	-
Fayal and the other Azores, - - - - -	3,297	2,558	321	124	-	-
Cape de Verd islands, - - - - -	2,320	1,049	-	-	-	-
Other Portuguese African ports, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese Am. colonies, - - - - -	18,529	28,301	-	549	-	-
Italy and Malta, - - - - -	12,857	10,056	-	-	Italian 210	210
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, - - - - -	2,670	2,351	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, and Aden, - - - - -	1,290	1,418	-	-	-	-
Morocco, and Barbary States, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope, - - - - -	405	138	-	-	-	-
China, - - - - -	9,622	8,185	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally, - - - - -	1,984	6,199	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally, - - - - -	992	17,243	-	-	-	-
Europe, generally, - - - - -	387	1,018	-	243	-	-
Africa, generally, - - - - -	1,516	2,323	-	-	-	-
South Seas, - - - - -	14,308	16,809	-	-	-	-
Northwest coast of America, - - - - -	-	2,282	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports, places, &c. - - - - -	62	-	43	-	Uncertain 584	-
Total tons, - - - - -	787,961	813,748	100,541	97,490	100,541	97,490

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## No. 9.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of tonnage entered and cleared in and from the respective States and Territories during the year ending on the 30th September, 1822.

STATES, &c.	TONNAGE.			
	AMERICAN VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.	
	Tons.		Tons.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
Maine, - - - - -	60,766	105,880	4,087	4,452
New Hampshire, - - - - -	11,952	8,840	440	
Massachusetts, - - - - -	176,627	135,834	7,943	5,297
Vermont, - - - - -	854	854	40	40
Rhode Island, - - - - -	30,671	24,480	194	
Connecticut, - - - - -	18,516	17,422		
New York, - - - - -	217,538	185,666	22,478	17,784
New Jersey, - - - - -	1,042	2,302		
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	73,049	70,846	7,377	5,745
Delaware, - - - - -	3,643	4,032	145	145
Maryland, - - - - -	56,537	58,790	8,558	9,469
District of Columbia, - - - - -	11,988	15,025	346	173
Virginia, - - - - -	16,301	30,122	4,332	7,413
North Carolina, - - - - -	23,760	30,360	1,208	1,208
South Carolina, - - - - -	31,900	48,524	14,436	15,235
Georgia, - - - - -	12,782	33,860	7,429	9,745
Mississippi, - - - - -	4,193	2,090	-	35
Louisiana, - - - - -	29,947	37,888	21,357	20,716
Territories of the United States, - - - - -	895	933	171	31
Total, - - - - -	787,961	813,748	100,541	97,490

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 260.

[2d Session.]

SURVEY OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 22, 1823.

To the House of Representatives:

JANUARY 22, 1823.

To carry fully into effect the intentions of Congress, in making an appropriation of \$5,000, by the act of the 14th of April, 1820, for the survey of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, from the rapids of the Ohio at Louisville, to the Balize, for the purpose of facilitating and ascertaining the most practicable mode of improving the navigation of those rivers, orders were given through the proper department to the board of engineers to examine and survey the said rivers with reference to those objects, and to report their opinion thereon; which they have done, and which report I now communicate for the information of Congress.

JAMES MONROE.

SIR:

NEW YORK, December 22, 1822.

The following report of the board of engineers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is respectfully submitted by

Your most obedient servants,

BERNARD, Brigadier General.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, Major Engineers, Brevet Lieut. Col.

To Brevet Major General MACOMB,

Colonel Commandant of the United States Engineers.

THE OHIO RIVER.

The latter part of the autumn and the spring are the proper seasons for navigating the Ohio. It is not until December that the rains, which fall in the extensive basin of this river, begin to swell its tributaries, and to render it passable below Louisville, with 5 or 6 feet draught. In January, the river is frozen; and it is at the breaking up of the ice in February, and the melting of the snows at the same period, that the floods commence. These floods increase until May; then gradually diminish until July; after which, in July, August, and September, the river is very low everywhere, and can only be navigated below the falls by boats drawing 2 feet water. Rains of some continuance, however, occasion casual elevations of water, even in these months. It is proper to remark here, that there is little precision in the periods just assigned to the different stages of the water; these periods vary with their causes, viz: rains, dry weather, frost, and thaws; they are sufficient, nevertheless, to show that, in general, the Ohio below Louisville is navigable with 5 feet draught only about six months in the year.

At the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela, (at Pittsburg,) the Ohio begins; from this point to Louisville, by popular estimate, the distance is 700 miles; thence, to the mouth, 400 miles; giving a total from Pittsburg, along the sinuosities of the channel, to the Mississippi, of 1,100 miles.



It is a peculiarity of all rivers that the nearer we approach the source, the greater we find the declivity of the bottom; during the season of floods, therefore, the velocity of the current should be greater in the Ohio above than below the falls; and to this cause, without doubt, we may attribute the great difference which exists at those seasons between the height of water above the summit of the falls and at the foot of them; the water is, in fact, raised but about 35 feet on the summit, while it is at an elevation of from 57 to 60 feet immediately below. We may add, that the falls preventing all resistance to the upper current by the mass of waters below, the current must be more rapid, and its expense of water greater than the current below the falls: the water flows over these falls with an accelerated velocity, caused both by the declivity of the bottom and the declivity of the surface.

The greater inclination of the bottom of the channel above Louisville, the falls accelerating the current at that point, and the less number of the tributaries which this part receives, are so many reasons why, at the season of low water, the navigation is so much more obstructed by shoals above than below that place. But, amongst the great number of obstacles which the Ohio river presents to navigation, the falls at Louisville are certainly the first in importance; for, if boats coming from above, and bound for the Mississippi, do not arrive at Louisville at the period when the superior and inferior waters are on a level, or nearly so, from floods, they are either obliged to pass the falls at great risk, or they are detained until the following year, or are compelled to discharge their cargo, and transport it in vessels constructed below the falls. All the country, therefore, connected with the Ohio above Louisville is deeply interested in opening a passage round the falls, which shall be practicable at all seasons when the river is so.

The falls commence about half a mile below the mouth of Bear Grass creek, and flow over ledges of compact and hard calcareous rock. At low water these ledges are visible in many places; they then afford three passages:

1st. The northern or right pass, between Goose island and the right bank of the river: this is called the "Indian Chute;" it is the principal channel, but cannot be used at low water; at such times it is subdivided by the centre rock into two, of which the right hand pass (the best) is in one place 16 feet wide, with 16 inches draught at a mean of low water, and in extreme low water only 13 inches. 2d. The pass between Goose island and Rock island, called the "Middle Chute;" when the water is at a mean height, this is practicable. 3d. The pass between Rock island and the Kentucky shore: this, called the "Kentucky Chute," is only navigable at high water.

During low water the fall from the mouth of Bear Grass creek to the surface of the water at Clarksville is 22½ feet. We have observed before, that during a flood the water rises more at the foot than at the summit of the fall. It would be satisfactory to have a table indicating the heights of the water both at the foot and summit, taken at corresponding times; but the construction of such a table would require a series of observations during the increase, continuance, and decline of the successive floods, and would require the actual presence of the observer for at least six months.

Bear Grass creek affords at its mouth an excellent anchorage, well sheltered from winds and from ice. This anchorage extends down to Corn island. We found there 12 feet depth at low water. Between Rock island and the Kentucky shore is another anchorage, (for boats,) called Rock harbor. There is also a third at Sandy island, opposite Shippingport.

Several canals have been projected to get round these falls, and to connect the navigation of the river above with that below them. One proposition is, to leave the river half a mile below Bear Grass creek, and rejoin it just below Shippingport: this is to have a single level extending the whole distance, with four connected locks at the lower extremity. Two traces have been suggested, of which one makes the distance 2,600 yards, the other 3,150 yards; the first would require a mean excavation of 24 feet, the second a mean excavation of 30 feet; the bottom of the canal to be 4 feet below low water above the falls. The earth to be removed appears to be for the first 15 feet yellow clay; and then a stratum of blue clay mixed with sand 3 feet thick: below this is a ledge of limestone, which on a mean must be excavated to the depth of 6 feet for the bottom of the canal. It would be prudent to shut out the water of floods at the upper end, otherwise the banks of the canal would be much worn, and the locks endangered.

Another canal has been projected for the same side of the river: it is to leave the river between Corn island and the Kentucky shore, and, following the windings of the shore, is to have its outlet between Shippingport and Rock island. Its length will be about two miles, but it will require little excavation. As it will be entirely submerged by the floods, however, its four connected locks at the lower end and its banks will require a peculiar and very expensive construction to secure them from destruction.

A canal has also been proposed for the Indiana side: this is to follow the courses of two ravines, of which one enters at Jeffersonville, above, the other at Clarksville, below the falls; it will be a little more than two miles in length. Having seen no details of this scheme, we can say nothing as to the nature and depth of the necessary excavations.

To judge of the comparative merits of these projects, it is indispensable to have well-studied and minute plans and estimates. All that the board can say is, that they are all of them practicable; and as to the expense, taking the first as an example, it can hardly be less than \$140,000.

Adopting the following as a mean excavation of the first canal, with a length of 2,600 yards, the expense cannot be estimated below \$131,464 76, to wit:

322,829 cubic yards of yellow clay to be excavated and removed, at 20 cents per cubic yard,	\$64,565 80
41,165.8 cubic yards of sand and clay to be excavated and removed, at 20 cents per cubic yard,	8,233 16
58,931.6 cubic yards of rock to be excavated and removed, at 50 cents per cubic yard,	29,465 80
Masonry, &c. for locks, of at most 24 feet of elevation, to obtain a general level, supposing that the stones derived from the excavation may be used for the purpose, 24 feet, at \$800 per foot,	19,200 00
Dam at the head of the canal, supposing that the stones excavated may be used in the masonry,	10,000 00

Total, - \$131,464 76

Besides the great obstacle of which we have been speaking, there are many minor ones, which, however, completely interrupt the navigation of the Ohio in its low stage, except to boats with very little draught. These are shoals of gravel or sand, extending quite across the river. The deepest water over these is confined to very narrow channels, generally, and great attention and experience on the part of the pilots are necessary to hit these channels, and to avoid being drawn by the lateral currents upon the shoals. Though these bars have water enough for "keel and flat bottomed boats" which draw but about 18 inches, to descend the Ohio from Shippingport to the mouth, at almost any season of low water, they have so little as to prevent the navigation by steamboats (which draw from 4 to 7 feet) for five or six months every year.

Between Shippingport and the Mississippi there are twenty-one of these bars; which we will proceed to describe successively, beginning at the falls, premising that the depths, as they are given, were actually ascertained by us in



our examination, (between the 16th of October and 3d of November, 1821;) and that, according to information obtained by us, the minimum depth may be about 10 inches less.

The length of the bars is taken in the direction of the stream:

1st. Just below Shippingport, between Sandy island and the Kentucky shore, there is a chain of rocks running northwest and southeast across the river, on which, close to Sandy island, there is 6 feet. Before arriving at the rocks, a sand-bar is crossed, on which there is but 4 feet water.

2d. A little above the mouth of Salt river the channel is obstructed by a sand-bank, about 70 yards in length, which has but 3 feet water.

3d. About one mile above Big Blue river there is a bank of stones and coarse gravel; it is about 200 yards long, and has  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet water.

4th. Below the same river there is a bar of stone and gravel, on which there is 4 feet water; its length is about 80 yards; the current is very rapid.

5th. Five miles above Little Blue river there is a bank of quicksand, having 3 feet water, of 200 yards in length.

6th. Immediately below Flint island there is a sand-bank which narrows the channel between it and a similar bank making from the opposite shore; the channel is 90 yards wide, with a depth of at least 3 feet, and a very rapid current.

7th. A mile and a quarter below the same island the river is obstructed by a sand-bank of about 1,200 yards in length; for the distance of 360 yards, there is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet water; for 240 yards, but 2 feet; and for the remaining distance of 600 yards,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The shoalest part is also the narrowest, the breadth being about 180 yards. The current is moderate. On the right shore, below Deer creek, there is a rock about 15 yards from the bank. At the surface of the water it is about 50 feet long, (its length parallel with the shore,) and 15 feet broad, and rising 15 feet above the surface. In time of high water, this rock, covered by a few feet of water, requires much attention on the part of the pilot.

8th. Two miles above French island there is a sand-bar of about 200 yards in length, and on which from 20 inches to 2 feet only is to be found.

The channel is narrowed between the left bank and the upper shoal of French island, being in the narrowest part but about 50 yards across. Between this island and the left bank there could be found but 3 or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet depth; here, and upon the bar, the stream is very rapid.

9th. The bar above Henderson is about 150 yards long, and has 3 feet water; the breadth of the channel is about 70 yards; the current very strong.

10th. The bar below Henderson is 50 yards long, the channel 50 yards wide, and the least depth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

11th. Below Straight island is a bar of two parts, one of compact and one of moving sand. The current is extremely rapid; the least depth is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet; the length of the bar 150 yards, and breadth of channel about 40 yards.

12th. Between Willow island and the right bank, (in the Mississippi bend,) the stream is very rapid. Below the island is a sand-bank, on which the least depth is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet; its length is 100 yards; the breadth of the channel about 50 yards.

13th. Three miles below Highland creek, at the mouth of Lost creek, a chain of rocks extends from the Kentucky shore, and narrows the channel upon the right bank to about 60 yards. At this place there is a bar of quicksand, on which is a depth of 3 feet; the length of the bar is about 100 yards.

14th. Above Hurricane island lies Walker's bar. Between this island and the Kentucky shore the channel is but about 60 yards wide, with a very rapid current. Walker's bar is of quicksand, its length about 100 yards; the least breadth of channel 160 yards, and the depth of water 3 feet. The channel is very tortuous, the stream rapid, and the passage difficult.

15th. Above the first Sister island, at Buck and Deer creek, there is a bar of quicksand 50 yards long, where the channel is about 40 yards broad, and 3 feet deep.

16th. Below the third Sister island there is a bar of quicksand, on which there is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet water; its length is about 130 yards.

17th. Below Stewart's island there is a sand-bank about 70 yards long, with 3 feet water.

18th. There is a bar of moving sand opposite Lower Smithland, and below Cumberland island; its length is 80 yards, and the depth over it 2 feet.

19th. Two miles below the bar just mentioned there is another, on which is a depth of 3 feet; its length is 60 yards.

20th. The bar to the east of Tennessee island is formed of moving sand; it is about 80 yards long, and has over it  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet water.

21st. The "Grand Chain" is a part of the river where are many dispersed and detached rocks, resting on a bank or bed of rocks; the channel between these obstacles is very serpentine; its bed is of sand and gravel; its breadth is about 300 yards, and its depth is 3 feet; the stream is very rapid.

The bar at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi, having from 7 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet water, is not an obstacle to the navigation, and is not, therefore, enumerated with the preceding.

From the details just given of the bars which obstruct the channel of the Ohio at low water, it will be seen that, excepting those numbered 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 18, they have at least a depth of 3 feet; and that these six having, respectively, 24, 20, 30, 30, 30, and 24 inches, only such boats as draw less than 20 inches can, at low water, navigate that river.

Before entering into an examination of the means which art and experience may present for removing these obstacles, (a result greatly to be desired,) it is proper to offer some general considerations in relation to the subject.

There are few rivers (except tide rivers) which are equally navigable during the whole year; for, as they are supplied mainly by rains and melting snows, their quantity of water must vary with the seasons. But the transition from high to low water is more or less sudden, and depends upon the nature of the country which the river and its tributaries traverse; the higher and more sudden the floods, the shorter their duration, and the sooner the river descends to, and the longer it remains at, its minimum. The floods of rivers are, in fact, not only in proportion to the surface of the basin which supplies them, but also in proportion to the declivity of the sides of the basin; if the country be gently undulating, and slightly inclined towards the river, the rains and melted snows arrive slowly at the river, and even a part is imbibed by the earth, to be added to the river only after the tedious process of filtration; in this case, floods must be gradual in their increase, must fill the channel for a considerable time, and must be slow in their decline.

The height of floods, as well as their continuance, depends also on the duration of the season of rains and melting snows. The shorter this season, the greater in proportion the excess of water, and the more brief its continuance; especially if these rains and snows are general, and arrive simultaneously by all the tributaries. In such cases, the floods are almost instantaneous; the expense of water is very great, and the channel, widened by the

flood, is too broad for seasons of low water; for the river, expanded over this greater surface, has given up in depth what it gained in surface.

A geographical circumstance, of great importance as regards the supply of rivers, is the situation of large lakes at or near their sources; these, by retaining the waters, are so many reservoirs, regulating the expense of water in seasons of floods, and supplying an equivalent to this expense long after the causes of floods have ceased.

Lastly, when a river takes its source among high mountains, where the melting of snows and ice is continued till midsummer, the supply must be much more gradual and continued than when the source lies in a secondary chain; for, in low mountains, the thaw begins everywhere at the same time, and is soon over. Now, applying these principles to the Ohio, we shall see that this river is dependant on a country which is so situated as to favor a sudden elevation of its waters, while it is without those geographical circumstances which, by economizing the expense of water, prolong the duration of the mean waters. 1st. Though the declivities of the basin are generally gentle, they are, on the Allegany side, very rapid. 2dly. The rains take place at the same time in every part of the basin, and affect, at the same time, all its tributaries; the same is the case with the melting snows, because the southwest wind, which prevails to the west of the Alleghenies for nine or ten months of the year, blows exactly in the direction of the valley of the river, and acts in the same manner, at almost the same instant, on every part of the valley. It is only in January and February that the northwest and northeast winds predominate; the latter takes the direction of the valley; the other affects the tributaries of the Ohio less equally. 3dly. The Ohio has no large lakes at its source, nor has it auxiliaries. 4thly. The chain of mountains to the east of the upper part of the river is not sufficiently elevated above the level of the sea to prevent the melting of the snows in the higher region from immediately following the thaws below; and the southwest wind will cause the thaw to take place sooner, and to occupy less time on the side of the chain tending towards the Ohio than on the other. 5thly, and finally. The Ohio has its banks so high as to be seldom overflowed, which also contributes to the prompt discharge of its waters.

To be able to give an example of circumstances opposite to those of the Ohio, we will cite the case of the Rhine. This river has its sources amongst the Alps, where the melting of the snows is successive, from points nearest the level of the sea, up to 8,300 feet of elevation; that is to say, up to the average height at which the eternal ice and snow of these mountains commence: this thaw is prolonged till June, and even till July. The Rhine, in its upper part, traverses lakes, which economize the expense of water, and serve as reservoirs for seasons of scarcity. Lastly, from the varied aspects of the numerous surfaces which form the basin of this river, and the different directions of winds, blowing at the same time in different parts of the general valley, the tributaries bring their contributions in succession. The floods of the Rhine are, therefore, not great; at the bridge of Basle, the water scarcely rises 17 feet, and at Strasburg but 8½ feet.

But to return to our subject: The bed of the Ohio, enlarged to receive the mass of waters furnished by the floods, is, as we have said above, thereby too much expanded for the small quantity of water which passes at the low stage of the river; the water has gained surface and lost depth, and now becomes divided into small currents, which deepen their several channels a little, and leave the rest of the bed shoaler than before. The effect of these currents is modified by several causes, such as the nature of the bottom being less resisting in some places than in others; the direction and nature of the shores; the places, the form, the height, and the nature of the islands; and the result produced upon the bed, the shores, and the islands, by the mean and flood waters.

As to what concerns the effect of the waters upon the banks at high and mean stages, it is evident that the parts the most friable and most opposed to the direction of the current will be most affected; salient and acute points in the river, offering less resistance, will be more perceptibly acted on than those which are obtuse. But the current, having worn off the parts most tender and most exposed to its action, may encounter veins of more consistence, or of less favorable position for its operation; it will then suddenly change its direction, and attempt upon the opposite shore the work of destruction, which was at last resisted by the shore it abandons. It happens, also, that the current, having undermined a portion of the shore, will leave at the foot of the breach a portion of the ruins; these change, as they increase, the nature of the slope along which the river rushes against the bank, diminishing constantly the velocity of the current and the wear of the banks, until at last the waters are diverted from that course by the greater slope, which conducts them to an attack on the other side of the river. This continual wear of the current upon the banks gives to rivers a course which is more or less serpentine, in proportion to the greater or less effect of this wear; and it is always observed that rivers passing through countries where they can produce such an effect as that above are much more crooked than where they are found bounded by firm and durable banks, such as rocks: in this last case, the course of the river is generally a near approximation to a straight line. But, whatever may be the course of a river, whether more or less tortuous, if the depth and breadth of its channel be sufficient to confine the floods within its banks, or if a natural deficiency in this respect be remedied by dikes along the shores, there will be established, after a lapse of time, a sort of equilibrium between the shores, the bottom, and the velocity of current; after this period, the changes will be of little consequence, except perhaps to the islands. The Ohio, perhaps, may be considered as having arrived at this state of equilibrium, and its limpidness shows that its waters, and those of its tributaries, have but little effect upon their banks, for otherwise they would be turbid and charged with terreous particles.

Disregarding the banks, and the materials which compose them, entirely, in this view of the subject, if the bed of the river be homogeneous throughout, it will follow a uniformly inclined plane; for there will exist no reason why it should be scooped out in one place rather than in another. But such is not the fact; in time of low water the stream winds along the bottom, and, during floods, the line of most rapid current passes through the points of greatest elevation, in the several transverse sections of the river. If the river, in its course, encounters shoals of materials somewhat firm, the result of deposition, or the ruins of breaches made by the mean waters or the floods, the waters accumulate as behind a dam, and, passing with great velocity over their tops, soon wear out a channel; the matter thus displaced is borne along by the stream until it loses its velocity, when it is deposited to form a new bar. In this respect it is with larger rivers at low water as with smaller ones in ordinary times; if the bottom is of materials which can be abraded, such as earth, sand, gravel, &c., the bed is deepened in the narrow parts, as far as to where the bed begins considerably to expand. This has been shown by profiles taken lengthwise of rivers, with a view to modify their course, a sort of undulation in the bed being evident, giving the greatest depth to the narrowest, and the least to the widest parts of the channel.

It follows, from what has been said above, that if, to render a secondary river, or the channel of a principal river, more navigable at low water, a uniform slope be given to the bottom, not only will nature be continually acting counter to the expensive project, but, should it be continued, the water, by running down an inclined plane of great length, will acquire an acceleration of velocity, which will increase the expense of water to the prejudice of navigation. With respect to the expense of water, it is proper to observe that it will not do to judge of the quantity of water that passes by the mean depth of the rivers, but by the mean height of water over the most elevated parts of its bed. In the Ohio, below Louisville, this mean height at low water is about 3 feet; all projects which have for



their object to render this river navigable for boats drawing more than 5 feet should be so contrived as to augment this mean height the least possible, for with it will increase the expense of water.

The only means which appears practicable to us is the construction of dikes, which, obliging the current to pass at a determinate point, will cause the deepening the channel at that point. These dikes are commonly elevated a little above low water; they operate by diminishing the velocity of the current above them, thereby economizing the expense of water, at the same time constraining the current to rush with greater velocity through the narrow spaces to be deepened. These dikes across the river are ordinarily formed by rows of piles, driven with force into the bed, and strongly wattled together; the spaces between the rows being filled with such rough stones, or large paving stones, as the neighborhood can supply. This kind of dike is the more stable, as, being only of the height of low water, floods, whether partial or general, pass over without injuring them. Such dikes may be constructed upon all the bars (of which there are twenty-one) which obstruct the channel of the Ohio. But as they must, with the exception of the sluice or passage-way, extend quite across the river, the length of the whole cannot be taken at less than 15 miles; the expense will, therefore, be considerable. The experiment might first be made upon those bars which have less than 3 feet water, which, succeeding, would open the navigation to boats of 2½ feet draught, and would indicate, with much precision, how far the experiment would fulfil the object in view. Before engaging in so great a work, it is proper, at first, to be content with experiments; to study the habits of the river at high, mean, and low water; to be certain as to the best direction to give the current which is to remove the bars; and, also, to ascertain the breadth which the sluices should have, so as neither to endanger the dikes by their narrowness, nor to fail of their object by their width.

As to the excavations which might be made across the bars, such a work would have a durable result only where shoals are composed of firm and compact materials; but, being of sand not well compacted, or of moving sand, or even of quicksand, (with one or two exceptions at most,) the excavations would be filled nearly as soon as made.

The Loire opposes (at the season of low water) to navigation nearly the same kind of obstacles as the Ohio: there are only from 16 to 20 inches of water on the bars, and the boatmen are obliged to dig a channel of 17 or 18 feet wide for the passage of their boats. To do this, the boatmen, to the number of eight or ten, get into the water, and while a part hold planks, with one end of each in the sand, guiding them with their hands, others draw along these planks by means of cords. These channels are made sometimes in less than six hours; at other times they require a day and a half; but they do not long remain after the passage of the boat, and are filled entirely in a day or two.

Among the first attempts for the improvement of the Ohio should be that of removing certain rocks, (especially in the "Grand Chain,") which, besides rendering the navigation more difficult and dangerous in low water, are extremely dangerous when covered by a mean state of the river, or during the rise and decline of floods.

The expedient proposed above for obtaining a greater draught of water in the Ohio is the only one we can devise. The board, however, are not sanguine in their belief of its efficacy in all cases requiring remedy. It is certain that, by the dikes and narrow passages, the water may be deepened at any required point; but it is to be feared that, in some places at least, the localities may be such that the very materials thus carried off by the rapid waters may be deposited, when they become comparatively quiescent, in such a way as very soon to form a new bar below. The very great importance of the object in view, and the want of any other resource, will nevertheless justify an experiment.

Such are the remarks we have to offer as to the Ohio. We come now to the Mississippi.

#### THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

This magnificent river, which unites, in a manner, the Gulf of Mexico with the Canadian lakes, is the great thoroughfare by which all waters from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains pass to the ocean.

From the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Ohio, the distance along the channel is reckoned by the best informed pilots at 1,100 miles; from the Ohio to the mouth of the Missouri, 220 miles; making 1,320 miles from the last river to the Gulf. The mouth of the Missouri may be considered as about half way to the falls of St. Anthony; reckoning this half also by the windings of the channel.

The Missouri contributes much more than the Mississippi proper to the mass of waters which flow down the lower river, and should, therefore, be considered the principal; it is singularly cold, muddy, and rapid. Its floods are annual, but do not arrive at any fixed period; they occur generally in June, and subside in July; producing one in the Lower Mississippi of fifteen or twenty days' continuance. This flood is preceded by another, which arrives in April and May, caused by the rains and melting snows of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries. This, preceding as it does by at least six weeks that of the Missouri, seems to indicate either that the sources of this last river are farther north, or more elevated above the level of the sea; or, that their aspect retards the influence of the sun for a longer time than those of the Mississippi; or, finally, all these causes may conspire to delay the period of flood. Be that as it may, the numerous tributaries of the Mississippi, having their sources in succession from about the thirty-fourth to the forty-seventh degree of north latitude, throw their floods in succession into this common recipient, which is thereby gradually swollen, and also thereby affected differently in different parts of its course. The floods in the lower part of the river commence sometimes in January, and decline in June; often, however, the autumnal rains of the southern region hasten their arrival, while long and rigorous winters in the north protract their duration.

In ordinary winters this river is closed at "Cap Cinquhommes," (12 miles below Maddensville,) by ice, for five or six days in December or January, and in severe winters as long as fifteen or twenty days: at such times only 2½ or 3 feet, it is said, can be carried from the Ohio to St. Louis. In common seasons, at low water, there is about 3 or 3½ feet: we found in November from 4 to 5 feet, and in a mean state of the water there is about 9 feet.

From St. Louis down to Cape Girardeau, the Mississippi runs between banks generally of limestone, and, being thus confined by solid banks, its course is but slightly meandering, conforming pretty closely to a straight line. But below this cape the shores are low alluvion, and easily abraded by the current, which becomes very crooked. This cape has been considered by geologists, it is believed, as a part of a broken barrier, formerly retaining the upper waters which were spread out into an immense lake.

Above the confluence of the Missouri, the Mississippi is as limpid as the Ohio; but below, the waters are very turbid with the great quantity of earthy matter which they hold in mixture; and this turbidness is always in proportion to the comparative quantity of water furnished by the Missouri. This, however, is not the sole supply to the turbidness of the Mississippi waters, because all its western tributaries, as well as the Missouri, are charged with terreous particles, and the Mississippi itself, constantly acting with great violence upon its alluvial banks, carries along its rapid current much of the finer particles, which it displaces. Such being the causes, it is evident that the water must be most charged with foreign matter during floods.

When the floods of the Mississippi have attained their greatest elevation, the whole valley through which it runs is submerged, and presents a breadth of water in some places of 50 or 80 miles; but while the outspread waters of



the last return on the wane of the flood again to the river, those to the west remain, forming lakes and swamps. It is necessary to observe here that the most elevated parts of this valley are directly upon the edges of the river, or are, more properly speaking, the banks of the river themselves, which may be accounted for in this way—that the waters, on leaving the channel, have a velocity so diminished that they can deposite a part of the matter they hold in mixture; the banks, therefore, not only receive the grosser particles, but the greater proportion; for, as the water moves on, it has continually less and less to deposite.

While the waters of this river are over its banks, the operation of the current being in proportion to its elevation, and consequent increase of velocity, the changes which are produced in the bed of the river are great, sudden, and numerous; then are produced those multiplied turns and elbows which so strikingly characterize this great river, and which increase its length to double what it would have been if its banks could have resisted its current. The corresponding concave parts of these turns are sometimes separated only by a very narrow neck, which, being cut through by the waters, which often happens, present a new and navigable channel, of perhaps half a mile in length, in lieu of the old one, of 15 or 20 miles. The abandoned channel is, in time, entirely divided from the river, except in floods, and on the west side, especially, becomes a lake.

Below Baton Rouge, however, the Mississippi ceases to carry on its work of destruction and creation, and is, in a manner, mastered by the artificial embankments which confine it to its channel. Here, also, its bed is deeper, and its floods rise to a less height above its banks. In proportion as population increases, these dikes will be extended up the river to arrest its ravages: time can alone people the extended margins of the river, and from it alone can we expect the complete embankment of its shores. Like the Rhine, the Meuse, the Loire, the Po, &c., the Mississippi will one day be confined by stable limits to its bed, and have yielded to its ravages and the empire of its caprice only the islands which lie in channel. Now, the hand of man in that region is too weak to contend with so mighty an adversary.

The Mississippi is more remarkable for its length and depth than for its breadth. The channel is rarely a mile wide below the mouth of the Ohio, and is often not more than half a mile. This breadth diminishes sensibly in the lower part of the river; below Natchez, the river, becoming narrower and narrower, gains in depth what it loses in width; and the force of the stream being in the ratio of the height of the water, the islands are very powerfully attacked by it. For this reason, they are much less numerous below than above Natchez, in the same distance; and below Baton Rouge there is scarcely one.

The Mississippi has never been regularly sounded in its whole length; it is considered, however, that the mean depth of low water between St. Louis and the Ohio is about 15 feet. This depth augments gradually on descending the river; at Natchez, it is 72 feet; at La Fourche, 180 feet; at New Orleans and below, 240 feet; but at the junction of the river with the Gulf of Mexico, the current, being resisted by the quiescent waters of the sea, gradually loses its velocity, and deposite the earth with which it is charged. Here is formed a bar, on which is a depth of only 14 or 15 feet. Other deposite besides this bar, composed of alluvion, and of trees brought along by the current, exist near the mouth; these deposite, at first unsteady, and even floating, became fixed in time, and presented so many islands, obstructing the confluence with the ocean; but the passages between these islands being protected from the waves and currents by the islands themselves, were very favorable for deposition; so that, in course of time, they became one, and, joining the continent, projected it thus much into the sea. It is not, therefore, improbable that the mouth of the Mississippi was formerly just below Baton Rouge, and that the delta of the present day is but the work of ages.

The bed of the Mississippi being thus elevated at its mouth, the waters at the bottom can only escape by filtration. The great passage of water is, however, at and near the surface; and if we consider the great number of issues by which this passage takes place, and the great space over which the water is spread, we need not be astonished at not finding at the mouth a sensible difference between the surface at seasons of low water and floods. Besides, the difference of level between the gulf and the low water of the river at Baton Rouge is so inconsiderable, that tides, when aided by winds, are frequently perceptible at that place.

As to the difference between high and low water in the river, this varies in the several parts of its course: at St. Louis, it is from 12 to 15 feet; at the mouth of the Ohio, from 15 to 20 feet; at Natchez, (380 miles from the gulf,) 50 feet; at Baton Rouge, (200 miles from the sea,) 30 feet; at New Orleans, (80 miles from the gulf,) 12 feet; and at the Balize, upon the gulf, it is nearly imperceptible. The difference, therefore, augments in ascending the lower part of the river, and in descending the upper. This fact accords with the observation that in all rivers subject to inundation the maximum elevation of waters is near the middle of their course; and it may be thus accounted for: the upper part is continually increased by the accession of its tributaries, while the lower has numerous issues, and a wider space through which to eject its waters.

We now pass to the difficulties which the Mississippi presents, in its actual state, to navigation. Those which result from the continual changes in the course of its channel can, as we have said, only be remedied by time. Those which are wrought by the current acting upon the shores and islands are accompanied by earthfalls of even acres of forests. Of the trees which are in this way precipitated into the river, some are borne off by the stream, and some are lodged upon the shores, where they form "rafts," obstructing the navigation of certain "branches," and require to be avoided with great care; for such boats as "flat-boats" and keel-boats, which are difficult to manage, being once within the draught of the current of these branches, can hardly hope to escape being wrecked upon these rafts. Others of these trees become fixed in the bed of the river. When so fixed as to preserve an immovable position, they are called "planters;" but when, being inclined from the vertical, and pressed upon by the current, they move in regular or rather in uninterrupted oscillations, they are called "sawyers;" "snag" is a term applied to either. When the whole river shall be diked, or when the margin shall be deprived of its forests, then will these snags cease to accumulate, and be gradually removed. Few now are to be seen below Natchez, and scarcely one below Baton Rouge. There are few islands below the former place to furnish them; and the descent of the heavy rafts of timber for the supply of New Orleans has almost cleared this part of the river of this obstacle to navigation. Nothing can prevent, in the present state of things, these snags from being annually fixed in the river: but they can be removed; machines can be contrived to raise them, or to break or saw them off at a proper depth. It is true that the labor will be continual, that the channel is constantly changing its course, and that some of this labor will be in vain; but it is also true that the annual destruction of property by these impediments to the navigation is immense; and it is certain that the risk may be materially lessened. Many particular parts of the river, such as sudden bends, narrows, and shoals, which are extremely dangerous, have continued nearly in their present state for a great many years. Even some particular and prominent snags are well known to have kept their stations for very many years. This indicates pretty clearly that the risk may be diminished. Besides, as regards the labor, this will be gradually diminished, it is presumed; because if, in the beginning, when it will have to encounter the ruins of ages, it can make a sensible impression, it cannot be long before this labor can be compassed by moderate means.

The safety of navigation must depend mainly, however, upon the kind of boats employed, and upon the prudence and experience of the pilots. The boats in use are "flat-boats," (or Kentucky boats,) "keel-boats," and

"steamboats." The first can be managed only slowly and with difficulty, and are not, therefore, well adapted to avoid the obstacles which suddenly present themselves. They cannot at all contend with the current. Their pilots are seldom well acquainted with the habits of the river. They make but one voyage a year, which is insufficient to inform them as to the changes which are constantly occurring in the channel. Keel-boats are much more manageable, and are generally provided with good pilots. But steamboats, by the frequency of their passages, by the precision and certainty with which they may be steered, and by the experience of the pilots, of whom great pains are taken to secure the ablest, are the only boats adapted perfectly to the navigation. These have almost entirely superseded the use of barges, which were formerly the largest boats in use. Since the practice has obtained of separating the forward part of the hold in these vessels from the rest by a water-tight bulkhead, which measurably secures them from serious accidents, even when they encounter snags, not much remains to be done for the security of navigation, *as to these vessels*, whether as regards the upward or downward passage. Constant watchfulness on the part of the pilot, and abstaining from running at night, are still indispensable conditions of a voyage without accident.

We shall close this report by pointing out another species of hazard which such boats as are not easily and promptly managed must encounter.

At the time of high water, currents of excessive velocity set directly from the river over the banks towards the interior. If a boat gets within the draught of one of these currents, it is only with great effort and labor that it can hope to regain the channel. They are often drawn in by them, and dashed to pieces against the first obstacle. Diking the river along its banks can only prevent these lateral currents, and time alone can produce this result.

For the present, the security of navigation will depend, as has been said above, upon the kind of boats employed, upon the talents, the prudence, and the experience of the pilots, and upon the success of the attempts to diminish the number of snags.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

BERNARD, *Brigadier General.*

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, *Maj. Eng., Brev. Lt. Col.*

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 261.

[2d Session.]

## EXPORTS TO, AND IMPORTS FROM, FRANCE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 23, 1823.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

JANUARY 22, 1823.

In compliance with a resolution of December 12, 1822, requesting that the President would cause to be laid before the Senate a statement exhibiting the amount, in the aggregate, of the goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United States to France, and imported from thence in each year, from and after the year 1814 to the year 1820, discriminating in the exports between articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States and those of foreign countries, and also stating the national character of the vessels in which such exports and imports have been made, I transmit a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, which contains the information desired.

JAMES MONROE.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 18, 1822.*

In conformity with the provisions of a resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant which has been referred to this Department, requesting the President "to cause to be laid before the Senate a statement exhibiting the amount, in the aggregate, of the goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United States to France, and imported from thence in each year, from and after the year 1814 to the year 1820, discriminating in the exports between articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States and those of foreign countries, and also stating the national character of the vessels in which such exports and imports have been made," I have the honor to report the enclosed letter and statements from the Register of the Treasury, which contain all the information required by the said resolution which it is in the power of the Department to furnish.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *December 17, 1822.*

I have had the honor to receive a resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 12th instant, referred to this office, and, in compliance therewith, beg leave to submit the accompanying statements, marked A, B, and C.

Statement A exhibits the true value of exports, with the discriminations required by the resolution.

Statement B exhibits the true value of imports paying ad valorem rates of duty only. There being no data in this office from which to obtain the value of articles paying specific rates of duty, I have endeavored to supply the deficiency by estimate, by assuming twenty-five per cent. as a general average of specific rates upon the value of specific articles. The values, therefore, of specific articles, as set forth in the statement, were obtained by applying this postulate to the actual amount of duties on said articles.

The records of this office do not enable me to furnish the information required in the latter clause of the resolution—the national character of the vessels in which such exports and imports have been made; but, as some relative comparative estimates may perhaps be drawn from a view of this portion of the commerce of 1821, I have thought proper to add statement C, which exhibits the value of imports and exports of that year, and the national character of the tonnage employed.

It may be well to remark, also, that, previous to the adoption of the restrictive system, the trade was carried on principally in American vessels, and, during the continuance of that system, principally in foreign vessels.

All of which I have the honor to submit; and am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



A.

*Statement of the value of domestic and foreign produce exported from the United States to France during the years ending on the 30th day of September, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820.*

TO	1815.			1816.			1817.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
France on the Atlantic,	4,937,743	1,538,171	6,495,914	6,969,870	1,905,864	8,875,734	6,935,623	1,387,642	8,323,265
France on the Mediterranean,	75,341	315,688	391,029	382,806	319,796	702,602	188,912	307,590	496,502
Total dollars,	5,033,084	1,853,859	6,886,943	7,352,676	2,225,660	9,578,336	7,124,535	1,695,232	8,819,767
TO	1818.			1819.			1820.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
France on the Atlantic,	8,414,543	2,651,702	11,066,245	6,358,542	1,966,637	8,325,179	5,180,266	1,494,932	6,675,198
France on the Mediterranean,	304,902	694,875	999,777	253,957	762,912	1,016,869	281,623	639,922	921,545
Total dollars,	8,719,445	3,346,577	12,066,022	6,612,499	2,729,549	9,342,048	5,461,889	2,134,854	7,596,743



B.

Statement of the value of imports from France during the years ending on the 30th September, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820.

FROM	1815.			1816.			1817.		
	Ad valorem.	Specific.	Total.	Ad valorem.	Specific.	Total.	Ad valorem.	Specific.	Total.
France on the Atlantic,	1,875,210	1,655,826	3,531,036	8,569,850	4,837,871	13,407,721	3,872,040	1,361,077	5,233,117
France on the Mediterranean,	26,938	56,460	83,398	454,675	1,209,425	1,664,100	109,208	229,734	338,942
Total dollars,	1,902,148	1,712,286	3,614,434	9,024,525	6,047,296	15,071,821	3,981,248	1,590,811	5,572,059
FROM	1818.			1819.			1820.		
	Ad valorem.	Specific.	Total.	Ad valorem.	Specific.	Total.	Ad valorem.	Specific.	Total.
France on the Atlantic,	7,177,398	1,841,024	9,018,422	4,599,716	2,415,833	7,015,549	2,216,205	2,676,317	4,892,522
France on the Mediterranean,	165,594	450,666	616,260	139,905	328,089	467,994	112,211	69,160	181,371
Total dollars,	7,342,992	2,291,690	9,634,682	4,739,621	2,743,922	7,483,543	2,328,416	2,745,477	5,073,893

C.

*Statement exhibiting the value of imports from and exports to France, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1821, together with the national character of the vessels in which said imports and exports were made.*

TONNAGE ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES.										
FROM	Total imports.	American.	British.	French.	Dutch.	Hanse Towns.	Swedish.	Danish.	Russian.	Total foreign.
French ports on the Atlantic, -	4,493,917	11,431	3,053	1,916	288	1,299	3,406	1,311	-	11,273
French ports on the Mediterranean, -	496,023	3,700	-	-	151	-	-	687	-	838
Total, -	\$4,989,940	15,131	3,053	1,916	439	1,299	3,406	1,998	-	12,111

  

TONNAGE DEPARTING FROM THE UNITED STATES.										
TO	Total exports.	American.	British.	French.	Dutch.	Hanse Towns.	Swedish.	Danish.	Russian.	Total foreign.
French ports on the Atlantic, -	5,447,853	798	23,943	2,872	1,332	1,779	3,524	2,650	292	36,392
French ports on the Mediterranean, -	80,706	316	363	-	-	-	-	230	-	593
Total, -	\$5,528,559	1,114	24,306	2,872	1,332	1,779	3,524	2,880	292	36,985

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 262.

[2d Session.]

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR 1821.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 23, 1823.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1823.*

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1821, together with the explanatory letter of the Register of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 17, 1823.*

I have the honor to transmit the annual statement, to the 31st December, 1821, of the district tonnage of the United States.

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office for the year 1821, is stated at	-	-	Tons. 95ths.
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at	-	-	619,896 40
The fishing vessels at	-	-	614,844 42
			64,217 83
			<u>1,298,958 70</u>

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1821 amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage employed in foreign trade, paying duty on each voyage,	-	-	764,514 24
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty; also, registered tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying duty on each entry,	-	-	655,352 18
Fishing vessels, the same,	-	-	62,806 60
			<u>1,482,672 42</u>

Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States engaged in foreign trade, not registered,	-	-	4,570 48
Ditto, coasting trade,	-	-	23 00
			<u>4,593 48</u>
			<u>1,487,265 90</u>

Of the registered tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to 619,896 40 tons, there were employed in the whale fishery,	-	-	26,070 83
Enrolled and licensed tonnage, also in the whale fishery,	-	-	1,924 40
			<u>27,995 28</u>

I beg leave to subjoin a statement (marked A) of the tonnage for the year 1821, compared with the amount thereof as exhibited in the preceding annual statement for 1820, with notes in relation to the decrease of the registered and the increase of the enrolled tonnage, respectively, in the year 1821. By this statement, it appears that the total amount of new vessels built in the several districts of the United States, during the year 1821, was—

Registered tonnage,	-	-	34,737 73
Enrolled tonnage,	-	-	21,118 23
			<u>55,856 01</u>

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of the Treasury.*



*Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States for the year 1821.*

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1821, is stated at Tons. 95ths.  
1,298,958 70

Whereof—Permanent registered tonnage,	-	-	-	546,063	82
Temporary do. do.	-	-	-	73,832	53
Total registered tonnage,	-	-	-	619,896	40
Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage,	-	-	-	594,631	07
Temporary do. do.	-	-	-	18,080	44
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage, (a)	-	-	-	612,711	51
Licensed vessels under 20 tons employed in the coasting trade,	-	-	-	55,408	80
Do. do. do. cod fishery,	-	-	-	10,941	89
Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons,	-	-	-	66,350	74
As above,	-	-	-	1,298,958	70
(a) Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed in the coasting trade,	-	-	-	559,435	57
whale fishery,	-	-	-	1,924	40
cod fishery,	-	-	-	51,351	49
As above,	-	-	-	612,711	51

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 17, 1823.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Abstract of the tonnage of the shipping of the several districts of the United States on the last day of December, 1821.

Districts.	Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed under twenty tons.		Aggregate tonnage of each district.	Proportions of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the			
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Cod fishery.			Coasting trade.	Whale fishery.	Cod fishery.	
					Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.					
Tons and 95ths.											
Maine,	Passamaquoddy,	904 38	3,348 47	935 15	162 83	351 84	132 20	5,835 02	774 52	-	323 46
	Machias,	375 71	112 10	3,163 44	-	180 61	135 89	3,967 85	2,323 27	-	840 17
	Frenchman's Bay,	1,803 06	62 50	4,468 01	-	440 58	436 27	7,210 47	4,142 19	-	325 77
	Penobscot,	3,810 61	150 93	10,018 43	-	506 23	895 91	15,382 26	7,808 85	-	2,209 53
	Belfast,	2,005 16	463 10	4,784 13	-	90 71	134 55	7,477 70	4,006 05	-	778 08
	Waldoborough,	3,292 76	300 58	15,375 54	23 55	276 86	1,445 31	20,714 75	14,585 36	-	813 73
	Wiscasset,	1,332 17	39 65	5,932 87	-	83 32	1,270 21	8,638 32	4,387 66	-	1,545 21
	Bath,	9,265 11	747 53	9,292 00	-	231 27	601 74	20,137 70	8,093 73	-	1,198 22
	Portland,	22,270 77	874 85	9,023 16	-	797 72	906 18	33,872 78	7,198 26	-	1,824 85
	Saco,	878 39	-	1,956 63	-	11 77	109 75	2,956 64	1,820 55	-	136 08
New Hampshire,	Kennebunk,	7,979 23	431 37	827 58	-	34 92	100 09	9,373 29	661 41	-	166 17
	York,	386 10	-	659 45	231 30	25 46	82 87	1,385 28	666 10	-	224 65
	Portsmouth,	16,510 05	957 41	5,926 79	168 17	69 31	117 58	23,749 41	3,463 73	-	2,631 23
	Vermont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts,	Newburyport,	9,454 44	499 57	10,277 38	-	250 57	210 73	20,692 79	6,943 45	-	3,333 88
	Ipswich,	279 39	-	1,268 67	-	30 25	235 05	1,813 41	536 62	-	732 05
	Gloucester,	2,418 64	211 62	5,869 71	-	151 34	2,097 61	10,749 07	1,797 56	-	4,072 15
	Salem,	25,784 14	311 81	8,367 40	-	155 19	217 46	34,836 10	6,805 30	-	1,562 10
	Marblehead,	4,005 78	100 70	6,972 25	287 23	198 89	-	11,565 00	3,314 91	-	3,944 52
	Boston,	86,749 46	11,211 88	41,011 66	3,836 37	691 00	841 67	144,342 19	34,206 29	866 03	9,775 71
	Plymouth,	6,426 37	104 00	13,308 75	144 51	119 06	196 86	20,299 65	8,993 62	-	4,459 64
	Dighton,	734 84	197 70	4,038 27	-	29 64	-	5,000 55	3,971 90	-	66 32
	New Bedford,	21,639 64	323 60	12,347 40	-	168 23	46 87	34,525 84	11,349 56	-	997 79
	Barnstable,	1,340 79	130 60	16,661 31	-	516 90	79 39	18,729 14	9,423 32	745 59	6,492 35
Rhode Island,	Edgartown,	914 59	-	1,093 72	-	51 74	-	2,060 15	861 03	-	232 59
	Nantucket,	23,968 70	166 54	5,810 69	178 48	302 83	-	30,427 39	5,676 44	312 73	110 55
	Providence,	15,077 36	233 20	4,586 64	-	42 15	-	19,939 40	4,476 09	-	-
	Bristol,	6,865 81	168 31	1,754 61	49 45	52 29	-	8,890 57	1,804 11	-	-
Connecticut,	Newport,	5,948 48	163 84	3,535 03	-	344 11	18 12	10,009 63	3,379 10	-	-
	Middletown,	6,030 67	43 49	8,959 15	-	765 28	-	15,798 64	8,959 15	-	-
	New London,	3,398 79	419 54	6,446 94	-	469 71	466 73	11,201 86	4,696 54	-	-
	New Haven,	3,967 08	-	5,976 15	-	478 67	-	10,421 90	5,976 15	-	-
New York,	Fairfield,	225 18	-	8,005 05	-	151 90	-	8,382 18	8,005 05	-	-
	Genesee,	313 64	53 81	647 38	-	6 17	-	1,021 10	647 38	-	-
	Champlain,	566 44	-	-	-	-	-	566 44	-	-	-
	Hudson,	163 23	-	2,187 31	77 16	118 62	-	2,546 37	2,264 47	-	-
New Jersey,	New York,	105,605 81	8,791 81	115,387 42	-	6,275 56	99 33	236,160 08	115,387 42	-	334 61
	Sag Harbor,	1,970 08	292 52	3,102 22	-	246 90	62 87	5,674 69	2,767 56	-	-
	Oswego,	228 37	-	578 47	-	189 57	-	996 46	578 47	-	-
	Sackett's Harbor,	340 85	423 79	754 12	-	35 38	-	1,130 40	754 12	-	-
New Jersey,	Oswegatchie,	-	-	424 85	31 07	-	-	879 76	455 92	-	-
	Cape Vincent,	-	-	191 41	-	-	-	191 41	191 41	-	-
	Perth Amboy,	74 77	-	8,386 66	-	732 94	-	9,194 47	8,386 66	-	-







## A.

*The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing the increase of the tonnage from the 31st December, 1820, to the 31st December, 1821, inclusive.*

## DR.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
		Tons and 95ths.			
1821. Dec. 31.	To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage this day,	619,896 40	612,711 51	66,350 74	1,298,958 70
	To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners, as appears by collectors' returns for 1821, -	8,350 00	-	-	8,350 00
	To amount of tonnage lost at sea, as appears by collectors' returns for 1821, -	23,121 86	4,053 13	-	27,175 04
	To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy, as appears by collectors' returns for 1821, -	15,833 00	1,531 83	-	17,364 83
	To this difference, which arises from the transfer of enrolled vessels to the account of registered tonnage, -	-	3,798 43	-	3,798 43
		667,201 31	622,095 00	66,350 74	1,355,647 10

NOTE.—The decrease of the registered tonnage for the year 1821 is shown as follows:

	Registered vessels.				Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'r's.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were sold to foreigners, per collectors' returns for the year 1821, -	9	9	47	6	8,350 00
Lost at sea, -	22	58	45	10	23,121 86
Condemned as unseaworthy, -	32	24	13	5	15,833 00
	63	91	105	21	47,304 86
There were built during the year 1821, -	43	79	55	2	34,737 73
Difference against the increased registered tonnage, -	20	12	50	19	12,567 13
	63	91	105	21	47,304 86
Amount of decreased registered tonnage, brought down, -	-	-	-	-	12,567 13
Amount of increase in favor of the enrolled tonnage is -	-	-	-	-	2,966 09
					15,533 22
Difference in the enrolled tonnage, above, brought down, -	-	-	-	-	3,798 43
The real and nominal increase, as compared with the year 1820, appears to be -	-	-	-	-	18,792 46
					22,590 89

## CR.

		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
		Tons and 95ths.			
1820. Dec. 31.	By balance, as per statement for the year 1820, -	619,047 53	600,976 72	60,141 89	1,280,166 24
	By amount of registered and enrolled tonnage, built during the year 1821, -	34,737 73	21,118 23	-	55,856 01
	By this difference in the registered tonnage, which arises from registers being issued at one and surrendered at another district, (the length of time betwixt the surrender and communication thereof to the issuing collector precludes their appearing on the credit of the accounts of registered tonnage,) and from the transfer of enrolled vessels to the said account, -	13,416 00	-	-	13,416 00
	By this difference, being an increase of the licensed tonnage under 20 tons, -	-	-	6,208 80	6,208 80
		667,201 31	622,095 00	66,350 74	1,355,647 10

NOTE.—The increase of the enrolled tonnage for the year 1821 is shown as follows:

	Enrolled vessels.				Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schn'rs.	Sloops.	Tons. 95ths.
There were built during the year 1821, - - - - -	-	10	193	125	21,118 23
	-	10	193	125	21,118 23
There were sold to foreigners, as per collectors' returns for the year 1821,	-	5	43	18	4,053 13
Lost at sea, - - - - -	1	1	7	16	1,531 83
Condemned as unseaworthy, - - - - -	-	4	143	91	15,533 22
Difference in favor of the increased enrolled tonnage, - - - - -	1	10	193	125	21,118 23
Amount of increased enrolled tonnage, brought over, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	15,533 22
The real increase, brought over, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,966 09
Difference in the registered tonnage, brought over, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13,416 00
Difference in the increased licensed tonnage under 20 tons, brought over, -	-	-	-	-	6,208 80
					22,590 89

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 263.

[2d Session.

# RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 3, 1823.

SIR:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1823.*

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th of December last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House "a statement showing the amount annually received under the act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen since the passage of said act, including the amount received in the first and second quarters of the year 1822, and the annual expenditure of the amount so received during the same period, designating the amount annually received and expended in each State," I have the honor to report two statements, marked A and B, prepared by the Register of the Treasury, which contain the information required by the said resolution.

I remain, with respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. P. P. BARBOUR, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*









## STATEMENT—Continued.

STATES.	PORTS.	1805.			1806.			1807.		
		Am't received in each port.	Am't expen'd in each port.	Am't received in each State.	Am't expen'd in each State.	Am't received in each port.	Am't expen'd in each State.	Am't received in each port.	Am't expen'd in each State.	Am't received in each State.
New Hampshire, Massachusetts,	Portsmouth,	\$556 53	-	-	\$33 74	\$635 64	\$33 74	\$636 46	-	\$636 46
	Passamaquoddy,	138 13	-	-	-	183 51	-	63 17	-	-
	Machias,	29 29	-	-	-	42 53	-	46 68	-	-
	Frenchman's Bay,	54 71	-	-	-	70 91	-	76 14	-	-
	Penobscot,	357 93	-	-	-	398 73	-	454 94	-	-
	Waldoborough,	328 41	-	-	-	353 40	-	415 87	-	-
	Wiscasset,	134 08	-	-	-	133 59	-	230 38	-	-
	Bath,	254 68	-	-	-	285 28	-	283 49	-	-
	Belfast,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Portland,	1,458 27	\$1,186 12	-	1,661 18	1,504 87	-	1,321 85	\$1,383 13	-
	Saco and Biddeford,	124 24	-	-	-	144 46	-	135 19	-	-
	York,	54 88	-	-	-	50 74	-	74 93	-	-
	Newburyport,	1,231 11	-	-	-	895 48	-	993 31	-	-
	Gloucester,	249 21	-	-	-	282 92	-	269 54	-	-
	Ipswich,	30 64	-	-	-	29 20	-	16 14	-	-
	Salem,	3,004 43	160 28	-	323 74	2,713 85	-	3,166 65	223 12	-
	Marblehead,	411 75	-	-	-	518 84	-	564 23	-	-
	Boston,	7,545 40	6,628 28	-	11,337 84	7,585 20	-	7,640 54	10,376 91	-
	Plymouth,	361 00	-	-	-	505 53	-	466 87	-	-
	Barnstable,	508 53	-	-	-	645 57	-	684 06	-	-
	Nantucket,	360 45	-	-	-	272 32	-	393 77	-	-
Rhode Island,	Edgartown,	105 23	-	-	-	119 55	-	70 08	-	-
	New Bedford,	419 73	-	-	-	459 46	-	517 67	-	-
	Kennebunk,	172 95	-	-	-	214 75	-	213 75	-	-
	Dighton,	206 26	-	\$7,974 68	-	234 48	-	228 40	-	\$13,983 16
Connecticut,	Providence,	1,041 28	491 74	-	-	1,126 09	-	1,160 99	800 05	-
	Bristol,	356 43	-	-	-	567 41	-	296 08	-	-
	Newport,	1,068 84	847 68	1,339 42	-	1,083 55	512 98	1,096 50	1,238 40	2,038 45
	Middletown,	436 82	95 43	-	-	488 81	153 91	385 15	91 58	-
New York,	New Haven,	572 44	-	-	-	611 12	318 23	477 96	457 46	-
	New London,	673 18	1,265 41	-	-	770 97	838 31	835 77	1,054 70	-
	Fairfield,	294 60	-	1,360 84	-	295 63	-	326 13	-	1,603 74
	Hudson,	109 71	-	-	-	92 39	-	90 72	-	-
New Jersey,	New York,	12,571 61	10,028 63	-	14,413 45	13,985 49	14,413 45	12,769 45	12,052 20	12,052 20
	Sag Harbor,	138 22	-	-	-	91 91	-	110 19	-	-
	Buffalo,	4 60	-	12,814 14	-	2 87	-	13 19	-	-
	Perth Amboy,	547 95	-	-	-	593 09	-	495 05	-	-
Pennsylvania,	Little Egg Harbor,	98 26	-	-	-	118 52	-	115 92	-	-
	Burlington,	130 29	-	-	-	122 87	-	124 24	-	-
	Bridgetown,	392 34	-	-	-	406 64	-	403 24	-	-
	Great Egg Harbor,	75 35	-	-	-	44 26	-	63 40	-	-
Delaware,	Philadelphia,	4,606 34	5,997 94	-	6,051 64	7,848 30	-	6,394 51	9,739 88	9,739 88
	Presque Isle,	7 49	-	5,997 94	-	2 30	-	622 20	60 40	60 40
	Delaware,	966 26	-	966 26	-	551 02	-	622 20	-	-



Maryland,	Baltimore,	4,449 37	7,262 45	-	5,222 04	6,306 89	-	-	4,504 02	6,650 07	5,524 20	6,650 07
	Chester,	134 84	-	-	87 49	-	-	-	156 14	-	-	-
	Oxford,	40 15	-	-	91 18	-	-	-	108 15	-	-	-
	Vienna,	525 98	-	-	315 74	-	-	-	303 35	-	-	-
	Havre-de-Grace,	103 59	-	-	124 27	-	-	-	97 98	-	-	-
	Snow Hill,	301 69	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 70	-	-	-
	Annapolis,	127 77	-	-	-	-	-	-	148 06	-	-	-
	Nottingham,	65 58	-	-	89 99	-	-	-	85 61	-	-	-
	St. Mary's,	120 37	-	-	76 90	-	-	-	98 19	-	-	-
District of Columbia,	Georgetown,	179 90	-	-	101 36	-	-	-	142 43	-	-	-
	Alexandria,	609 19	359 34	-	636 42	400 74	-	-	578 43	315 98	720 86	-
Virginia,	Hampton,	76 47	6,144 62	-	72 76	4,193 26	-	-	104 00	8,309 56	-	-
	Norfolk,	2,954 03	-	-	3,186 41	-	-	-	2,224 70	-	-	-
	Petersburg,	307 32	-	-	392 64	-	-	-	465 55	-	-	-
	Richmond,	191 45	-	-	179 64	-	-	-	186 96	-	-	-
	Yorktown,	111 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 65	-	-	-
	East River,	93 03	-	-	92 07	-	-	-	85 10	-	-	-
	Tappahannock,	206 42	-	-	243 93	-	-	-	243 80	-	-	-
	Yocomico,	66 73	-	-	82 32	-	-	-	82 33	-	-	-
	Dumfries,	48 06	-	-	39 96	-	-	-	34 16	-	-	-
	Folly Landing,	80 44	-	-	97 10	-	-	-	109 13	-	-	-
	Cherryshore,	194 16	-	-	144 17	-	-	-	138 66	-	-	-
North Carolina,	South Quay,	-	4,329 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,719 04	-
	Wilmington,	471 73	218 95	-	591 51	893 41	-	-	688 64	583 72	-	-
	Newbern,	291 41	188 79	-	279 70	167 60	-	-	215 60	177 71	-	-
	Washington,	114 61	120 30	-	181 20	141 10	-	-	178 78	152 65	-	-
	Edenton,	396 74	423 76	-	372 72	475 29	-	-	343 68	531 04	-	-
	Camden,	227 08	-	-	261 08	-	-	-	271 72	125 74	-	-
	Beaufort,	42 27	-	-	72 82	-	-	-	51 17	-	-	-
	Ocracoke,	-	-	-	10 76	-	-	-	12 70	-	-	-
South Carolina,	Plymouth,	-	1,543 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,762 29	-
	Georgetown,	57 45	-	-	84 08	-	-	-	40 85	-	-	-
	Charleston,	1,312 28	17,025 50	-	4,523 82	864 00	-	-	1,828 96	5,069 12	-	-
	Beaufort,	4 66	-	-	18 23	-	-	-	27 36	-	1,897 17	-
Georgia,	Savannah,	358 18	350 13	-	234 01	-	-	-	1,334 77	-	-	-
	Sunbury,	-	-	-	1 94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Brunswick,	37 30	-	-	29 53	-	-	-	38 70	-	-	-
	St. Mary's,	33 46	-	-	53 25	-	-	-	60 55	-	-	-
Louisiana,	Hardwick,	-	428 94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Orleans,	1,230 07	1,033 06	-	1,427 14	3,208 27	-	-	1,504 47	4,178 09	-	-
	Teche,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan Territory,	Detroit,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama,	Mobile,	8 29	-	-	74	-	-	-	21	-	21	-
Tennessee,	Palmyra,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 47	-	2 47	-
	Massac,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Natchez,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fort Adams,	362 87	-	-	197 97	-	-	-	169 94	-	169 94	-
	Total dollars,	58,005 98	59,828 41	58,005 98	66,820 01	53,281 98	66,820 01	53,281 98	61,474 47	65,571 51	61,474 47	65,571 51



## STATEMENT—Continued.

STATE.	PORTS.	1808.				1809.				1810.			
		Amount re- ceived in each port.	Amount ex- pended in each port.	Amount re- ceived in each State.	Amount ex- pended in each State.	Amount re- ceived in each port.	Amount ex- pended in each port.	Amount re- ceived in each State.	Amount ex- pended in each State.	Amount re- ceived in each port.	Amount ex- pended in each port.	Amount re- ceived in each State.	Amount ex- pended in each State.
New Hampshire, Massachusetts,	Portsmouth,	\$339 67	\$106 28	\$339 67	-	\$417 14	\$166 30	\$417 14	-	\$604 85	\$171 28	\$604 85	-
	Passamaquoddy,	55 62	-	-	-	93 99	-	-	-	177 85	-	-	-
	Machias,	30 08	-	-	-	29 70	-	-	-	38 92	-	-	-
	Frenchman's Bay,	54 51	-	-	-	62 18	-	-	-	53 46	-	-	-
	Penobscot,	313 41	-	-	-	485 23	-	-	-	474 23	-	-	-
	Waldoborough,	338 33	-	-	-	433 18	-	-	-	371 48	-	-	-
	Wiscasset,	78 49	-	-	-	221 60	-	-	-	284 99	-	-	-
	Bath,	175 16	-	-	-	264 26	-	-	-	266 33	-	-	-
	Belfast,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Portland,	631 53	459 38	-	-	739 19	187 91	-	-	957 65	986 86	-	-
	Saco and Biddeford,	88 77	-	-	-	82 79	-	-	-	92 94	-	-	-
	York,	63 57	-	-	-	57 89	-	-	-	114 45	-	-	-
	Newburyport,	483 16	-	-	-	573 57	-	-	-	776 34	-	-	-
	Gloucester,	175 97	-	-	-	265 82	-	-	-	343 88	-	-	-
	Ipswich,	45 87	-	-	-	31 47	-	-	-	38 51	-	-	-
	Salem,	1,327 04	-	-	-	1,316 58	-	-	-	2,087 30	-	-	-
	Marblehead,	160 48	-	-	-	226 68	-	-	-	482 05	-	-	-
Rhode Island,	Boston,	3,638 13	7,639 16	-	-	3,503 72	8,028 76	-	-	7,758 80	6,169 35	-	-
	Plymouth,	303 53	-	-	-	298 49	-	-	-	423 84	-	-	-
	Barnstable,	665 99	-	-	-	659 65	-	-	-	839 30	-	-	-
	Nantucket,	153 01	-	-	-	200 74	-	-	-	220 93	-	-	-
	Edgartown,	120 48	-	-	-	170 46	-	-	-	266 68	-	-	-
	New Bedford,	367 07	-	-	-	420 59	-	-	-	510 34	-	-	-
	Kennebunk,	122 87	-	-	-	216 68	-	-	-	304 02	-	-	-
	Dighton,	208 03	-	-	-	228 17	-	-	-	227 05	-	-	-
	Providence,	724 94	1,689 72	9,601 10	\$8,098 54	620 73	-	10,582 63	-	1,088 05	218 37	17,112 34	\$7,156 21
	Bristol,	273 22	-	-	-	197 17	-	-	-	477 24	-	-	-
	Newport,	759 65	967 77	1,757 81	2,657 49	719 82	-	1,537 72	-	768 49	443 72	2,333 78	662 09
	Middletown,	289 46	394 81	-	-	395 09	-	-	-	438 61	-	-	-
	New Haven,	396 33	-	-	-	418 15	-	-	-	521 22	-	-	-
	New London,	657 38	719 93	-	1,114 74	450 71	-	-	-	561 60	460 09	1,778 74	460 09
	Fairfield,	215 76	-	1,558 93	-	218 07	-	1,482 02	-	257 31	-	-	-
	Hudson,	83 40	-	-	-	81 68	-	-	-	108 38	-	-	-
New York,	New York,	8,449 04	11,836 00	-	-	7,561 37	11,938 90	-	-	11,799 87	10,852 53	12,034 74	10,878 79
	Sag Harbor,	132 52	-	-	-	149 45	-	-	-	126 49	26 26	-	-
	Buffalo,	-	-	-	11,836 00	-	-	7,792 50	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey,	Perth Amboy,	424 88	-	-	-	433 52	-	-	-	526 64	-	-	-
	Little Egg Harbor,	96 51	-	-	-	92 74	-	-	-	99 55	-	-	-
	Burlington,	118 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania,	Bridgetown,	431 59	-	-	-	499 92	-	-	-	545 21	-	-	-
	Great Egg Harbor,	83 44	-	-	-	62 57	-	-	-	194 63	-	-	-
	Philadelphia,	3,378 20	11,351 06	1,155 17	-	2,876 23	10,204 01	1,088 75	-	5,675 98	4,252 03	1,366 03	5,675 98
Delaware,	Presque Isle,	-	-	3,378 20	11,351 06	-	-	2,876 23	-	-	-	5,675 98	4,252 03
	Delaware,	494 41	-	494 41	-	564 90	-	564 90	-	252 76	-	455 76	-

	Baltimore,	10,414 87	-	2,350 86	22,289 29	-	-	3,893 45	6,073 46	
Maryland,	Chester,	144 48	-	65 68	-	-	-	131 37	-	
	Oxford,	67 71	-	288 39	-	-	-	76 83	-	
	Vienna,	308 91	-	130 55	-	-	-	273 78	-	
	Havre-de-Grace,	107 67	-	451 12	-	-	-	100 97	-	
	Snow Hill,	133 54	-	95 15	-	-	-	150 75	-	
	Annapolis,	96 86	-	53 52	-	-	-	137 07	-	
	Nottingham,	67 50	-	56 07	-	-	-	63 75	-	
District of Columbia,	St. Mary's,	82 35	-	135 49	-	-	-	63 44	-	
	Georgetown,	152 81	-	355 59	537 62	3,750 14	\$22,289 29	579 01	5,030 86	6,073 46
Virginia,	Alexandria,	356 16	508 97	73 43	-	-	-	80 82	173 42	
	Hampton,	90 54	-	886 16	4,367 61	-	-	1,816 07	3,362 97	
	Norfolk,	572 91	5,592 64	142 32	-	-	-	243 14	-	
	Petersburg,	185 17	-	203 39	-	-	-	226 53	-	
	Richmond,	136 53	-	223 45	-	-	-	86 16	-	
	Yorktown,	112 57	-	71 00	-	-	-	95 49	-	
	East River,	70 67	-	221 21	-	-	-	242 65	-	
	Tappahannock,	130 23	-	65 45	-	-	-	78 53	-	
	Yeomicono,	69 45	-	38 09	-	-	-	50 35	-	
	Dumfries,	34 28	-	118 75	-	-	-	149 24	-	
	Folly Landing,	91 24	-	98 49	-	-	-	133 10	-	
	Cherrystone,	116 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Carolina,	South Quay,	-	1,610 24	269 91	53 52	2,697 33	4,905 23	507 40	3,781 09	3,536 39
	Wilmington,	-	-	164 58	31 81	-	-	198 82	337 26	
	Newbern,	257 89	-	144 90	31 81	-	-	158 37	68 16	
	Washington,	67 93	-	175 54	192 52	-	-	248 00	113 44	
	Edenton,	79 65	-	197 72	234 42	-	-	205 58	98 22	
	Camden,	152 47	-	30 01	-	-	-	38 26	-	
	Beaufort,	161 22	-	46 37	-	-	-	39 67	-	
	Ocracoke,	26 80	-	65 22	-	-	-	37 72	-	
	Plymouth,	52 71	-	21 47	-	1,094 25	908 69	54 12	-	617 08
South Carolina,	Georgetown,	9 08	807 75	895 34	545 71	-	-	1,595 50	1,490 57	1,490 57
	Charleston,	10 55	-	-	-	916 81	-	9 31	-	
	Beaufort,	2,734 43	2,744 98	-	4,867 32	-	-	246 52	251 31	
Georgia,	Savannah,	250 41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sunbury,	-	-	66 31	-	-	-	17 33	-	
	Brunswick,	45 86	-	58 28	-	-	-	88 43	-	
	St. Mary's,	54 72	-	-	-	124 59	4,867 32	-	352 28	251 31
	Hardwick,	-	350 99	822 12	4,761 38	-	-	594 11	1,244 30	1,244 30
Louisiana,	New Orleans,	375 90	375 90	-	-	822 12	4,761 38	-	-	
	Teche,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Michigan Territory,	Detroit,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Alabama,	Mobile,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tennessee,	Palmyra,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Massac,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Natchez,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Port Adams,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total dollars,		36,515 44	36,515 44	35,678 46	70,901 75	35,678 46	70,901 75	54,309 31	36,793 60	56,793 60





Delaware, Maryland,	-	-	508 25	4 80	508 25	4 80	715 15	8,822 53	715 15	-	616 86	-	7,623 00	616 86
Delaware,	-	-	3,847 23	8,140 36	-	-	3,402 99	8,822 53	-	-	596 57	-	-	596 57
Baltimore,	-	-	136 34	-	-	-	113 02	-	-	-	82 57	-	-	82 57
Chester,	-	-	77 03	-	-	-	77 40	-	-	-	52 38	-	-	52 38
Oxford,	-	-	341 43	-	-	-	338 83	-	-	-	245 90	-	-	245 90
Vienna,	-	-	88 87	-	-	-	95 88	-	-	-	85 03	-	-	85 03
Havre-de-Grace,	-	-	167 05	-	-	-	152 99	-	-	-	101 19	-	-	101 19
Snow Hill,	-	-	76 45	-	-	-	154 92	-	-	-	250 83	-	-	250 83
Annapolis,	-	-	71 18	-	-	-	57 28	-	-	-	58 04	-	-	58 04
Nottingham,	-	-	58 96	72 82	4,864 54	8,213 18	61 86	-	4,455 17	8,822 53	53 80	-	7,623 00	53 80
St. Mary's,	-	-	219 07	-	-	-	184 97	-	-	-	121 59	-	-	121 59
Georgetown,	-	-	745 47	335 93	964 54	-	643 40	373 53	828 37	373 53	372 80	374 55	374 55	372 80
Alexandria,	-	-	72 89	-	-	-	76 35	-	-	-	56 69	-	-	56 69
Hampton,	-	-	1,906 97	6,311 22	-	-	1,505 68	5,490 64	-	-	374 85	-	-	374 85
Norfolk,	-	-	332 94	-	-	-	266 97	-	-	-	121 38	-	-	121 38
Petersburg,	-	-	264 13	-	-	-	270 67	-	-	-	94 43	-	-	94 43
Richmond,	-	-	95 26	-	-	-	106 68	-	-	-	51 43	-	-	51 43
Yorktown,	-	-	64 95	-	-	-	84 54	-	-	-	117 12	-	-	117 12
East river,	-	-	248 97	-	-	-	157 43	-	-	-	81 97	-	-	81 97
Tappahannock,	-	-	71 11	-	-	-	84 70	-	-	-	59 37	-	-	59 37
Yeomico,	-	-	40 47	-	-	-	40 42	-	-	-	38 21	-	-	38 21
Dumfries,	-	-	176 21	-	-	-	169 26	-	-	-	81 96	-	-	81 96
Folly Landing,	-	-	157 69	-	-	-	161 88	-	-	-	110 25	-	-	110 25
Cherrystone,	-	-	-	-	3,431 59	-	3 60	-	2,928 18	5,490 64	12 02	-	5,279 79	12 02
South Quay,	-	-	634 37	896 95	-	-	462 57	273 71	-	-	304 03	343 16	-	304 03
Wilmington,	-	-	249 82	252 80	-	-	136 08	270 07	-	-	49 03	61 45	-	49 03
Newbern,	-	-	101 09	96 19	-	-	138 35	33 78	-	-	96 67	-	-	96 67
Washington,	-	-	212 94	115 50	-	-	162 23	349 59	-	-	93 08	-	-	93 08
Edenton,	-	-	162 29	206 97	-	-	161 03	315 19	-	-	122 48	367 89	-	122 48
Camden,	-	-	58 26	-	-	-	42 52	-	-	-	66 57	-	-	66 57
Beaufort,	-	-	46 12	-	-	-	26 63	-	-	-	14 62	8 28	-	14 62
Ocracoke,	-	-	64 81	56 01	1,529 73	1,624 42	63 69	146 15	1,193 10	-	870 92	-	780 78	870 92
Plymouth,	-	-	18 18	-	-	-	19 82	-	-	-	6 48	-	-	6 48
Georgetown,	-	-	1,577 47	3,172 95	-	-	993 68	1,160 08	-	-	331 15	395 34	-	331 15
Charleston,	-	-	14 94	-	1,610 59	3,172 95	42 35	-	1,054 85	1,160 08	27 95	-	395 34	27 95
Beaufort,	-	-	679 17	2,729 18	-	-	462 14	1,279 67	-	-	84 95	938 65	-	84 95
Savannah,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunbury,	-	-	31 70	-	-	-	41 71	-	-	-	23 95	-	-	23 95
Brunswick,	-	-	170 10	-	-	-	96 49	-	-	-	19 19	-	-	19 19
St. Mary's,	-	-	-	-	880 97	2,729 18	2 23	-	602 37	2,279 67	-	-	-	-
Hardwick,	-	-	892 31	3,099 67	-	-	871 43	6,243 80	-	-	120 45	2,318 19	-	120 45
New Orleans,	-	-	-	-	892 31	3,099 67	20 96	-	892 39	6,243 80	-	-	-	-
Teche,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 65	-	18 76	-	-	18 76
Detroit,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmyra,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massac,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natchez,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Adams,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total dollars,	-	-	54,586 34	57,109 08	54,586 34	57,109 08	42,421 46	57,723 11	42,421 46	57,723 11	21,789 58	53,376 87	53,376 87	21,789 58

## STATEMENT—Continued.

STATES.	PORTS.	1814.				1815.				1816.			
		Amount re- ceived in each port.	Amount ex- pended in each port.	Amount re- ceived in each State.	Amount ex- pended in each State.	Amount re- ceived in each port.	Amount ex- pended in each port.	Amount re- ceived in each State.	Amount ex- pended in each State.	Amount re- ceived in each port.	Amount ex- pended in each port.	Amount re- ceived in each State.	Amount ex- pended in each State.
New Hampshire,	Portsmouth,	\$96 64	\$280 88	\$96 64	\$280 88	\$229 46	\$79 03	\$229 46	\$79 03	\$132 62	\$299 60	\$412 42	\$299 60
Massachusetts,	Passamaquoddy,	1 94	-	-	-	173 34	-	-	-	279 80	-	-	-
	Machias,	39	-	-	-	44 41	-	-	-	347 82	-	-	-
	Frenchman's Bay,	6 99	-	-	-	37 93	-	-	-	20 65	-	-	-
	Penobscot,	138 07	-	-	-	139 79	-	-	-	60 64	-	-	-
	Waldoborough,	103 98	-	-	-	165 41	-	-	-	273 68	-	-	-
	Wiscasset,	16 96	-	-	-	100 68	-	-	-	271 16	-	-	-
	Bath,	45 38	-	-	-	157 43	-	-	-	129 14	-	-	-
	Portland,	137 54	393 01	-	-	350 42	282 83	-	-	242 88	373 86	-	-
	Saco and Biddeford,	20 74	-	-	-	31 01	-	-	-	449 33	-	-	-
	York,	12 99	-	-	-	64 99	-	-	-	34 80	-	-	-
	Newburyport,	47 40	-	-	-	227 32	-	-	-	47 71	-	-	-
	Gloucester,	90 93	-	-	-	90 68	-	-	-	28 22	-	-	-
	Ipswich,	13 96	-	-	-	12 80	-	-	-	368 69	-	-	-
	Salem,	24 60	-	-	-	360 21	-	-	-	272 05	-	-	-
	Marblehead,	-	-	-	-	91 23	-	-	-	32 69	-	-	-
	Boston,	300 32	7,674 78	-	-	3,738 09	4,840 14	-	-	1,214 19	-	-	-
	Plymouth,	81 10	-	-	-	160 73	-	-	-	198 13	11,415 73	-	-
	Barnstable,	188 62	-	-	-	262 49	-	-	-	5,770 78	-	-	-
	Nantucket,	57 33	-	-	-	121 19	-	-	-	242 50	-	-	-
	Edgartown,	15 25	-	-	-	176 68	-	-	-	522 03	-	-	-
	New Bedford,	103 79	-	-	-	281 32	-	-	-	134 70	-	-	-
	Kennebunk,	11 56	-	-	-	127 98	-	-	-	295 47	-	-	-
	Dighton,	88 67	-	-	-	114 67	-	-	-	376 78	-	-	-
Rhode Island,	Providence,	83 11	352 27	1,508 51	8,067 79	478 64	-	7,030 80	5,122 97	202 37	-	11,711 36	11,789 59
	Bristol,	28 26	-	-	-	160 28	-	-	-	174 95	-	-	-
	Newport,	173 45	1,641 91	284 82	1,994 18	336 50	232 50	975 42	572 51	845 83	408 68	1,753 39	1,826 44
Connecticut,	Middletown,	58 57	25 10	-	-	203 91	80 65	-	-	290 07	239 34	-	-
	New Haven,	162 90	50 58	-	-	260 90	-	-	-	617 49	1,178 42	-	-
	New London,	94 87	1,309 43	-	-	224 41	630 99	-	-	304 03	26 51	-	-
	Fairfield,	87 77	-	404 11	1,285 11	125 13	-	814 35	711 64	411 39	301 70	-	-
New York,	Hudson,	70 23	-	-	-	107 61	-	-	-	494 08	918 99	1,445 34	1,247 20
	New York,	2,768 30	10,265 61	-	-	6,934 53	6,530 06	-	-	235 84	-	-	-
	Sag Harbor,	39 39	-	-	-	68 58	-	-	-	99 38	-	-	-
	Buffalo,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,389 06	10,378 62	10,608 69	10,378 62
New Jersey,	Perth Amboy,	265 69	-	2,877 92	10,265 61	243 81	-	7,110 72	6,530 06	442 09	-	-	-
	Little Egg Harbor,	82 01	-	-	-	28 15	-	-	-	81 30	-	-	-
	Burlington,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71 07	-	-	-
	Bridgetown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518 46	-	-	-
	Great Egg Harbor,	472 13	-	-	-	516 56	-	-	-	144 91	-	-	-
	Philadelphia,	35 88	-	855 70	-	60 47	-	848 99	-	4,273 47	-	1,257 83	-
Pennsylvania,	Presque Isle,	1,074 16	7,929 13	-	7,929 13	3,242 28	7,239 16	3,242 28	7,239 16	-	15,076 88	4,273 47	15,076 88





## STATEMENT—Continued.

STATES.	PORTS.	1817.			1818.			1819.		
		Amount re- ceived in each port.	Amount ex- pended in each port.	Amount re- ceived in each State.	Amount re- ceived in each port.	Amount ex- pended in each port.	Amount re- ceived in each State.	Amount re- ceived in each port.	Amount ex- pended in each port.	Amount re- ceived in each State.
New Hampshire, Massachusetts,	Portsmouth,	\$368 12	\$912 77	\$368 12	\$479 54	\$442 85	\$479 54	\$513 18	\$748 17	\$513 18
	Passamaquoddy,	346 80	-	-	423 62	-	-	256 22	-	-
-	Machias,	52 06	-	-	38 74	-	-	54 05	-	-
	Frenchman's Bay,	127 19	-	-	138 72	-	-	106 09	-	-
-	Penobscot,	301 28	-	-	307 93	-	-	249 30	-	-
	Waldoborough,	359 16	-	-	311 79	-	-	369 60	-	-
-	Wiscasset,	142 45	-	-	112 10	-	-	162 71	-	-
	Bath,	449 18	268 36	-	401 37	114 00	-	404 90	320 84	-
-	Belfast,	-	-	-	56 57	-	-	178 36	-	-
	Portland,	523 04	409 94	-	629 31	836 63	-	725 72	252 32	-
-	Saco and Biddeford,	69 77	-	-	86 23	-	-	71 68	-	-
	York,	55 30	-	-	44 60	-	-	53 23	-	-
-	Newburyport,	369 78	-	-	367 08	51 77	-	417 36	-	-
	Gloucester,	208 45	-	-	177 68	-	-	233 28	-	-
-	Ipswich,	24 18	-	-	22 50	-	-	23 57	-	-
	Salem,	1,236 56	-	-	1,615 65	-	-	1,512 99	-	-
-	Marblehead,	289 87	-	-	139 76	-	-	247 65	-	-
	Boston,	6,401 13	6,396 95	-	6,634 67	14,919 84	-	7,527 66	7,061 31	-
-	Plymouth,	310 30	-	-	326 17	-	-	322 29	-	-
	Barnstable,	704 16	-	-	780 05	-	-	776 18	-	-
-	Nantucket,	159 73	-	-	232 69	-	-	210 39	-	-
	Edgartown,	498 83	-	-	423 61	-	-	486 32	-	-
-	New Bedford,	435 57	-	-	409 65	-	-	545 48	-	-
	Kennebunk,	165 81	-	-	192 92	-	-	222 98	-	-
-	Dighton,	196 15	-	13,426 75	198 71	-	14,072 14	197 44	-	7,634 47
	Providence,	821 22	569 64	-	1,132 55	672 31	-	1,456 56	621 73	-
-	Bristol,	312 10	171 84	-	464 95	219 88	-	486 34	325 44	-
	Newport,	711 74	1,330 18	1,845 06	829 11	201 28	2,426 61	616 35	1,156 67	2,103 84
-	Middletown,	378 59	150 42	-	409 89	31 06	-	377 56	220 51	-
	New Haven,	339 01	-	-	438 21	203 27	-	449 82	-	-
-	New London,	442 90	1,019 93	-	369 19	2,511 84	-	414 15	1,480 74	1,701 25
	Fairfield,	287 94	-	1,448 44	273 69	-	1,490 98	261 93	-	-
-	Hudson,	226 48	-	-	123 05	-	-	143 52	-	-
	New York,	9,648 14	14,114 16	-	10,328 55	10,895 24	-	9,454 12	11,041 77	11,041 77
-	Sag Harbor,	139 45	-	-	115 38	-	-	148 30	-	-
	Buffalo,	-	-	10,014 07	-	-	10,566 98	-	-	-
-	Perth Amboy,	308 11	-	14,114 16	-	-	-	404 72	-	-
	Little Egg Harbor,	96 62	-	-	350 09	-	-	102 43	-	-
-	Burlington,	1,020 40	-	-	128 75	-	-	141 38	-	-
	Bridgetown,	591 41	-	-	579 10	-	-	599 66	-	-
-	Great Egg Harbor,	178 86	-	-	210 88	-	1,364 37	244 43	-	1,492 62
	Philadelphia,	4,432 31	13,621 60	2,195 40	4,226 19	14,102 66	-	4,346 34	15,746 26	4,346 34
-	Presqu'isle,	-	-	4,452 31	-	-	4,226 19	-	-	4,473 63
	Delaware,	526 34	-	526 34	657 00	-	657 00	-	-	-

[illegible]





[illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *January 31, 1823.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

## B.

*A general statement of moneys received from the collectors of the customs under the act of July, 1798, as also of the appropriations of moneys made by law in aid thereof, with the annual expenditures on account of marine hospitals, from the 1st January, 1802, to the 31st December, 1821.*

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.		Total rec'pts.	Total expenditures.	Amount carried to surplus fund.	REMARKS.
	From collectors.	Specific appropriations.				
1802,	\$18,000 00	-	\$18,000 00	\$250 00		
1803,	146,887 77	-	146,887 77	31,087 36		
1804,	58,210 98	\$1,000 00	59,210 98	84,027 50	\$157 66	
1805,	57,928 20	-	57,928 20	59,828 41		
1806,	66,820 01	-	66,820 01	53,281 98	379 66	
1807,	61,474 47	-	61,474 47	65,571 51		
1808,	36,515 44	-	36,515 44	60,383 16		* Received from the collectors of the customs,
1809,	74,192 42	-	74,192 42	70,901 75		Received from Thomas T. Tucker, for moneys received from the Navy
1810,	53,715 20	-	53,715 20	36,793 60		Department, for the support and expenses of marine hospitals,
						\$35,678 46
						38,513 96
						\$74,192 42
Amount carried to surplus fund,	-	-	574,744 49	462,125 27	537 32	
Balance on hand 31st December, 1810, brought down,	-	-	-	537 32	1	
			\$574,744 49	112,081 90		
1811,	54,586 34	-	112,081 90	57,109 08		
1812,	42,421 46	-	54,586 34	57,723 11		
1813,	21,789 58	20,000 00	42,421 46	53,376 87		
1814,	10,191 97	20,000 00	41,789 58	45,226 50		
1815,	28,374 74	20,000 00	30,191 97	43,651 55		
1816,	43,864 21	-	48,374 74	82,555 68		And includes, for buildings and repairs, \$6,650.
1817,	48,081 88	-	43,864 21	81,749 28		And includes, for the purchase of a site for building hospital, \$5,500.
1818,	46,911 27	-	48,081 88	87,230 62		
Amount carried to surplus fund,	-	-	46,911 27	1		
Balance against the fund 31st December, 1818,	-	-	468,303 35	508,622 70		
			40,319 34	\$508,622 70		
Balance against the fund 31st December, 1818, brought down,	-	-	\$508,622 69	40,319 35		
1819,	50,405 84	-	-	84,097 61		Note.—Estimated amount received from collectors in 1822, being the
1820,	48,765 01	81,319 34	50,405 84	87,217 39		average of three years,
1821,	48,569 99	50,000 00	130,084 35	66,845 48		Amount appropriated in 1822,
			98,569 99	278,479 83		And the balance of 31st December, 1821,
Balance on hand 1st January, 1822,	-	-	279,060 18	580 35		79,827 29
			-	279,060 18		Deduct actual expenditures in 1822,
						Leaves probable balance in favor of the fund, in 1822,
						\$35,502 68

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, January 31, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 264.

[2d Session.]

## REGISTERED SEAMEN FOR THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1822.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 3, 1823.

SIR:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, January 30, 1823.

I have the honor to transmit to the Senate of the United States the returns of American seamen, as registered in the several collection districts in the United States during the first three quarters of the year 1822, pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the relief and protection of American seamen," passed March 2d, 1799.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Esq., *Vice President of the United States.*

*Abst. act of American seamen in the several districts of the United States for the first three quarters of the year 1822.*

Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.	Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			Frenchman's Bay—		
Portsmouth—			1st quarter, - - - 2		
1st quarter, - - - 19			2d do. - - - 1		
2d do. - - - 17			3d do. - - - 6		
3d do. - - - 19				9	
	55		New Bedford—		
MASSACHUSETTS.			1st quarter, - - - 68		
Boston—			3d do. - - - 58		
1st quarter, - - - 318		3		126	
2d do. - - - 202		2	Marblehead—		
3d do. - - - 157			1st quarter, - - - 6		
	677		2d do. - - - 11		
Bath—			3d do. - - - 6		
1st quarter, - - - 10				23	
2d do. - - - 18			Dighton—		
3d do. - - - 41			1st quarter, - - - 5		
	69		2d do. - - - 4		
Saco—			3d do. - - - 3		
1st quarter, - - - 5				12	
2d do. - - - 7			Waldoborough—		
3d do. - - - 10			1st quarter, - - - 20		
	22		2d do. - - - 15		
Barnstable—			3d do. - - - 19		
1st quarter, - - - 3				54	
2d do. - - - 10			York—		
3d do. - - - 15			1st quarter, - - - 2		
	28		2d do. - - - 3		
Bristol—			3d do. - - - 4		
1st quarter, - - - 12				9	
2d do. - - - 2			RHODE ISLAND.		
3d do. - - - 2			Newport—		
	16		1st quarter, - - - 13		
Gloucester—			2d do. - - - 23		
1st quarter, - - - 8			3d do. - - - 35		
2d do. - - - 4				71	
3d do. - - - 9			Providence—		
	21		1st quarter, - - - 9		
Kennebunk—			2d do. - - - 24		
1st quarter, - - - 6			3d do. - - - 29		
2d do. - - - 15				62	
3d do. - - - 13			CONNECTICUT.		
	34		New London—		
Nantucket—			1st quarter, - - - 7		
1st quarter, - - - 6			2d do. - - - 32		
2d do. - - - 20			3d do. - - - 24		
3d do. - - - 51				63	
	77		New Haven—		
Penobscot—			1st quarter, - - - 6		
1st quarter, - - - 7			2d do. - - - 15		
2d do. - - - 10			3d do. - - - 13		
3d do. - - - 12				34	
	29		Fairfield—		
Portland and Falmouth—			1st quarter, - - - 1		
1st quarter, - - - 67			2d do. - - - 2		
2d do. - - - 88			3d do. - - - 4		
3d do. - - - 53				7	
	208		NEW YORK.		
Plymouth—			New York city—		
1st quarter, - - - 6			1st quarter, - - - 321		3
2d do. - - - 10			2d do. - - - 304		3
3d do. - - - 13			3d do. - - - 300		
	29	4		925	



## ABSTRACT—Continued.

Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.	Quarterly returns in each district.	Native citizens.	Nat'lized citizens.
PENNSYLVANIA.			VIRGINIA.		
Philadelphia—			Norfolk—		
1st quarter, - - 47			1st quarter, - - 19		
2d do. - - 170			2d do. - - 18		
3d do. - - 146			3d do. - - 27		
	363			64	
DELAWARE.			Petersburg—		
Wilmington—			1st quarter, - - 1		
1st quarter, - - 10			2d do. - - 2		
2d do. - - 12			3d do. - - 4		
3d do. - - 8				7	
	30		Richmond—		
MARYLAND.			1st quarter, - - 7		
Baltimore—			2d do. - - 1		
1st quarter, - - 53		1	3d do. - - 11		
2d do. - - 81				19	
3d do. - - 66			NORTH CAROLINA.		
	200		Washington—		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			1st quarter, - - 6		
Georgetown—			3d do. - - 3		
1st quarter, - - 7				9	
2d do. - - 8			Plymouth—		
3d do. - - 10			1st quarter, - - 5		
	25		3d do. - - 4		
Alexandria—				9	
1st quarter, - - 29			LOUISIANA.		
2d do. - - 24			New Orleans—		
3d do. - - 30			1st quarter, - - 40		
	83		2d do. - - 73		
			3d do. - - 11		
				124	

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 265.

[2d SESSION.]

## NATCHEZ HOSPITAL.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 12, 1823.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, in General Assembly convened, respectfully represent:*

That, in the year 1805, the Legislature of the late Mississippi Territory, at the instance of a number of benevolent gentlemen residing in the city of Natchez and its neighborhood, established in the said city, for the reception and relief of indigent boatmen, and other paupers of every description in the Territory, a hospital, and created it a body politic and corporate, by the name of "the President and Trustees of the Natchez Hospital." That the said president and trustees, having no other funds than the gratuitous offerings of the humane and charitable, erected, on an extensive outlot in said city, a large and commodious building, with spacious and airy rooms, and provided it in the best manner they could, from such contingent resources, with comfortable beds, proper sustenance, kind and careful nurses, and diligent medical attendance. That the said president and trustees, aided by donations from the citizens, have continued ever since to receive and take care of a great number of poor sick strangers, and have contributed largely to alleviate the miseries and to preserve the lives of many who must have inevitably perished by want and disease. That, notwithstanding the exertions of said president and trustees, assisted by an affluent and liberal community, the doors of the hospital have, of necessity, been frequently closed against those who were the particular objects of its institution. That, in some seasons, epidemics, common in this climate, have prevailed to such a degree as to make private charity entirely inadequate to the relief of the vast number of poor strangers who have become victims of disease and want. At such times, your memorialists beg leave further to represent that the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, from time to time, has afforded some assistance to the operations of said hospital, by giving to the said president and trustees, for the use thereof, certain fines, forfeitures, and taxes; but that the funds derivable therefrom, being chiefly contingent, have not accumulated in a degree sufficiently considerable or regular to make the operations of said institution as diffusively useful as the number of poor strangers, the insalubrity of the climate, and the situation of the country, have required; and yet it is a fact, that the medical attendance has been gratuitously afforded, and the greatest economy has been observed in furnishing supplies.

Your memorialists further beg leave to observe that it appears, by a late report of the president and trustees of said hospital, that there have been received and accommodated therein, since the 15th day of August, 1821, three hundred and eighteen patients, whose expense in this country, where subsistence and labor are very dear, was about thirty cents a day for each patient; that, of that number, two hundred and fifty-six have been cured and discharged, eleven relieved and discharged, and fifty-one have died and been decently interred. Of the whole number, two hundred and twenty-six reported themselves to the said president and trustees, or their agents, as natives of some one of the twenty-one of the United States; one of Florida; eighty-six from various states of Europe; and six gave no account of the places of their nativity.

Your memorialists further beg leave to represent, that the increase of commerce on the Mississippi, and the improved facilities of intercourse among the States composing the Union, are yearly augmenting the number of sick and indigent strangers in this quarter, and enhancing the demands, already too heavy, upon the charities and sympathies of the inhabitants; that, in the course of the past year, the number of subjects who applied to be accommodated was so great, that some were, of necessity, refused, and the doors of the hospital ultimately closed for the want of funds.

Alive to the suffering and distress of their fellow-men, but not having a command of the means to give them adequate relief, your memorialists have passed a law laying a tax on boats and other vessels (a copy whereof is herewith transmitted) descending the river Mississippi, for the sole and exclusive purpose of creating a permanent revenue for the relief of sick and indigent boatmen and other persons concerned or employed in the navigation of the Mississippi. To give effect to this law, your memorialists respectfully, but earnestly, solicit the consent of your honorable body, and submit, as a reason for the request, the fact that vastly the greater number of persons needing the charities of the inhabitants of this country are from the States of the Union situated on the waters of the Mississippi, wholly or in part. Your memorialists deem it useless to urge that humanity requires that the States whose enterprising and valuable citizens are thrown on the people of this country, in the prosecution of a precarious and fluctuating commerce, should provide some means of preserving them from death by hunger and disease, and that justice demands that the whole burden should not fall on the small population of this section of the Union.

But if giving consent to the act above mentioned should be violating any interest or principle with which your memorialists are unacquainted, your memorialists respectfully suggest that the United States possess within the limits of this State much valuable domain, and that a grant of a portion thereof to the Natchez hospital, with such conditions and restrictions as your honorable body might deem necessary to secure the just appropriation, would not be felt by the United States, and would create a permanent and sufficient fund for the relief of all their indigent and sick whom a laudable spirit of adventure may bring into this country.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives, with the concurrence of the Senate,* That his excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing memorial, and of the act therein mentioned, to each of the Senators and to the Representative from this State in Congress, and to desire their best exertions in favor of the objects of the said memorial.

GERARD C. BRANDON,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DAVID DICKSON,  
*Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.*

Approved, January the 9th, 1823.

WALTER LEAKE.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Natchez hospital.

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi in General Assembly convened,* That every flat-bottomed boat, keel-boat, barge, steamboat, or other vessel descending the Mississippi, and arriving at the landing of the city of Natchez from parts without the limits of this State, and coming to at said landing, shall be liable to pay the following sums, to wit: For every flat-bottomed boat, keel-boat, barge, or vessel other than a steamboat, of the capacity of one hundred barrels, and not exceeding two hundred, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents; for every hundred barrels which any boat may contain, over and above the first two hundred, and for every steamboat of the burden of one hundred tons or under, four dollars; and for every steamboat over one hundred tons burden, six dollars; for which said several sums the captain, owner, or other person having charge of such flat-bottomed boat, keel-boat, barge, steamboat, or other vessel, as above described, shall be liable to pay to the collector of the city of Natchez, whose duty it shall be to collect and receive the same; and, in default of payment after demand made, it shall be lawful for said collector to seize such flat-bottomed boat, keel-boat, barge, steamboat, or other vessel, as above described, and the goods, chattels, and effects of such captain, owner, or other person having charge of any such boat or other vessel, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the demand, with costs, and the same to sell at auction, for ready money, on a notice of five days, to be posted in writing on the door of the city-hall of said city, and three other of the most public places in said city, of the time and place of sale: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to lay any tax on boats or other vessels coming to at the Natchez landing in distress, or to lay any tax on boats or other vessels of persons migrating to this State.

**SEC. 2.** *And be it further enacted,* That all moneys to be collected or received under the preceding section of this act shall be for the use of the Natchez hospital, and shall be paid over, by the collector of the city, to the president and trustees of said hospital, to be by them exclusively appropriated to the relief of sick boatmen and other persons concerned or employed in the navigation of the river Mississippi.

**SEC. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the president and selectmen of the city of Natchez to take bond, with sufficient security, in the penalty of five hundred dollars, of each collector to be appointed for said city, payable to the said president and trustees of the Natchez hospital, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined on him by this act, and for paying over to the said president and trustees of the Natchez hospital, at the end of each month, the amount collected by him, deducting therefrom the fees and commissions which may be allowed him by the said president and selectmen for his services. And the amount of the fees and commissions of said collector, for his services under this act, may be fixed by the said president and selectmen, as to them may appear just and proper. And the said collector shall render a detailed monthly account on oath. And for every violation of the condition of any such bond it may be put in suit, until the whole amount thereof shall be recovered.

**SEC. 4.** *And be it further enacted,* That if any collector shall fail or refuse to pay over to said president and trustees all moneys collected by him under this act, deducting his fees and commissions in manner above required, it shall be lawful for the said president and trustees of the Natchez hospital, in their corporate name, on ten days' notice, in writing, to said collector, to move for judgment against said collector, in any court of the county of Adams, or before a justice of the peace having jurisdiction, for the amount of moneys which may have been collected and remain unaccounted for by the said collector; and any such court or justice of the peace is hereby invested with power to grant judgment and award execution against such defaulting collector, or not, as to justice shall appertain; and every such execution shall be endorsed "No security of any kind is to be taken."

**SEC. 5.** *And be it further enacted,* That all the moneys which may have been collected, or may be collected, on billiard tables, licensed in the said county of Adams since the 6th day of June last, or which shall hereafter be



collected for licenses on billiard tables in said county, shall be for the use of said hospital, and shall be paid over by the clerk of the county court of Adams to said president and trustees; and said clerk shall be liable to be proceeded against at the instance and in the name of said president and trustees; and a judgment and recovery may be had against him in any court, or before a justice of the peace having jurisdiction, on ten days' notice, in writing, of a motion thereof.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the fourth section of "An act further to amend the several acts for the relief of the poor," passed the 27th day of November, 1821, be, and is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the first four sections of this act shall commence and be in force as soon as Congress shall assent thereto, and not before.

GERARD C. BRANDON,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DAVID DICKSON,  
*Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.*

Approved: January the 9th, 1823.

WALTER LEAKE.

17th CONGRESS.]

No. 266.

[2d SESSION.]

### ADDITIONAL MARINE HOSPITAL IN VIRGINIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 25, 1823.

Mr. DICKERSON, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of sundry merchants and others of the collection district of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, praying that a marine hospital may be established in that district, reported:

That a marine hospital has been established at Norfolk, in that State, where medical aid and other comforts are provided for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, to which they are sent from other districts when it is practicable. Temporary relief is afforded to sailors in the district of Richmond, and in the other districts of the State, until they can be sent to Norfolk, to the extent of the means placed at the disposition of the President of the United States for that purpose. The power of the President under the several acts "providing and regulating marine hospitals" is ample, but the fund itself is entirely insufficient to carry into effect the object of those acts. The committee are of opinion that, until further provision shall be made for the increase of the marine hospital fund, no further relief in this particular can, with propriety, be extended to the district of Richmond. The committee submit the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.



